VOL. XLII...NO. 12,932.

Friday, as usual, Bargain Day.

Battle of Waterlee and Burning of the Bastile

BYGONE FRIBAYS

that revolutionized Nations.

OUR BARGAIN DAY

has revolutionized modern Friday by

PRICES SUCH AS THESE.

To-day's Specials in Ludies' Jackets. Black and Navy Cheviot, Astrakhan faced, \$2.98 Plaid Lined Cheviot, double breast, front satin lined. Tan and Gray Cheviot, plain or fur, Navy and Fancy Cheviot, satin faced, Finest Beaver Russian Coats, gimp trim, Finest Cheviot-Canada Seal, shawl collar, Fancy Cheviet-satin lined throughout, Covert Cloth Coats-Black and colored. Navy Cheviot—fur heads and edge, were Eight to Fifteen dollars.

These are far less than half value! Other Elegant Jackets.

\$6.98 to \$15.98 were \$16.00 to \$35.00 To-day's Specials in Ladies' Dresses. All-Wool English Tweeds, Fancy Mixture Reefer Suits, Satin-lined Reefer Costumes-with Vest, 10.98 Less than bare material can be bought for.

Te-day's Specials in Wrappers.

New Gingham, yoke front, New Cambrio Rouse Dresses-1 and 2 pc., New Fancy Flannelettes, All-Wool Flannel and Satin Cashmere and French Flannel,

Worth nearly double.

To-day's Specials in Mourning Millinery. Ladies' Nun's Veiling Bonnets, full folds, \$2.98 Ladies' Crape Bonnets, Crape and Silk Round Hats, Pure Silk Mourning Veils-hemstitch,

To-day's Specials in Misses' Dept. Fancy Cloth Dresses-velvet trim-4 to 14 yrs. \$2.98 Fine Sample Dresses-4 to 12 yrs, Misses' Fine Kersey Jackets-pearl buttons, Misses' Fur-trimmed Jackets-were \$10.00, Misses' Newmarkets-silk-lined caps,

All-wool Cheviot-deep cape-were \$5.00, \$1,98 Ulster and Cape Styles-were \$8.00 and \$10.00, \$8.98

To-day's Specials in Pants and Caps. Boys' Extra-Cheviot Knee Pants-were .50, Extra fine and Heavy-4 to 14 yrs-were .98. Polos, Tams, and Turbans-were . 75, Other fine cloth Hats-were \$1,00 and \$1.50,

Dr. Scott's Electric Nursing-odd sizes Dr. Scott's Electric Dress Form-odd sizes. Fine Contille-extra waist band-all sizes, P. N. Long waist-all colors-all sizes, Bill Satin H. & S. Cornets-long walsh Black and colors-all sizes-were 2.25,

To-day's Specials in Infants' Wear. Fine Lewn and Cambric Dresses, white and col'd emb'y trim; sizes up to 2 yrs., 490 Fine Cashmere Shirts—open fronts, Cashmere and Knit Bands and Fine Bootees, Knit School Hoods and Tobaggans, Hand Knit Leggin Drawers-were 98

Long Cashmere Cloaks—silk emb'd Capes, plain and trimmed Skirts; were 6.00, To-day's Specials in Ladies' Underwear.

Good Muslin Drawers-4 tucks and hem. Good Muslin Chemises-nest edge, Corded Band Chemises-all sizes, Double Yoke Night Gowns-ruffled, Fancy Yoke Night Gowns-10 styles Canton Flannel Night Gowns-emb'y trim, Canton Flannel Drawers-best quality. Canton Figured Skirts-emb'y trim, Fancy Knit Skirts-were 1.19,

To-day's Specials in Children's Wear. Canton Flannel Drawers-large sizes, Canton Flannel Night Drawers-2 to 6 yrs,

Muslin Drawers-tnoks and hems-all sizes. Crossbar Aprons-lace trim-2 to 12 yrs, Te-day's Specials in Umbrelias and Gloves.

Fine Silk Umbrellas-silk and gold handles Five-hook Fester Lacing Gloves-

fine quality-all shades, were \$1.29, Balance of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Lines Kid Gloves-with and without fur tops, 69c, were \$1.50; \$1.29, were \$3.00. Te-day's Specials in Leather Goods Genuine Alligator Club Bags-17-inch.

calf lined—patent stay hinge, \$3.98 15-inch Grain Leather—same finish as above, 1.98 28-inch Tourists' Trunks-sheet-steel cor ered-4 hinges-ash slats-brass look-steel Canvas-covered Trunks-iron bottom-worth \$6.00. 3.49 Travelers' Sole Leather Teilet Cases, Leather Photograph Cases-12 spaces-were Leather and Canvas School Bags-

outside pocket, were \$1.25. To-day's Specials in Art Embreideries. Turkish Emb'd Squares, Were-28.00; Turkish Emb'd Scarfs, Turkish Emb'd Doilies-silk fringe, Turkish Emb'd Cushion Covers, were .60; Japanese Silk Emb'd Lambrequins-3 yds long-all colors-worth \$6.00. . \$3.98 China Silk Down Cushions-24.inch-double ruffle. Fancy China Silk Cushion Squares, 316

To-day's Specials in Trimming

Fine SilkGimps and Gilt Braids; were .69 Fur Edges with Gimp Headings; Bead and Persian Gimps; 29a Feather edges-Brown and Grave were .50 Astrakhan Band Trimmings: wers.59 240 Fine Jet Trimmings; Fine Cut Jet Ornamenta: were .65 To-day's Specials in Demestics.

Ready-Cut Waist Linings—sure fit, all sizes—were 45 to 80 c Sileto Color Silesias; Canton Finnels.

Signe Color Streams; Canton Flannels; White Shaker Flannels; Fancy Mixed Flannels; All-wool Stripes; Shaker Flannel Skirt Patterns, To-day's Specials in Blanket Department. Tomfortables—single or 34-bed size,
Comfortables—single or 34-bed size,
Comfortables—double-bed size,
Best White Cotten-filled—full size,
French hatcens—full size,
10-4 White and Gray Blanketz,
10-4 White wool Blanketz,
11-4 Extra heavy White Wool Blanketz,
11-4 Extra heavy White Wool Blanketz,
11-4 White Californias—fancy border,
11-4 Searlet Californias—sail wool,
Colored Marsellies Quitts—full size,
Best Crochet—full size,
Good Feather Pillows—worth \$1.00, 656. \$1.69 2.49 3.98 5.98 796. 986.

BOTH PARTIES SURPRISED

A DEMOCRAT NAMED TO SUCCEED JUSTICE LAMAR.

HOWELL R. JACKSON MOMINATED BY PRESIDENT HARRISON-A SOUTHERN JUDGE, ORIGINALLY APPOINTED BY MR. CLEVELAND - HIS CONFIRMA-TION THOUGHT TO BE SURE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.-Republicans and Democrats are puzzled to-night about the nomination by the President of Judge Howell E. Jackson to the Supreme Court in place of the late Justice Lamar. Not all of the Republicans, however, were surprised, for it is understood that to a few of the men who have relations of limited intimacy with the President there had been intimated that he would appoint Judge Jackson, owing to his inability to find a Republican in the South who would so fully come up to the requirements of the position and the standard which the President thinks should be maintained on the Supreme Court Bench and at the same time be acceptable to the members of the Senate from

both sections. The President talked this matter over with one Senator to whom he enumerated a list of Republicans. The only man upon whom his mind had dwelt at all was Judge Pardee, but he was not sure that Judge Pardee could be confirmed. Of Judge Jackson he was sure there could be no complaint. He had been appointed

could be no complaint. He had been appointed by President Cleveland, he had been an excellent Judge, he was acquainted with the people and the business and the legal practice of the circuit, and he was known to the Senators of both parties.

It is assumed that the President ascertained in advance what the probability would be of the favorable consideration of this nomination in the Judge Jackson's favor and the nomination goes through he will have destroyed pretty effectually the tradition against the nomination by a retiring President of a man to fill a life effice, but if the Judiciary Committee is opposed to Judge Jackson, and it refuses to report him, it does not seem likely that he will fail to secure the place on the Supreme Bench. President Cleveland would, it is supposed, feel constrained to renew the appointment, and the only inconvenience that Judge Jackson would suffer would be a little delay, while the gain of the candidate would be the henor of the nomination by two Presidents. The privilege of the Democratic President to appoint the Circuit Court Judge to fill the vacant of the candidate would be the henor of the promotion of Judge Jackson would also follow. appoint the Circuit Court Judge to fill the vacancy created by the promotion of Judge Jack son would also follow.

son would also follow.

Judge Jackson was very greatly esteemed when he was in the Senate, and he has won the appreciation of the bar since his appointment to the Circuit bench. It is not considered probable that a successful fight can be made against his confirmation, although the President haometimes referred with bitterness to his la of success in Pennsylvania in trying to choose of success in remayirants in tring to success the remay be some small resentment of the admission that there are no Republicans in the South large enough or clean enough to be put upon the Eupreme Court bench, but it is doubted whether it will be strong enough in votes to prevent the confirmation of Judge Jackson. ATLANTA, Ga., Eeb. 2.-The appointment of Judge Howell E. Jackson to the Supreme Bench

of the United States by President Harrison of the United States by President Harrison was reselved here with great favor. The fact that a Republican President should nominate for that office a man belonging to an opposing political party is commented on as one highly creditable to the Chief Executive.

One of Judge Jackson's sons lives here, and gives the probable reason why the President's attention was directed toward the Tennessee Justice. When President Harrison was in the United States Senate, Judge Jackson was the Senator from Tennessee. The two men were thrown together in the arrangement of sests.

A warm personal friendship sprung up between them, which was still further comented by the strong attachment which grew up between Mrs.

strong attachment which grew up between Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Jackson. When Mrs. Harrison was on her deathbed she cherished no message more than she did that received from her old friend Mrs. Jackson.

President Harrison came to know Judge Jackson for his real worth, and, feeling that Judge Lamar's vacancy should be filled by a Democrat, he came to the conclusion that Judge Lawren was the man for the plane.

Howell E. Jackson was appointed by President Cleveland April 12, 1886, to succeed Judge Baxter of the Sixth Judicial District of the United States Circuit Court. The office was en-tirely unsought by the then Senator Jackson and, in fact, he had urged the appointment of another. Prior to his nomination as Circuicourt Judge, Mr. Jackson received an autograph letter from the President, in which Mr. Cleveland said:

Cleveland said:

"Your reluctance to consent to this action, growing out of the consideration for constituents in your state desiring the place, does you great credit and increases my estimation of your value. You have no right to attempt to control my action, or limit my selection in this way. I am quite willing that all other aspirants and their friends should know that your nomination is my own act and result of conviction of what ought to be done, from which I cannot be moved by your arguments or by presenting the claims of any other aspirants."

not be moved by your arguments or by presenting the claims of any other aspirants."

Mr. Jackson was born April 8, 1832, at Paris, Tenn. His parents, Dr. Alexander Jackson and Mary Hurt, were Virginians. He received a preparatory education in the country, and in 1849 he entered the West Tennessee Collega. Subsequently he studied at the University of Virginia, and after that he read law for two years under his kinsmen, Judges A. W. O. Totten and Milton Brown of Jackson, Western Tennessee. He was graduated at the Lebanon Law School with distinction in 1855, and began the practice of law in Jackson. In 1859 he moved to Memphis and formed a partnership with David Currie.

Mr. Jackson practiced law until the outbreak of the civil war and then took a civil appointment under the Confederate Gevernment. After the war he served on the Supreme Beach several times by appointment. In 1880 Judge Jackson was elected to the General Assembly and during that term he was elected United States Senator to succeed James E. Bailey. He took his seat March 4, 1881. It was while he was serving as Senator that he was appointed Judge.

Harney Peak Tin Mines Shut Bown RAPID CITY, S. D., Feb. 2.-The Harney Peak Tin Company closed its mines and mills this morning without announcing the reason or the time when operations would probably be resumed.

Last week the company accepted a new mill, and the process was said to be an entire succass. Much speculation is rife as to the cause of the shut-down. The claims have increased in value lately, and it is stated that the company wishes to bear the market and make large pur-

chases.

A more plausible statement is that all tin which is reduced now would have to be held until after July 1, when the 4 cents per pound duty goes into effect.

J. M. Thurston Not Yet Nominated. LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 2 .- Although John M. Thurston secured the Republican caucus nomination last night for United States Senator, he nation last night for United States Senator, he temporarily at least failed of election this noon. On the joint ballot of the Legislature he received every Republican vote, but no others. The ballet resuited: Thurston, 61; Greene, 56; Beyd, 3; others scattering.
The scene last night in the retunda of the Hotel Lincoln when the news was announced was an animated one. The Thurston becomer were wild with delight, and the Faddock supporters were crestfallen.

The Little Rock Bank Failure. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 2.-Nothing new has een learned as to the suspension of the First National Bank of this city, which failed to open its doors this morning, but a rumor is current Washington has ordered the arrest of ex-President Alia and Cashier Dennie. Cel. Roets atted to-day that he feared Alia had paper out that would reach at least \$1,000,000. Everything is waiting the arrival of the official from Washington. No excitement was caused concerning the other banks of the city.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 2.—The Pittsburg Art Scolety co-night tendered to Andrew Carnegie a recen tion as a mark of its appreciation of his gift of a million-dollar library to this city and \$50,000 a year forever to keep it up. Mr. Carnegie made a speech on art and its benefits.

erning the other banks of the city

The Result of Long Experience.
Old Dominion Cigarettes. Photograph in

OHIO ELECTION LAW POINTS.

BROUGHT OUT BY THE FIGHT FOR CIRCUIT JUDGESHIP.

Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 2.—The motion by the respondent to dismiss the case of the State of Ohio ex relator William T. Wear, an Elector against Charles C. Shearer, involving the Cit cuit Judgeship for the Second Circuit, was ar gued before the full beach of the Supreme Court this morning.

It is the contention of the attorneys for Judge Shearer, the present incumbent, that the Supreme Court has no jurisdiction over con scope of the powers conferred by Article 4, Section 2, of the Constitution, which gives to the supreme tribunal original jurisdiction in que warranto, mandamus, and habeas corpus. It is argued further that this proceeding does not evoke the appellate jurisdiction of the court.

court.

The decision rendered by the Beard of Super visors was non-judicial, ex parts, and not to the prejudice of any Elector. The board was not authorized to render any judgment, and an elec-tion contest is not a "case" within the meaning

of the statutes.

The second proposition of the respondent was that the General Assembly had no power to confer upon the court the right to try proceedings of this nature, and the astenishing statement was made that thirty-one of forty-four States had made no provision for trying contested elections. The atterneys for Frank Chance, contestee, thought that a demurrer should have been filed teuching the question of jurisdiction. It was admitted that it is not within the power of the admitted that it is not within the power of the Legislature to confer upon the Supreme Court original jurisdiction, but the Legislature could confer appellate jurisdiction, as was done by a section of the Australian law of 1892. This, it was held, was a proceeding similar to the ap-peal of a citizen from the decision of a Board of County Commissioners upon a question of public interest.

public interest.

Chance (Democrat) contests the re-election of Shearer on the ground that People's Party votes cast for the Democratic nominee were thrown out on the claim that the People's Party Convention was not regular. The case tests the constitutionality of the Australian law.

A NEW IDEA IN KANSAS.

THE REPUBLICANS WILL MAKE ONE

LAST EFFORT TO OUST THE POPULISTS. TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 2.-The Republicans held conference to-night and decided to unsest Messrs Brown of Pratt and Noble of Butler, two members of the Populist House who hold commissions as Postmasters. This will be done to-morrow forencon. This will leave but fifty four members of that body, nine short of a constitutional quorum.

The Republicans also decided to bring about an end of the present difficulties in a legal way. They have endeavored to have the "recognized" House pass a bill that can be taken into court, where the legal status of the two bodies can be ascertained. This that body has per-

istently refused to do. The Republicans have resolved to give the Populist members until Saturday to dissolve Populist members until Esturday to dissolve and come into the other house. If they do not by that time, a resolution will be formally adopted unseating the remaining fifty-four members, on the ground that half the session has passed and that they have been obstructing business by holding a so-called House, for which they have secured recognition from the Gevernor and Senate.

which they have secured recognition from the Gevernor and Senate.

Petitions will be sent at once to the Gevernor from the fifty-six districts asking that special elections be appointed to fill vacancies. It is anticipated that the Gevernor will refuse to pay any attention to these proceedings, when mandamus proceedings will, be begun in the Supreme Court to compel him 'to do his duty. It is believed that the Supreme Court will issue the order, and, if the Gevernor still refuses, he will be dealt with for contempt.

This plan of the Republicans has caused a genuine sensation, as well as much constarnation among the Populists, who do not know what to do. If the plan proceeds there are those who say that the election of Senator Martin will prove to have been no election at all. It is intimated that this plan has been adopted in compliance with instructions—coelved from Republican Senators in Waslingt n.

MASTERS OF THE SITUATION, OPULISTS WILL NAME THE SENATOR I

CHRYENNE, Wyoming, Feb. 2.-There is a rad cal and somewhat surprising change in the Sepatorial aspect. The Demograts admit that the Populists are masters of the situation, and concede to them the privilege of naming the

man. At a Democratic caucus late last night four members of that party were placed on a list for submission to the Weaverites. The men chosen were: A. L. New, Chairman of the State Con were: A. L. New, Chairman of the State Committee, the man who has had the most Demoratic votes from the first; Judge Samuel T. Corn of Uinta County, the home of Mr. New; W. H. Helliday of Albany, and George T. Beck, son of the late Senator, of Sheridan County.

The Populists have heretofore expressed friendship for Messrs. Beck and Helliday, though the latter is not held in such high favor generally as is Mr. Corn.

The New people are working hard on the Populists, who are expected to indicate their preference as far as the quartet is concerned by to-morrow.

to-morrow.

There is strong talk that the third-party men will ask for one more Democrat, John Charles Thompson, a sturdy campaigner and Secretary of the State Committee.

The only change in the single ballet to-day was the return to Mr. New of one of the men who left him yesterday. Mr. Warren still leads the Republicans. The Populiste gave a complimentary vote to Mr. Kingsbury, one of their number.

ANOTHER RESULTLESS BALLOT.

THE FIGHT FOR A NORTH DAKOTA SENATORSHIP STILL GOES ON.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Feb. 2.-After over two weeks of balloting the North Daketa Legisature has failed to elect a Senator. The Re publicans have a majority of thirteen on joint ballot over Democrats and independents, but they are so badly divided by factional differences as to be unable to agree on a candidate. Late developments show that the Democratic leaders one of whom, were it left to his party to decide

one of whom, were it left to his party to decide, would have been elected long before this, cannot now secure the prize. Their fealty to party principles has incurred the opposition of all factions of the Republicans, and little or no support can be secured from that direction.

One ballot to-day, the thirty-third, resulted as follows: Shortridge, 39; Casey, 31; Smith, 8; Kingman, 6; seattering, 6. Adjourned. Senator Casey stated, in thanking his supporters, that he was the candidate of two-thirds of the Republicans, and that he was solicitous to succeed himself and would be bitterly disappointed if defeated as a Republican, but that the interests of the party wore far greater than personal interests, and whenever a majority of those who had supported him thought it best he would withdraw.

Bull Fights Going Out of Fashion CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 2.—The State Legislatare of Puebla has enacted a law abelishing bull fighting.

One by one the different States are turning their backs on the past and its traditions. The forbidding of bull fights is an act which goes to show how earnest are the progressive men of show how earnest are the progressive men of the republic in their determination to do away with every oustom, no matter how deeply rooted, which in any way tendagte retard the nation's advancement.

An effort is being made to induce Congress to aboiled buil fighting in the Federal district and territories. It is believed that such action would cause all the States of the republic to fall into line with Fuebla. The fact that there are no buil fights in this city is due to the local authorities, who refuse to permit them.

SALEM, Mass., Feb. 2.-Judge Endicott was ported this afternoon as showing a marked improvement in his condition. His disease is pronounced as not being pneumonia, but grip, and his physician thinks his strong coastitution will enable him to throw off the disease,

Young & Smylle's "Acme" Licerice Policis Bonbounteres are new incomplets without them.

TESTS OF THE VESUVIUS.

THE PROGRAMMS FOR PURTHER TRIALS OF THE PNEUMATIC GUNS.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Feb. 2.-The tests of the guns of the Vesuvius were not continued to-day owing to there having been some questions to settle in relation to the trajectory curves made by the projectiles. In the course of the firing it was found that the work done on Tuesday and Wednesday did not quite agree with what had been accomplished in the days previously de veted to ranging the guns. The questions arising relate to the advisability of beginning the firing with the vessel under way without fur ther stationary practice. As there are still about a dozen unloaded projectiles remaining in the firing room and projectile racks of the Veauvius, it is probable that they will be fired tomorrow from the vessel in her present position—that is, moored alongside the wharf at the naval station, close to the new dry dock that is in process of construction at Port Royal.

The ranges to be used are at 2,000, 1,500, and 1,000 yards, and possibly at 500 yards. The same corps of observers from the Philadelphia, under charge of Lieut John B. Briggs, will be employed, their work having been particularly satisfactory.

Lieut. Ackermann, also of the Philadelphia, took some fine photographs of the projectiles as they were about arriking the water, which will, it is thought, throw considerable new light upon the angle of fall and the peculiar porpoiselike diving and scurrying along under water, so noticeable in all firings at the more distant ranges.

Capt. Rapeliff of the Russian service, who repabout a dozen unloaded projectiles remaining in

like diving and scurrying along under water, so noticeable in all firings at the more distant ranges.

Capt. Repoiff of the Russian service, who represents the Dynamite Gun Company, is expected to arrive to morrow with the insess and primers required to perfect the mechanism of the loaded projectiles. It is proposed to if a number of shells, or rather actial torpedoes, with about ten pounds of gunpowder in their magazines. This will be done to test the action of fuses before using them with the more powerful explosives.

The fuses are of a new pattern and of special design, and while they are believed to be perfect in their mechanism and reliable in their action, it is not thought wise to fire them without first sounding off-trial shots.

The moving trials are to take place down the river at Bay Peint, off which the Philadelphia is anchored. This point is seven being formed to go down and witness the shooting, which, judging from what has already taken place, will be accurate and interesting.

The Philadelphia is landing her men daily for small area target practice, and is having subcalibre firing from her secendary battery, at targets placed about 500 yards from her. Practice with the six-inch guns forming her main battery will follow this afternoon, whon she will probably move up nearer elvilization. As it is, however, hardly a day passes without excursionists being aboard, and it is proposed to give the officers a grand entertainment at this place before they take their departure. The cursionists being aboard, and it is proposed to give the officers a grand entertainment at this place before they take their departure. The ship is ready, however, to leave for the Pacific should she be required to increase the naval forces in that portion of the world, and should he be ordered at once she could get there be Admiral Gherardi and his vessels coul from Barbados, as they are not due there for

HE WILL BE JUDGE BALDWIN.

CONNECTICUT REPUBLICANS' OPPOSITION LESSENED ON THE SECOND VOTE.

House this afternoon by which Simoon E. Baldwin was made a Judge of the Supreme Court showed forty-six absentees. The bulk of the number were Republicans. Their party caucused in the Supreme Court room half an hour before the ballot was ordered. The talk was sharp and decisive in the secret conclave, I. H. Hale of Glastonbury, who was a prominent candidate for Speaker, refusing to be bound longer by the caucus dictation. He carried this opposition into the House, where he openly avowed his support of Mr. Baldwin. The Republican leader of the House, Juggs wood of Manchester, said there was grave doubt whether the ballot could be taken for the second time, but in deference to the excited feeling in the State over Mr. Baldwin's rejection, he waived the technical objection. On the test vote ordered on the question of postponing the confirmation until Wednesday of next week seven Secundicans voted with the

of next week, seven Republicans voted with the Democrats, showing the break in the Republican lines. This was succeeded by Representative Raio's speech confessing that his party was an-tagonized to public sentiment on the election of Mr. Baidwin. He said that the party's action last weak was indefensible.

Mr. Baldwin. He said that the party's action last week was indefensible.

Mr. Gunn of Milford, a Democrat, renewed his opposition, but with less vindictiveness than was shown in his attack on Mr. Baldwin last Wednesday. Mr. Hamersley (Dem.) of Hartford made a brilliant speech in support of an honest judiciary in the State, maintaining that not once in a decade was it possible to secure a representative on the bench in this State equal to Mr. Baldwin.

The hallot was watched with the nimest in-

to Mr. Baldwin.

The ballot was watched with the utmost interest. For several minutes after the count was begun no one could tell what the result was likely to be. Only scattered ballots for Mr. Baldwin were found from the Republican side of the House, showing that most of he members had been governed by the cauous. The total showed 114 votes for Mr. Baldwin, with total showed 114 votes for Mr. Baldwin, with 92 against him. The election was greeted with 92 not specified applause on the Democratic side.

Mr. Hale, who broke the Republican ranks, is the best-known member of the Connecticut Grange, and represents the farming interests of the State. The majority of the absentees were

DR. GRAVES'S NEW TRIAL.

WHETHER IT WILL TAKE PLACE DE-PENDS ON THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 2.-The remittitur for the transfer of the Graves case from the Supreme Court back to the District Court was issued by the Clerk of the Supreme Court this morning and sent to Judge Graham's West Side Criminal Division of the District Court.

This is the formal action which places the case in the same position it occupied before

case in the same position it occupied before any trial had been had. It now rests entirely wish the District Attorney what action will be taken for a new trial of Dr. Graves on the charge of nurdering Mrs. Barnaby in Providence, R. I.

Judge Furman of counsel for Dr. Graves is in Colorado Springs to-day, but Attorney Thomas Macon is in the city taking care of the case. He stated to-day that he should apply at once to Judge Graham for bail. There would be no trouble about that, whatever amount was fixed at \$30,000, and Mr. Macon supposed that Judge Graham would again ask for bonds in a like amount. amount.
Dr. Graves will probably be released in a few days, and will come immediately to this city and occupy apartments in the St James Hotel. His attorneys may that they will press the District Attorney for a disposal of the case at the earliest

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 2 .- The will of ex-Senator

Francis Kernan was probated here to-day. His real estate property is estimated by his execntors at \$65,000 and his personal property at \$28,000. His residence and all the personal \$25,000. His residence and all the personal property it contains are given to his wife, \$5,000 in cash is given to his daughter Elizabeth, and \$10,000 to his son Thomas.

The remainder of the property is given to the executors named in the will, John D. Kernan, Nichelas E. Kernan, and Francis Kernan, Jr., to be hold in trust by them, all the income thereof to be paid to the testator's wife during her life. be hold in trust by testator's wire during her life, and at her death to be divided equally among his children, John D., Nicholas E., Francis, William J., Joseph T., Walter N., and Edizabeth. It is no surprise to those who knew Mr. Kernan that his property was not of greater value. He gave liberally during his life, and never tried to accumulate a fortune.

Burglar Chased by a Girl. NEWARK, Feb. 2 .- James Reddington is the name of a sneak thief who was surprised in Alderman Rice's residence, on Harrison Avenue, in East Newark, last evening. He is a resiient of East Orange.

Miss Rice heard footstops up stairs, and upon going to an upper room surprised him. He going to an upper room surprised nim. He out of the door in a twinkling.

Miss Rice gave chase and raised an alarm, and an excited erowd or East Nowarkers joined in the purests, and he was finally espured. Jewelry valued at \$200 and \$16 in cash were found in his pockets,

Cheerful While Smoking Old Deminion Cigarettes. Every one that uses them. Photograph in each package. — Adv.

DEMAND RANSOM FOR HER

\$5,000 ASKED FOR THE RELEASE OF MISS SALLIE MOORE,

MYSTERIOUS LETTERS FROM HER SUP-POSED CAPTORS RECEIVED BY HER BROTHER-IN-LAW-DECLARED TO BE A LIFE OR DEATH GAME-NO REA-SON WHY SHE SHOULD GO AWAY.

The case of Miss Sallie Moore, who disappeared from her home under such mysterious dreumstances on Jan. 16, promises to develop into one of the remarkable incidents in the criminal history of New-York. During the last week her relatives have re-

seived information which would seem to indieate most conclusively that the young womanie being forcibly detained in or near this city for a Monday evening Mr. Wilbur W. Cornell, the

brother-in-law of Miss Moore, received the felowing mysterious letter:

lowing mysterious letter:

The advance from \$200 to \$500 is fair, but much too trivial for us to consider. Not a cent less than \$5,000 would even tempt us. This is the riskiest work ever attempted by us, and must be cerrespondingly profitable. Up to this time not a hair of her head has been harmed, but, unless something happens soon, my influence to protect her life and honor will lose its power and I will not be responsible for results if this is ignored. One more week is given. Bay by Wednesday's papers what will be done, and remember that this is a life-or-death game.

Treachery means the certain death of Salits Moore. This remarkable communication was a reply to a personal which Mr. Cornell had inserted in several papers on Monday morning. The per

\$500 REWARD.—If Sallie Moore, who left home Jan. 16, is being forcibly detained, the above amount will be paid for any information leading to her discovery. Other rewards will be withdrawn.

Address Janitor, 133 West 103d St.

In conformity with the demand of "N. Y. B. " that some answer be made by Wednesday, Mr. Cornell followed up his first personal with another which appeared in the papers of the day before yesterday and which read: N. Y. B. W.—Sum rather large; can we not compromise? Am willing to do what is right.

JANITOR. To this the correspondent made prompt answer, the letter reaching Mr. Cornell by mail late last evening. It was much shorter than the first, and read simply:

Proposition submitted to you is ultimate,
N. Y. B. W. N. Y. B. W.

Both letters were on yellow, unruled paper of
note-head size and fairly good finish. The paper
looked as if it might have been torn from what
are known as "scribbling pads," only that the
edges were perfectly smooth, as if they had
been carefully trimmed.

Every effort had been made to prevent identification, the correspondent having completely
disguised his hand by printing instead of writing the characters. The work was neatly executed, and showed that the writer, whoever
he was, was accustomed to the use of pen and
ink.

ink.

The spelling and punctuation were perfect in every particular, and to prevent breaking over the lines "N. Y. B. W." had written lengthwise of the sheet instead of across as ordinarily.

From the postmarks it was plain that both communications had been mailed at the Cantral Post Office at noon of the days on which they were received. They passed through Station J. the Harlem Division, about five or six hours later.

later.

After the receipt of the first letter, Mr. Cornell was at first inclined to believe that some person of his acquaintance might have sent the rulesive in the belief that it would be a funny thing to de. Paper somewhat resembling the kind on which "N. Y. B. W.'s" letter was printed was used in Mr. Cornell's office, and he thought it just barely pessible that some of his office associates had perpetrated a poer loke.

some of his office associates had perpetrated a poor joke. He took the letter down to his business place and compared it, ink and all, with the stationery there. This examination proved to him most conclusively that his suspicion was entirely unfounded, and he thereupon decided to consult Superintendent Byrnes in order to turn the letter ever to him and advise with him whether he should answer it or not. He called several times on Tuesday, but was unable to get an interview with the Superintendent, and he concluded to answer the mysterious correspondent on his own account in such a manner that he would be able to get up a correspondence with him if possible.

After thinking the matter over carefully he decided upon the wording of the personal which he handed into the newspapers Tuesday night for Wednesday's issue.

for Wodnesday's issue.

He waited for an answer until noon ye day, and then called once more at Police H quarters with the first letter. Superintendent Byrnes sent word, as hefore that he was too busy, and Mr. Cornell they applied to Inspector Melaughlin, who turned him over to Sergt. Bird with instructions to send two Central Office detectives out on the

case at once.
The latter took a description of the letters, a detailed description of Miss Moore, and a careful account of all her mevements, and they began their search, carefully following up her movements by visiting places where she was

last seen.

For some time both Mr. Cornell and his wife, who are practically the only relatives Miss Moore has, have been under the impression that the young woman was being held eaptive against her will.

After exhausting every other means of getting a cling it was finally precipated to the content of th After exhausting every other means of getting a due it was finally resolved to insert a personal calculated to bring cut more information, if such was the ease, but it was not expected for a moment that the response would be so sudden or of such a nature. The "advance from \$200 to \$500" spoken of in the first letter of "N. Y. B. W." had reference to a former advertisement which had been inserted offering \$200 reward for any information leading to the discovery of Miss Moore.

This advertisement had been kept standing for some time, without, however, bringing any satisfactory results. Mr. Cornoll was fairly anowed under with letters offering clues, but none of them upon being followed up amounted to anything.

anowed under with letters clering clues, but none of them upon being followed up amounted to anything.

Offers were also received from a score of volunteer detectives, most of whom tendered their services and theories free, asking only the advance of "necessary expenses," but as none of them could do mere than hazard guesses as to the most advantageous line of inquiry to be pursued, their tenders were not accepted.

In the meantime both Mr. and Mrs. Cornell were suffering the most intense mental anguish. Mrs. Cornell, particularly, dwelt so much on the mysterious disappearance of her sister that she worried herself sick, and the family physician has been in attendance on her daily.

"More cruel suffering," said Mr. Cornell last night, "could not have been visited on my poor wife. Miss Moore was her only sister, and she was very deeply attached to her. The young woman was an orphan, and she had left her home in Marion, Ky., only two menths before she disappeared in order to make her home with us. She was happy, cheerful, and contented. There had been no suspicion of a quarrel, and both my wife and I were only too happy when she decided to come to live here. Any idea of an alopement or love affair is out of the question.

"She was entirely independent, and could have gone freely without let or hindrance, and her disposition was such that she would not for any consideration have without cause subjected my wife to such suffering as she has undergone. If she were at liberty to do so she would certainly have notified us of her would be able to be had not done present whereabouts, and that she has not do present whereabouts, and that she has not done so is conclusive to my mind that she is not permitted to write. I don't believe that she is dead or physeally incapable of communicating with us. I have myself with the aid of friends and the police scarched every hospital and insane asylum and other institution where she could possibly have been received, but not the slightest clue to her could we find. I have visited the Morgus, and searched the records there, but no woman answering even remetely to the desorious woman answering even remotely to the descrip-tion of my sister in-law has passed through the place in months."
"Did Miss Moore have any lover either here

"Did Miss Moore have any lover either here or in her former home!"

"No, Sir. Here she knew no ene. Almost during the entire time of her stay with us my wife has been ill and we were unable to see company. She spent her time principally in the house, locking after her sister, and only went out to do a little shopping down town now and then. She came here from Florida, where her father, who was a clergyman in Marion, left a little property. While living in Florida she became engaged to a very estimable young man there, but the engagement was broken off long ago, and the young man has been happily married, and is new living somewhere in Florida with his wife. In Marion she had some relatives, but we have heard from all of them and they know nothing more of her than we do. She had ne love affairs there."

The last trace found of Miss Moore was in Alman's dry goods store, at Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street. Her sister and brother-in-

law live in comfertable apastments at 188
West One Hundred and Third Street, and she
left there on the morning of Jan 16. She was
to go to Stern's dry goods store on West
Twenty-third Street, and to Altman's, and from
there to Mme. Mary A. Macherot's dressmaking
establishment at 34 East Twenty-third Street.

Her mission to the latter place was to obtain
employment without salary in order to
learn the tailor system of dress cutting,
she had intended to enter one of
the schools in this city where this
system is taught, but had been advised to first
gain practical experience by getting a temporary position in one of the big dressmaking
establishments.

At Sterns and Altman's she was to purchase
goods for her sister. These purchases she made
all right, as is shown by the books of the two
firms, but it is impossible to learn whether
she ever get to Macheret's or not. Mme.
Macheret dimly remembers sceing a young
woman who entered her place just as she
started out for lunch. The visitor was seem
ingly confused very much, as a person under
Miss Moore's direumstances, who was not
acoustomed to asking for employment,
might have been. Upon being asked her business she requested to be shown a stik dress, but
as she was not known to the dressmaker, and
bors no letter of introduction, the dressmaker
answered her somewhat brusquely, and the
caller retired in apparent confusion.

Whether she was Miss Moore or not is a question, but in any event she left no trace, and
somewhere between Altman's and the dress-

Whether she was Miss Moere or not is a question, but in any event she left no trace, and somewhere between Altman's and the dress-maker's the young woman disappeared.

Miss Moere is described as plump and good-looking. She is twenty-one years of age, and the description of her sent out by the police at the time of her disappearance states that she is "5 feet 649 inches, dark complexion and hair, brown eyes." She wore at the time of her disappearance a dark-blue sheek dress, black soket, black felt hat, trimmed with ribbons and feathers, and buttoned shoes.

A DISASTROUS EXPLOSION.

THREE PERSONS TAKEN OUT DEAD AND TEN MORE IN THE RUINS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 2.-The Planters' Com press boilers at Vieksburg, Miss., exploded at 11:30 o'cleck to-day. The compress was torn to pieces. Three men so far have been taken out dead. Ten persons are still in the ruins Seven have been taken out more or less injured The fire engines are at work to keep the cette

MISSING M. F. M'LAUBIN.

SAN ANTONIO BUSINESS MAN RE-PORTED SEEN NEAR CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 2.-Marcellus F. McLaurin, a wealthy cotton merchant of San Antenio, Texas, who has been mysteriously missing for three weeks, was reported to have been seen by a negro workman in one of the uburbs to-day.

The report created some excitement, as Mr. McLaurin was five years ago one of Chattanoo ga's wealthiest citizens. The mother and sister of McLaurin reside on the most fashionable avenue in the city and have been very much worried and distressed over a letter from Mrs. McLaurin. She writes that her husband has been away

lince Jan. 12. He last wrote her from New-Orleans, and said that he thought of a trip to New-York. Mr. McLaurin about three years ago had busi-

Mr. McLaurin about three years ago had business reverses in the failure in the Sumner County (Tenn.) Cotten Mills, in which he lost all but a remnant of his great fortune. He was sick for a long time, and his misfortune bors heavily upon him. He moved to Texas, where he did well for a while, but reverses came again, and it is feared that he has become deranged through financial trouble. Telegrams have been sent all over the country to police officers and others to look out for him. It is also feared that he may be the victim of foul play. foul play.

The police officers here are looking up the clue given them by the negre to-day, but it is generally believed that he is mistaken in the identity

TO BE IN THE CARINET

GOV. BOIRS OFFERED THE PORTFOLIO OF AGRICULTURE.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 2.-It has become known here that a positive tender of the portfolio of agriculture has been made to Gov.

The Governor himself will say nothing for publication, but it is positively known that a ender of the place named has reached him, and has been before him for two or three days. A difference of opinion exists among the Govrner's friends as to what he eught to do in the matter. Some want him to keep out of the Cabinet and make the race for United States Senator, being first nominated by the State Convention, as Mr. Palmer was in Illinois. Others realize that this fight at best will be a hard one, with the chances of success against him, and would prefer to see him go into the Cabinet.

There is reason to believe that Gov. Boiss favors this view. He is a man who does not like to be beaten down after the success he has achieved. It is also known that he is a great admirer of President-cleet Cleveland, and enly permitted the use of his name at the Chicago Convention to gratify the demands of some of his ardent Iowa admirers. His personal choice was the man whom the convention named, and which choice the country ratifed.

The Governor stands closer to the farmers of the Nation than any other man in public life today, and Mr. Cleveland could not have chosen wiser than he has done in selecting him to represent the great agricultural interests in the Cabinet. vention, as Mr. Palmer was in Illinois. Others

JUDGE LINDSAY NAMED BY THE DEMOCRATS TO SUCCEED JOHN

G. CARLISLE. FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 2 .- The caucus of th Democratic members of the Legislature te-night neminated Judge William Lindsay for United States Senator, vice John G. Carlisle. Mr.

Lindsay had no opposition. The sensational development is the very eviient fact that the campaign in the Senatorial race has already begun before the present one is over. Politicians and friends of both the Governor and Congressman McCreary say operly that both their men will be in the fight against Judge Lindsay in February of next

They deny that the temperary victory of Judge Lindsay means anything, and say there was no chance for an expression from the peo-ple, and the Senatorial issue will be the issue in the election of Democratic legislators this Fall. If the premature fight threatened begins at once, Judge Lindsay will have little time to at-tend to his Senatorial duties, either in the ca-pacity of a legislator or a place hunter for his friends. Even with a threatened political future before him, the Judge's present victory is hig enough to be proud of, and his unanimous nom-ination to-night will be celebrated by the people

TWO MORE EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

THE ISLAND OF ZANTE AGAIN VISITED BY DISASTER.

shaken this evening by two shocks more violent than any of the preceding. The shooks were accompanied by a furious storm of thunder, lightning, and rain. The Minister of the Inerior has gone to the island to make arrangements to assist the sufferers. Reports from Zante state that the inhabit-

ATHENS, Feb. 2.-The Island of Zante was

Reports from Zante state that the inhabitants of most of the towns on the island are sudering severely.

Hundreds of families are camped in the fields near the city of Zante. They field in such haste that they took with them neither feed nor clothes. The weather is exceptionally inclement, and unless abelter and food be previded appending the mortality will be appaling.

A British man-of-war, which has been leading at the Pirmus with food and clothing, sailed for Zante this aircraoon.

The only strictly high grade eigarette in New-York. The "Admiral" is not controlled by to

send war ships to Henolulu. The Government considered that the lives and property of British subjects in Hawaii were safe under American protection. [Cries of "Hear, hear!"] Continuing, Sir Edward Grey said it was possible that a British war ship on the way from

Acapuleo, Mexico, would touch at Honolulu, as she was going to Esquimalt. In conclusion he declared that there was no foundation whatever for the report that the British Governmen had made a protest to the Government at Washington regarding the Hawaiian Islands.

A question put by Sir Francis Sharp Powell, Conservative,) member for Wigan, to the Right Hon. Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, Secretary to the Admiralty, elicited a similar response.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—There is no abatement of interest in the Hawaiian question. While exerience has taught public men to talk more cautiously about annexation and conquest then they may have been inclined to talk a few years ago, and the possible embarrassment of annexation are being considered, there is a growing couraged to-night by the report of the talk today in the British Parilament. It begins to

day in the British Parliament. It begins to look even to the most timid as if Great Britain rather expected to see the United States take hold of and direct affairs there according to the wishes of the people.

Whatever notice the Senate has taken thus far of the Hawalian question since the establishment of the previsional Government and the arrival in this country of the Hawalian Commissioners has been due to the efforts of Senator Morgan (Dem., Ala.) He is credited with bringing up the question in the last two executive sessions, and making it clear to Senators that he believed the United States Government should not fail to take advantage of the present situation in Hawaii. When questioned to night by a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, he said that he did not care to go into the merits of the question prior to its general discussion in the Senate.

"You may say that I am in favor of annexa-

under an independent form of government. If, however, that is impossible, and some other Government has to assume authority over them, that Government should be the United States. I do not believe in the contention that our territory is already large enough, and that it would be difficult to govern a dependency would be diments to govern a dependency so far away from our shores as the Hawailan Islands. They are just as accessible as Alaska, and they would be no more difficult to govern. There can be no question that if they were to come under the deminion of Great Britain, it would be folly for oitizens of this country to build the Nicaragua Canal, or for our Government to spection the

minion of Great Britsin, it would be folly for oitizone of this country to build the Nicaragus Canal, or for our Government to sanction the scheme. The canal would have Great Britain at beth its ends, a constant menace."

Mr. Morgan believes that the settlement of the question of our future relations to Hawsil should be left to Congress. He deprecates the idea that the Executive and Sonate should decide such a momentous question. As he leaves for Europe next week to take part in the Bering Sea arbitration, the Administration will lose a stanch supporter in the Senate when the Hawaiian matter is before it for discussion.

The appearance of Sir Julian Pauncefots, the British Minister, at the Ntate Department to-day excited comment, which was quieted by the official announcement that he came on so casual an errand as the submission of a statement in the Bering Sea case. It is said that the position of England is for neutrality at Hawaii.

Nothing was done to-day in regard to sending ships to Heneldu. It has been about settled that one of the vessels of the flying squadron will be turned back from Barbados. They will probably be allowed to continue to Hampton Roads. The Adams and the Ranger are at the Mare Island Navy Yard with steam up in readiness to start for Hawaii at a moment's notice.

The Naval Intelligence Office has prepared a

readiness to start for Hawaii at a moment's notice.

The Naval Intelligence Office has prepared a list of the British stations in the Atlantic and Pacific. In the Pacific are the following: Eaquimault, where there is a coaling station and dry dock partiy fertified and not inished; Panama, where the British Government has a contract with the Pacific Navigation Company to supply English ships with coal; Callao, where another contract of the same kind exists; Couquimbo, where there is a 5,000-ton cosl rile; Suva, on the Fiji Islands, where an old hulk is stationed and kept loaded with coal by contract; Port Kenyon, on Thursday Island, where there are fortifications.

In the Atlantic there are Halifax and Bermuda, Port keyal at Jamaica; San Lucis, where muda, Port Royal at Jamaica; San Lucia, where there is another 5,000-ton coal pile; Bridgeton

parentage.

"The Kanakus are not capable of constitutional government. They can govern themselved eally by the old tribal rules. They do not appreciate law and order as it is understood in this country or by the better class of the population of Hawaii. It is the natives from whom the objection te annexation to this or any other country will come. Their desirs for an independent Government at Honolulu is purely sentimental. It does not spring from the ambition for commercial growth, which they do not care to trouble themselves about. The faction in favor of annexation, it is safe to say, is the minerity, but it is the portion of the population which has the interest of the place at heart.

"I have had a good deal of experience with the natives, and have long since surrendered the hope that they would ever attain the degree of intelligence to fit them for self-government. Of the 95,000 population there are only 14,000 voters, and that represents the portion of the islanders who are entitled to suffrage."

"Which is better for Hawaii, annexation or the establishment of a protectorate?"

"In the first place I do not see how a protectorate could be formed. It seems to me it would be contrary to the established institutions of this country. The problem may be solved by a compromise. It would not do to allow the ignorant element to govern to the exclusion of the better faction. Whatever may be the final parentage.
"The Kanakas are not capable of constitution-

whether they would sacrifice their commercial chances and agricultural enterprises to go with England and lose the favor of this country, would turn to the United States."

What will happen if this country refuses to accept the offer of annexation?"

That is hard to say. It would probably mean in time a conflict between these who might take the side of the natives against these who had opposed the Queen."

THE CLAUDINE GOES BACK. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—The Hawaiian steamer Claudine, which arrived from Honolulu

on Saturday morning last with news of Queen Liliuokalani's overthrow, and also brought the

O BRITISH WAR SHIPS HAVE BEEN ORDERED TO HONOLULU, AND NOWE ARE TO BE SENT-AN EMPHATIO DENIAL OF THE ALLEGED PROTEST

PRICE THREE CENTS.

NO PROTEST FROM ENGLAND

SHE IS WILLING TO TRUST AN

AMERICAN PROTECTORATE.

MADE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. LONDON, Feb. 2 .- In the House of Commons o-day, Mr. Ellis Ashmend Bartlett, (Conservative,) member for the Ecclesall Division of Sheffield, questioned the Government as to the dvices it had received from Hawaii, and further desired enlightenment as to what the British Government intended to do in the

Sir Edward Grey, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, replied, in effect, that the information received by the Government gonerally agreed with the cable news published in the newspapers. He added that the Government, as at present advised, did not intend to

SENATOR MORGAN'S VIEWS

IF ANY GOVERNMENT IS TO ASSUME CONTROL IT SHOULD BE OUR OWN.

tendency to maintain a strong position for the United States, and among politicians this is on-

"You may say that I am in favor of aunexa-tion if the alternative is the acquisition of Hawaii by some foreign power," he said. "Per-sonally, I would prefer to see the islands remain

and Port au Spain.

Mr. Mott-Smith, who has been representing Hawaii in Washington, has received some interesting letters from friends in Honoluiu. The letters had come on the same steamer which brought the Hawaiian Commissioners, and were brought the Hawaiian Commissioners, and were mailed at San Francisco. They condirm all that has reached Mr. Smith hitherto. Mr. Paul Neumann will come to the United States in the next steamer, which is due on Tuesday, and will represent the dethroned Queen in the discussion before the Secretary of State. Mr. Smith said:

"The Commissioners are all men representative of the best class in Hawaii, and en this errand will voice the desires of the intelligent and enterprising portion of the Hawaiian population. That portion is made up of the foreigners who have gone to that country and these who were born there of American and European parentage.

compromise. It would not do to allow the ig-norant element to govern to the exclusion of the better faction. Whatever may be the final decision of this Government, there is, I think, no danger of complications with foreign powers. England may protest; I do not think she will go any further. The people of Hawsii, even the Englishmen who are in business there, if asked whether they would sacrifice their commercial changes and agricultural enterprises to go with

A RACE FOR WASHINGTON.

THE COMMISSIONERS IN HOT PURSUIT OF KAIAULANI'S UNCLE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.-Probably the most novel and important long-distance race in American history reached a climax to-day. The repre sentative of Princess Kaiaulani, the possible sovereign under a regency, has fully twelve hours' start of the commission representing the protectorate.

Engines were crowded to their fullest capacity, and despite the fact of the great start of the Princese's uncle and representative, the couriers of the two factions may get the ear of the State Department at about the same time.

That the race was in earnest was apparent by the bustle and activity of the officials and the train dispatcher's office of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad in this city. What was vorrying the officials was that, owing to the blizzard, the train from the West which cennects with the Pennsylvania limited for the

national capital was late. The reason for all the hubbub was the discovery that John M. Cleghorn of San Francisco ie of Princess Kalaulani, heir apparent to the Hawaiian throne, left Chicago last night for Wasnington about the time Lorin A. Thurston

wasnington about the time Lorin A. Thursten, Charies I. Carter, Joseph Marsden, W. C. Wider, and William E. Castle, the commission representing the Hawaiian revolutionists, arrived in Omaha.

As soon as the news of the reveit became known, Mr. Cleghorn packed his grip and took the first train for Washington, with the result that he arrived in Chicago forty-eight hours ahead of the Commissioners, and will reach the capital that much in advance of them. His purpose is to present the claims of his nice to the United States Government before the commission appointed by the provisional Government arrives at the national capital.

He is the brother of A. S. Cleghorn, whose deceased wife was a sister of the deposed Queen Liliuokalani, and whose daughter, the heir apparent, is at a fashionable school in England. He will lay before President Harrison the claims of his nices, Princess Kaisulani, and will pload for the establishment of a proteotorate, with the Princess as Queen.

This girl. The said, "educated in England, will be much more satisfactory to the foreign element in the Eandwich Islands than Queen Liliuokalani was. It will be better for all concerned if the deposed Queen be kept from the throne. She hates foreigners, and if her demands had found favor it would only have been a matter of a few years before she would have confiscated the property of aliens. She did wreng in endeavering to get the Cabinat to sign a new Constitution which would disfranchise foreigners.

"I do not think the provisional Government

or in the constitution which would distribute for in the constitution of the constitut mit annexation without making a vigorous pro-test and, perhaps, a great deal of trouble. If the United States will not see the justice and right of the claims I lay before it, I shall go to Engof the claims I lay before it, I shall go to England and appeal to Great Britain.

"The Princess Kaiquiani is a strong-brained weman, capable of ruling Hawaii. She is receiving the best of education, with the expectation of some day sitting on the Hawaiian throng."

Mr. Cleghorn is extremely anxious to reach Mr. Cleghorn is extremely anxious to reach Washington to correct what he says are false impressions received by the President and Cabinet. He said that the Princess and Queen were the best of friends, and that the Queen telegraphed her niece giving an account of the events which took her from the throne.

The Hawaiian commission arrived in Chicago at 11:30 this morning. Accompanying the party was Miss Millie Andrews of New York City a censin of Chairman Thurston, who was

at 11:30 this morning. Accompanying any party was Miss Millie Andrews of New York City, a cousin of Chairman Thurston, who was the only person not attached to the commission permitted to leave the island on its steamer. The Secretary to the commission is O. F. Emerson, managing clerk of Mr. Thurston's law office. The remaining member of the party was William A. Kinney, now a lawyer in Sait Lako City, but a former resident of the Sandwich Islands, and one of the leading participants in the revolution of 1887.

He met the members of the commission at Orden for the purpose of renewing old acquaintance, but was induced to accompany the body to Washington in an unefficial capacity as local advisor. His knowledge of conditions on the island and his facility for formulating ideas make him a valuable addition to the Commis-

and Chairman Thurston had telegraphed ahead for the reservation of accommodations on this avening's limited express on the Pennsylvania Railread. On arriving at the station, however, it was found that the railroad authorities had held the Keystone express.
On being informed of this fact the Commis-

ing, and were driven at breaknest speed to the Union Station. Ten minutes later they were on their way to the National Capitol.

There was a conference of the Commissioners in the drawing room of the sleeper shortly after properties the morning reaching the plan to be

in the drawing room of the sleeper shortly after breakfast this morning regarding the plan to be pursued on arriving at Washington, and it was decided to seek an interview with Secretary of State Foster and present te him the certificate of authority issued by the provisional Government before asking for an audience with President Harrison. It was held that this would be more in accordance with diplomatic usages than any other course.

The Commissioners have pretty well talked themselves hearse since arriving in this country. Commissioner Castle said that the commissioner had so far formulated ne policy, preferring to wait until the executive branch of the United States Government had expressed itself.

tiself.

"Every man of us," said Mr. Castle, " is an annexationist pure and simple. We want annexation if it can possibly be procured. If net, then we must be satisfied with a protectorate, if that is obtainable. We have no plans regarding our return home. We propose to stay in Washington until our mission is successful, or until it has proved so absolute a failure that it will be useless to stay longer.

"We do not look for this latter alternative. We believe that the people of the United States are with us, and that the national sentiment is such as to insure us some sure and lasting identification with this country. As I have said, we have our predilections, but we will not urge them too foreibly if the sentiment of the Administration is favorable to a protectorate."

ministration is favorable to a protectorate."

Washington, Feb. 2.—Diligent efforts were made to-night to find Mr. John Cleghorn, who was expected to arrive here this evening to lay

before Fresident Harrison the claim of his niece, Frincess Kaiulani, to the Hawaiian throne. The registers of all the prominent hetels were searched for his name, but without success, nor had any word been received from him indicating his arrival

NATIVES ASK FOR ANNEXATION.

PETITIONS CIRCULATED BEFORE THE COMMISSIONERS LEFT.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 2.-Before leaving Omaha for Washington Hawaiian Commissioner Lorin A. Thurston gave a local correspondent a second interview. Such parts as were not given

in this morning's NEW-YORK TIMES are as follows: "When word came down to us," he said, "to know if we would support the Cabinet against the Queen, we sent around to get the names of all those who were willing to do so and who had rifles. We did not know whether there were

twenty men or five hundred who possessed weapons. The response was unanimous, and it was like setting fire to a bundle of straw. There was no premeditation, but it was felt that matters had gone as far as they could go and that something had to be done. The feeling was general that if there was to be a change of Government it must be the United States or nothing, and not a man would have answered

the appeal to arms if he had thought that it was not to be the United States. "The idea that has gone abroad that the cry for annexation is in the interests of our sugar men is all wrong. The sugar menknow nothing about it, and they are not in favor of annexation, except as it only means to save the islands

from anarchy. "The great fault of the Queen was that she aid not wish to reign as a constitutional mon-

arch. We would have been fully satisfied to pattern our Government after that of Great Britain, and we tried to do so, but the Queea would not have it. She was interested in the ery of 'Hawali for the Hawalians.' "Now the Europeaus and Americans pay all the taxes, and they do not propose that the na-

tives shall have the spending of the money they contribute. That is what the natives want to do."

"On what terms do you wish to be annexed to the United States!"

"Well, that is a matter that has not been definitely settled, and though we have plans, it would not be becoming for us to disclose them until we know whother there is a chance of our being accepted. We would not expect to come in as a State, because our population is not large enough, and it is probable we should ask to come in as a Territory."

Would you wish a resident of Honolulu to be That is the general wish. We would be sat-

certain adaptations fitted to our peculiar population."

"How is the population of the island di-

"How is the population of the island divided!"

"There are about 95,000 inhabitants, and of these, 34,000 are natives, about 20,000 Enropeans and Americans, 15,000 Chinese, 20,000 Japanese, and the rest Pelynesians."

"If annexed, what would you do about universal suffrage!"

"That is a question that would have to be considered. While we do not wish to deprive the natives of the right to vote, there is no doubt that a large number of them are incapable of using the frauchise. As regards the Chinese and Japanese, they are not, of course, citizens, and could not vote. These things will, however, have to be determined when we find out whether there is any chance of our offer to Uncle Sam being accepted."

out whether there is any change of our oner to Uncle Sam being accepted."

Qommissioner W. R. Castle said:

"The foreign population, including Americans, Germans, Portuguese, English, French, and a number of other nationalities, are practically unanimous in their approval of the overthrow of the Hawaiian monarchy and in the belief that annexation to the United States is the only remedy for anarchy and bad government.

ment.

"There are some English—not a very large number, however—who believe the Queen should be dethroned, but they are desirous that the young Frincess Kaisulani, now in England, should take the throne and the Government go on under her rule. Of course, the result of this would be to make the islands practically an English colony. English colony.
"The islands have been made what they are,

English colony.

"The islands have been made what they are, first by the divilization taught by the American missionaries, which provided for Hawaii a recognized place among the nations of the earth. If it had not been for the civilization so taught, Hawaii would have long since become an appendage of some European power.

"The Hawaiians are almost unanimously against annexation, but they are to-day less than half the population of the country. They are also opposed to any form of government that will give the foreigners any voice in it. The natives were equally opposed to the treaty of reciprocity in 1876, but within three years they found out what was meant, and then the natives were in favor of it.

"As I was coming away from Honolulu, a number of natives with whem I am acquainted asked about our mission and referred to the condition of feeling after the passage of the reciprocity treaty. It was admitted and hoped that the feeling of the natives would be the same after they had learned the real significance of annexation.

"Entirely unknown to the provisional Gov-

that the feeling of the natives would be the same after they had learned the real significance of annexation.

"Entirely unknown to the provisional Government and of its committee, the better class of natives began to circulate petitions to President Harrison asking for annexation. The time was too short for much to be done, but just as we left two or three of these petitions were threwn aboard, containing over 130 names, all of native Hawaiians.

"Some natives of high standing and integrity openly favor annexation. They believe it means good government and general prosperity. One very intelligent native, F. Pahiai, says: The day has gone by in Hawaii for the Hawaiians. In the future, Hawaiians will only prosper and do well who will carn a living by their own exertions and personal intelligence."

"Was there any feeling among the people about the landing of the sailors and marines from the Boston i"

"There was none. The landing of the sailors and marines was done at the request of the American Minister, who confined himself strictly within those powers. The reason they were landed was because there were threats of bloodshed, incendiarism, and violence, and a great many residents, Americans and others, begged the committee, as a matter of safeguard, to make the application to the American Minister. "A letter was written setting forth the situa-

guard, to make the application to the American Minister.

"A letter was written setting forth the situation and expressing the fear of the committee that there was danger of destruction of property and violence. They requested that troops be landed for the pretection of life and property.

"The letter was signed by all the members of the committee, and Mr. Thurston and myself took the letter to Mr. Stevens and requested that sufficient troops he landed to guard the residences of the people against violence. It has been announced that some of the foreign representatives of the other Governments protested. In point of fact, the landing of troops was commended by some of the representatives, and up to the time our stemmer left on Thursday no protest had been filed by the British Resident Minister."

A LETTER FROM HAWAIL

D. A. WOODBURY OF ROCHESTER, N. Y. WRITES TO HIS SON.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 2 .- D. A. Woodbury of this city, writing from the Hawaiian Hotel, Honolulu, under date of Jan. 18, to his son, W. E. Woodbury, gives the following interesting account of the recent exciting events in the Capitol, of which he was an eye-witness:

"As you are aware the political situation was quite unsettled before I left home, and it continued to grow worse, onlimbating last Saturday in an attempt by the Queen to produleste a new Constitution, giving herself much more power.

"Learning that she would prorogue the Legislature on that day at noon, I went over to the Government Building. The first noticeable thing was lature on that day at noon, I went over to the Government Building. The first noticeable thing was the entire absence of the whites, both members of the Legislature and citizens, about the snly ones present being tourists like myself.

"There were a great many of the natives outside. As soon as the ceremony was ever they made a rush for the palace grounds, and although the sentinels were at the gates as usual, they allowed everybody to pass. I did not go in, but went on te the hotel. "Sunday passed quietly, but a call was posted for a public meeting for Monday at 2 P. M., which I attended. Very strong denunciatory speeches were made, and a resolution was unanimously adopted condemning the action of the Queen and approving the appointment of the Committee of Safety.

"The Queen had, however, taken the wind out of their salis by issuing a proclamation in the morning

"The Queen had, hewever, taken the wind ont of their sails by issuing a proclamation in the morning saying that she was sorry for what she had done, and promising not to do so again.
"Feople can have no confidence in her after having perjured herself by violating her oath of office, and it was understood that the committee was going to demand a further guarantee, but I do not see what she can give a construction of the had been landed from the United States steamer Boston. Going to the palace grounds I found them in line near the left front corner of the grounds, with Winchesters, plenty of anunition, and two Galling guns. This looked like business. The Queen's soldiers were in sight.

"Monday and Tuesday morning reports were in circulation that the Queen would be deposed, as the whites were very determined not to have any mors 'nonense.' Tuesday afternoon it was reported that a policoman had been shot. The Captain of the Boston was as luncheon, and promised if there was likely to be any disturbances to send a guard to pro-late our hotel. tect our hotel.
"On Wednesday morning I found that the Queen had, in order to prevent violence and bleedshed, temporarily surrendered her authority to the United States. The Hawalian diag was still floating from the palace. No vessels of any kind were allowed to go out yesterday, not even to the adjoining islands."

GOV. HOGG AROUSED.

HE ORDERS LAW OFFICERS TO INVES-TIGATE THE BURNING OF SMITE.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 2.-Gov. Hogg of this State has suddenly realized that the law has been violated at Paris. He cannot said to have raised his finger to prevent the burning of Smith, though he did send a telegram mildly invoking respect for the law. To-day he sent the following to the Sheriff of Lamar County, the scene of yesterday's lynching:

"Discharge your sworn duties as an officer of the State, fully and fearliessly, promptly make complaint before the proper officers against every person known to have been engaged in the lynching of the nagre Heary Smith at Paris yesterday, and report the names of all witnesses to the District and County Attorneys to the end that all the guilty porsons may be effectively prosecuted."

The following was sent to District Attorney Doak at Clarkeville:

Doak at Clarkaville:

"In the lynching of the negro Henry Smith in Paris yeaterday, the laws of the State have been openly defied. Every good citizen is interested in maintaining and enforcing the law of the land. Either law and order or anarchy must prevail, and there can be no compromise or middle ground. Mob law in Texas must be stamped out.

"It is believed and expected that you will promptly, diligently, and persistently inquire and ascertain who are the guilty parties, and faithfully and fearlessly presecute them. Any assistance needed will be promptly rendered."

Paris, Texas, Feb. 2.—Everything is quiet

PARIS, Texas, Feb. 2. - Everything is quiet here to-day. All who participated in the torture of the negro. Smith, yesterday, boidly preclaim the part they took in the affair and say that they have no fear of arrest.

The ashes of the fuperal pyre were raked over to-day, and many persons earried away buttons, bones, &c., as relies of the affair.

Anti-Option in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 .- In the morning the Anti-Options bill was the centre of interest in the House, and before the opening of the session little knots of members congregated and discussed the probable course which would be pursued in disposing of the measure. The opponents of the legislation were on the alert, and the instant Mr. Hatch made his motion for a conference, Mr. Bynum of Indiana addressed the Speaker with a point of order that the Senate amendments must first be considered in Committee of the Whole. After a long discussion the bill was laid over until to-morrow, no decision on the point of order being made.

Duluth Suffers from a Blizzard, DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 2.-Duluth suffered today from a blizzard of exceptional severity. The thermometer was low, ranging from 10° to 25° below zero, and this, in connection with a thick driving snowfall and a wind that blew from twenty-five to thirty-five miles an hour, caused an almost universal suspension of business and traffic. All trains were delayed and many were A BLOW AT JOHN I. DAVENPORT.

THE FIRST STEP TOWARD RELIEF FROM HIS METHODS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.-When the House resumed, in Committee of the Whole, the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill Mr. Fitch (Dem., N. Y.,) offered an amendment providing that hereafter no part of any money appropriated to pay any fees to the United States Commissioners, Marshals, or clerks |shal be used for any warrant issued or arrest made under the laws relating to the election of members of Congress, unless the presecution has been commenced upon a sworn complaint set ting forth the facts constituting the offense and alleging them to be within the personal knowl-

edge of the affiant, The bill as reported makes a similar limitation in regard to prosecution under the interna revenue laws. Mr. Cogswell (Rep., Mass.,) made a point of order against the amendment as changing existing law and not in the line of

as changing existing law and not in the line of economy.

Mr. Fitch contended that the point was not well taken. The amendment was plainly in the line of economy, as it placed a limitation on the appropriation for fees for United States Commissioners, &c., in election cases.

Mr. Boutelle, (Rep., Mc.,) wanted to reach the real object of the amendment. There were some gentlemen, he said, who believed its object was to prevent the employment by Supervisors of Election of men to prevent ballet-box stuffing and repeating in large cities.

Mr. Fitch said that the gentlemen weefully misundersteed the fact. The intention was to protect the United States Treasury against reads as fisarant as had ever been proved in a court of justice. Many of these frauds had been committed by a gentleman in New-York City.

Mr. Boutelle—To whom do you refer to

Boutelle—To whom do you refer? Fitch (defiantly)—John I. Davenport, Boutelle—That is the milk in the qocoa

Mr. Boutelle—That is the milk in the qocoanut.
Continuing, Mr. Boutelle said that the Republicans alleged that Mr. Davenport was assailed by the Democratic Party because he prevented Democrats from committing fraud.
Mr. Fitch, in referring to the select committee appointed to investigate the election laws, said it had attempted to get Mr. Davenport before it. But Mr. Davenport had been afraid of the committee and had run away from it.
Mr. Boutelle said that it was perfectly well understood by everbody that read the newspapers that the Democratic Party had announced its purpose of accomplishing the repeal of all the Federal statutes now existing which had any bearing on the election of members of Congress.

papers that the Democratic Party had announced its purpose of accomplishing the repeal of all the Federal statutes new existing which had any bearing on the election of members of Congress.

Mr. Rockwell (Dem., N. Y..) thought that there was no necessity for the gentleman from Maine getting so excited about this matter. He quoted from testimony taken by the Davenport Investigating Committee to show that while money had been expended to prosecute alleged illegal voters, there had been no convictions.

The purpose of this amendment was to deprive Mr. Davenport of funds which had created annoyance and hardship to hundreds of persons. Many voters had been taken away from their homes and from the polls, and and been detained, but there had never been a conviction for illegal voting in the Southern District of New-York. He did not wish the men who did this sort of dirty work paid out of the National Treasury at the hands of a Democratic House.

Mr. Fitch said that his amendment simply amounted to this: that it required the United States Judge and District Attorney to certify to the vouchers before the money was paid, and the stump speech of the gentleman from Maine was as little relevant to it as most of his utterances in the House were when he talked about anything except politics.

The gentleman from Maine said that the Democrate ought to do this thing in an open and manly manner. If that gentleman had read the repert of the select committee he would know that in the light of day, in this House, more than a week ago, the committee he would know that in the light of day, in this House, more than a week ago, the committee had recommended that the Federal supervisory laws be repealed. The Democrats were not ashamed of their position. They were proud of it, and when the opportunity came they would repeal the laws from beginning to end.

Finally the Chair overrulad the point of order, and Mr. Ray (Rep., N. Y..) appealed from the decision. He defended the Federal election laws, criticised the action of the special invest

WHISKY TRUST DENOUNCED.

CONVENTION OF WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN SPIRITS AT LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 2.-Two hundred distillers and wholesale whisky dealers from all parts of the country met in the Board of Trade Exchange Hall this morning for the purpose of voicing a protest against any increase in the Government tax on whisky by Congress andto adopt some measure whereby the operations of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company, usually known as the Whisky Trust, may be check mated. A permanent national organization will be effected before the convention adjourns. Charles B. Poyntz of Maysville, Ky., was elected permanent Chairman of the convention, and Charles Perrin of Kansas City Vice President. At the afternoon session the following resolution was adopted:

tion was adopted:

"Resolved, That this convention unhesitatingly
denounces the High-Wine Trust as an enemy to individual enterprise, and the rebate voucher as the
most dangerous instrument ever introduced into
commerce, and in every way opposed to the spirit of
our American institutions. commerce, and in every way opposed to an appril of our American institutions.

"Resolved, Further, that this convention rejoices to see that a resolution to investigate this trust and its methods has been adopted by the National House of Representatives in the interests of the legiti-mate manufacturers and merchants of the country." The Committee on Resolutions presented a protest against an increase in the tax on whisky. It was stated that an increase would bring about the immediate tax payment on about 200,000,000 gallons of spirits before the law could go into effect, thereby withdrawing from circulation something like \$180,000,000, and creating a commercial pants.

creating a commercial panic. DISTILLERIES' PRODUCTION REDUCED. CHICAGO, Feb. 2.-Another reduction in the quantity of spirits manufactured by the Calumet. Riverside, and Schufeldt distilleries has been made. Yesterday the Internal Revenue Department was notified that the total daily output would be reduced by 7,000 gallens. This, in addition to the reduction of 3,000 made a few days age, brings the total daily output down to about 6,500 gallens.

HIS WIFE HIS ACCUSER.

WALTER COCHRAN CHARGED WITH MURDERING DR. AND MRS. BARRETT. ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 2 .- Walter Cochran is it jail to-night charged by his wife with being

the murderer of the Barrett family. Over a year ago Dr. Barrett and his wife were found dead in their house. Dr.

were found dead in their house. Dr. Barrett had been a member of the State Legislature, and was prominent in business and professional circles. He had raised a large family, the members of which were scattered all through the State holding responsible positions in the community in which they lived. The old couple lived in a handsome place near the City of Griffin.

Great interest was attracted to the tragedy also because of the fact that one of the members of the doctor's family was arrested and held in jail several weeks charged with the assassination. The young men was subsequently honorably acquitted and the tragedy remained a mystery.

nonorsuly adjusted to the control went home a mystery. On Saturday night Walter Cochran went home drunk and attacked his wife with a razor. In self-defense she snatched up his pistol and sent a ball through her husband's neck, which will most likely result in his death. To-day she confessed that it was her husband who had slain the Barrett family, the crime having been for money. it appeared at the preliminary trial of the re-lative who had been suspected that a strange man had been seen loitering around the place on the day before the murder, but there all trace of him was lost. The story of Mrs. Coch-ran fills up the missing links completely.

In order to make the collections in the American Museum of Natural History of greater eduestional value to the public the Assistant Curators in the different departments will devote an

hour on Saturday, from 3 to 4 P. M., to explaining and describing the collections under their charge. A month will be assigned to each department. During the month of February those interested in the subject of geology are invited to meet the Assistant Curator, Mr. L. P. Gratacap, in the library of the Museum at 3 P. M. on Saturdays, Feb. 4, 11, 18, and 25. cover.

It is said the accident was due to leaving one of the main doors open in a gangway road. This caused an accumulation of gas, which became ignited from the naked lamps in the hats of the The Western Express of the Pennsylvania Railroad is a great evening train. It leaves New-York at 6:30 P. M. every day, arrives at Cleveland 11:40 A. M. and Chicago 9:30 P. M. the next day.—Adv. Visit Niagara and see the wenderful ice formations. Grand excursion via New-York Central, Feb. 4. Reduced rates. Special train.—Adv.

NEW GLASS COMBINATION.

DESIGNED TO KEEP DEALERS FROM CUTTING PRICES.

CRICAGO, Feb. 2.-After the secret sessions at the Auditorium Hotel yesterday the chief window glass manufacturers and jobbers of the country resolved to ally themselves with the combination to be known as the National Glass

Company. under the laws of Wisconsin with a capital of 8200.000, New-York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan were represented. The whole of the capital was subscribed.

The promoters of the new concern declare that the only reason for its establishment i that regular prices may be maintained. Nevertheless it is a fact that a schedule is to be enacted by a Board of Directors and that it will be enforced by the fear of the forfeiture of a large amount of money which each manufactlarge amount of money whi urer will be asked to put up.

This dispatch relates exclusively to manu facturers and jobbers of American window glass. The project is not a new one at all, but has been considered for a number of years, and in that time a number of such combinations has been proposed, but none has ever amounted to

BREAD AND COFFEE AT BRODIE'S.

THE BRIDGE JUMPER FEEDS FIVE BUNDRED HUNGRY BOWERY MEN.

" Gentlemen ! Get back ! "

"Please get back !" " Get back ! you sons of guns ! " It was only after this command, shouted in Steve " Brodie's loudest and fiercest tones. that the hungry, mud-spattered crowd in from of the "bridge jumper's" saloon, 114 Bowery, could be persuaded to move last night.

Brodie had announced that he had 5,000 loaves of bread and as many cups of coffee that he was going to give away, 500 a night, between midnight and I o'clock, and there was a crowd from the big table in front of his saloon to the curbstone an hour before the distribution began for the first time. The two policemen on hand discretely withdrew to the corner of Grand discretely withdrew to the corner of Grand Street, and Brodie and his three waiters were left to cope with the multitude alone. They held on till 11:45 o'clock and then they let go.

Each of the loaves, which were about a foot long, was sliced down the middle and concealed a sizzing sausage, and each cup of coffee contained lots of condensed milk and sugar. The bread was in a big box, and the coffee steamed away in a nondescript collection of pails and boilers, and the crowd ate and drank as if is had not indulged in either luxury before.

"Say Mr Brodie I was up t'rec times, but I

"Say, Mr. Brodie, I was up t'ree times, but I ain't got no feed yet."

"Oh, go en. I've seen yer eatin' three times. Wast's the matter with yer?"

"They can't feel me," said Brodie, as he gave his bartender the wink to see the laggard out on the sidewalk. his bartender the wink to see the laggard on the sidewalk.

"Any poor man," continued Brodie, "can get fed here once, but when he comes a second time he's crewding somebody else. An' say; there nin't no show for a well-dressed man here. When a man has a suit of clothes he can hock 'em, an' he ain't got no business here till he can't get fed nowheres else.

"This blow-out to-nicht cest me about \$30. I'm goin' to keep it up ten days, but you can bet I'll have four waiters to-morrow night, and bet I'll have four waiters to-morrow night, and this," and he put his hand first on his big diamond and then on his watch, "all the time with me.

with me.
"When I get through with the bread and cof-"When I get inrough with the bread and cor-fee I've got ten barrels of flour I'm going to send around on a team in ten-pound packages and deal out to the women in the tenement houses. I can stand the Irish and the Dutch, and may be a few Motters will get some, but I can't go the Guineas.
"Come boys, get out. The show's all over

now."

And the crowd of dirty, but less hungry, humanity shuffled out of the little barroom. EFFORTS TO SAVE HARRIS.

EVIDENCE SAID TO SHOW THAT HELEN POTTS USED MORPHINE.

SCRANTON, Penn., Feb. 2.-Evidence which it is believed will be of great importance in the case of Carlyle W. Harris, now under conviction in New-York for the murder of his wife, Helen Potts, has just been discovered here. Mrs. Harris, the young man's mother, has been spending several days in this city, and it is principally through her efforts that the newlydiscovered evidence has been gathered.

Col. Frank Fitzsimmons, the Scranton attorney in the case, to-day forwarded a mass of material to Howe & Hummel of New-York, and still has much evidence, which will be produced when the case comes up again next Monday. The new evidence has been obtained from Helen Potts's friends and intimates while she was a visitor here at the home of her uncle, Dr. C. W. Treverton, and from physicians of stand-

C. W. Treverton, and from physicians of standing.

Many letters have also been received by Col.
Fitzsimmons from persons who just now desire their names withheld, but who are willing to be summened as witnesses if needed. Some of these letters are from young ladies in the Hyde Park section of the city, who, during Helen Potts's visit here, associated with her, and who were spoken of as the "arsenic-eating coterie," and who knew more about the troubles of the dead girl than they heretefore cared to reveal. The evidence gathered is said to show that Miss Potts was a confirmed morphine cater. Swern statements have been obtained from her girl friends as to this point and to other things. It is also said that there is evidence obtained to contradict the testimony of Dr. Treverton, given at the trial in New-York, as to the girl's physical condition while she was visiting here.

Col. Fitzsimmons will also present evidence as to the record of Dr. Treverton. Treverton left this city some time ago and is now, it is believed, living in Chicago. Treverton's house burned a short time after the conviction of Harris, and nothing was saved from it but his diploma showing that he was graduated from the University of New-York. Treverton received over \$2,000 insurance and soon afterward left for the West. over \$2,000 insurance and soon afterward left or the West. Mrs. Harris to-day said that she was greatly encouraged by the turn of affairs and fully be-lieved that the innocence of her son could be es

Nine Men Injured.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 2.-An explosion occurred in Conyngham shaft this afternoon. Nine men were severely burned, and two of them will die. The injured are:

THOMAS DOWLAN, married,
EDWARD WARD, single,
M. RAMSEY, single,
SAMUEL FAUCETT, married,
P. MOHAN, married,
THOMAS KEENAN, driver bey,
WILLIAM JOHNSON, married. Two others. John Morgan and James Hop-kins, are fatally burned and they cannot re-

CHANCE FOR CHOICE.

PVARTING REPORTS ABOUT THE WIGGER-KILLEEN-BATONNE CASE.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Feb. 2.—It is understood here that Mgr. Satelli has decided the case against Bishop Wigger of the Newark Diocese, sustaining the charges made by Father Killeen n relation to the closing of St. Thomas's Church, Bayonne.

Father Killeen came up from Bayonne, N. J., yesterday and spent the afternoon with the Rev. Dr. Burtsell, his counsel in the case, showing him the decision.

Dr. Burtsell says the matter has been desided entirely in Father Killeen's favor, and that St. Thomas's Church will be reopened to the English-speaking members of the parish in that section, and St. Henry's, if the Germans cannot maintain it, will be attached to either St. Mary's or St. Thomas's, Father Killeen being the priest in charge of St. Mary's.
It is further provided, Dr. Burtsell says, that a priest whose vernacular is the English must be appointed rector of St. Thomas's. The present rector of St. Henry's, if that church cannot support itself independently, will either act as assistant to the pasoor of St. Mary's or St. Thomas's or be transferred elsewhere.

Father Killeen said last night to a reporter who saw him in Jersey City that he had no knowledge that Mgr. Satolli had decided the dispute between him and Bishop Wigger one way or the other. The decision must first come from Satolli, he said, and when it did come it would be made public throughout the United States, and Bishop Wigger would know it no sooner than any one else. Father Killeen thought that the stories published regarding the decision had come from the university at Washington.

NEWARK, Feb. 2.-The circulation of a report that Bishop Wigger had to-day received a letter from Mgr. Satolli concerning the St. Thomas's Church controversy in Bayonne aroused wide interest among the Catholics of the Newark Diocese. Father Killeen's friends jubilantly claimed that the letter was a decision against the Bishop, and that in consequence of it the Bishop would reopen 8t Thomas's Church. Bishop Wizger was singularly reticent when questioned about the letter to day.

"Will you give the contents or the purport of a letter which you have just received from Mgr. Satollit" he was asked. 'I have nothing to say," was the Bishop's

answer. "Is it a fact that you have just received the Monagenor's decision in the Sayonne ease?"
"I have nothing to say. I would like to give you the information, but I think the safest plan is for me to say nothing more about the matter."

"It is that true that you intend to reopen St. Thomas's Church within a few weeks?"

"I cannot say."

One of the priests at the college said to-day that he understood from the way the Bishop addressed the priests of the college a few days ago that he had intended to open the Bayonne Church some time ago, and that it would have been opened before this time if it had not been for the present controversy. He explained that the reason he closed the church was because he was short of priests.

Due to "Unforeseen Circumstances." LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y., Feb. 2.-The inquest into the dynamite explosion at the mouth of the East River Tunnel Company's shaft in Fourth Street, Long Island City, Dec. 28 last, in which five persons were killed and about fifty injured, ended last night. In its verdict, the jury stated it was unable to

designate any cause for the explosion, and attributed it to "unforeseen circumstances." Work has been abandoned at the tunnel since the explosion. This week a gang of laborers began taking down the machinery and carting began taking down the machinery and carting it away. The mouth of the tunnel was shoored over and the pump taken out.

The ninety-foot shaft is now half filled with water, and persons who were damaged by the explosion are beginning to fear that the project has been abandoned and that he way will be left for them to recover against the company. Stewart & McDermott were doing the work, and had sub-let the contract to the inter-Island Construction Company.

onstruction Company.

The company promises to resume work as compressed-air plant is put in. Dressed-Beef Consolidation. KANSAS CITY, Feb. 2.-General Manager Nathan of the Phœuix Packing Company yester-

day received a telegram from President George E. Parker, in which the consolidation of the Phonix and the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Companies was announced. The latter company is one of the largest exporters of dressed beef in the United States. and the consolidation means the extension of the Kansas City plant to double its present system. Heretofore the New-York company has had no slaughter house of its own, and its killing was done by the Armours of Chicago. This work will now be done in Kansas City. It is estimated that \$2,000,000 will be expended

improvements.
No change in the management is probable. Wiped Out by Fire.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 2.-A fire in Hungsville, Ala., this afternoon destroyed one block business buildings. The Western Union Telegraph Office was in the centre of the burned district, and details of the conflagration are not now accessible.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

The Sheriff yesterday took charge of the office of the Greenway Erewing Company of Syracuse, N. 18, 18 and 120 West Seventeenth Street, on two executions for \$126,063, one in favor of Lucius Gleason for \$16,05, and the other in favor of the Third National Bank of Syracuse. Both executions were on transcripts of judgments obtained in Syracuse in September, 1890. It is said that the executions were on transcripts of judgments obtained in Syracuse in September, 1890. It is said that the executions were issued to settle up matters connected with the estate of Lucius Gleason, who died Jan. 3 last. Bradstreet's reports state that Mr. Gleason was President of the Third National Bank of Syracuse and Vice President of the Greenway Browing Company. The brewery business was established many years ago by the late John Greenway, who died in May, 1887, and his son John succeeded to the Presidency. At the time of the senior Greenway's death the brewing company was indebted for loans to the amount of \$450,000, mainly to Mr. Gleason. In September, 1890, the company's real estate was soid under foreclosure of a mortgage held by Mr. Gleason and was bid in by Mr. Gleason, who, it is said, executed a contract whereby the brewery property would be redelivered to the company when the indebtedness to him was reduced to a certain figure. Last June it was said the amount due him had been reduced to \$356,000.

—Frank F. and Sarah M. Cobb, composing the firm

had been reduced to \$380,000.

Frank F. and Sarah M. Cobb, composing the firm of E. H. Gobb & San, wholesale dealers in provisions at 499 Washington Street, made an assignment yesterday to John H. Quaekenbush, giving a preference to Stevens & Benedict for \$1,500. They are the widow and son of Eben H. Cobb, who established the business in 1848, and who died in 1884. His son, William H. Cobb, continued the business will May, 1889, when he also died, and his brother took up the management. The firm formerly claimed a capital of \$20,000.

capital of \$20,000.

George Hartley, butter and produce commission merchant, of 729 Third Avenue, made an assignment vesterday to Charles Taunt. Mr. Hartley has been in the produce business for twenty-five years, and had an office at the railroad depet, corner of Forty-Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, where he received consignments of produce from along the line of the Harlem Hailroad. He opened a butter and grocery store at 729 Third Avenue in 1882. —The Sheriff has received another attachment against Lorenz Weiher, the builder, who went to Europe on Jan. 17, for \$8,367, in favor of Paul G. Poeker for material and work done on buildings for the former. Lis pendens were filed on Mr. Weiher's property at 399 and 401 St. Nicholas Avenue, corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and on Willis Avenue, near One Hundred and Foriy-sixth Street.

Gred and Forty-sixth Street.

—The Chicago Milk Shippers' Association, composed of 2,200 milk shippers from a circuit within inty miles of Chicago, has assigned to C. E. Morrill. The assets, it is said, will offset the liabilities of 5100,000. The shippers thought they could control the market and raise prices, but outside dairies undersold the association, thus causing loss of business to the latter.

ness to the latter.

-The Sherifi has received an attachment for \$1,000 against Price, Weloh & Co., wholesale lumber dealers of Baltimore, in favor of John R. Graham, Jr., on a drait. The firm made an assignment a few days age in Baltimore. They opened an office at 80 Wall street, this city, about a year ago.

-Robert J. Robeson has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for William H. Berrian, builder, of Edgecombe Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, in the suit of Charles Scheidtecker and others.

-Transcript of a judgment from Jefferson County

Schemeneer and others.

—Transcript of a judgment from Jefferson County was filed in this city yesterday against the People's Mutual Accident Insurance Association for \$4,809, in favor of the National Bank and Loan Company of Watertown, N. Y. Watertown, 20.1.

—Alexander Weiss, dealer in human hair goods at 30 East Tenth Street, made an assignment yesterday to William S. Kelley, grung preferences to Solomon Friedman for \$2,000 and to krusius Broth. -Henry L. Brant has been appointed receiver in implementary preceedings for Robert Anderson, taler in furniture at 2,894 Third Avenue, in the dt of Noah Miller.

-James Donegan has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Dennis Cushion, contractor, of 998 First Avenue, in the suit of Adolph Hirsch.

Why? Pearline-the only Washing Compound

ever imitated.

MEETING OF YACHTSMEN.

MEMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TACHT CLUB ELECT OFFICERS.

The New-York Yacht Club has begun a new and remising era in its career. At its annual meeting held last night at the clubhouse, 67 Madison Avenue the members elected Edwin D. Morgan, one of the foremost yachtsmen in the country to fill the office of Commodere, to suc ceed Elbridge T. Gerry, a whose steam yacht Electra has been graced by the Commodere's flag for seven years. With a yachts-man at the head of the club and thorough sportsmer in all official positions, the club is in good shape to defend American yachting against the world. One of the most significant things done at the

One of the most significant things done at the meeting was the appointment of a committee of three-Messys. August Beliment, Gouverneur Kortright, and J. F. Tams-to look into the conditions governing the Royal Vistoria Yacht Club's International Challenge Cup and report at the next meeting of the club whether it will be advisable to indorse a challenge for the cup in the name of Royal Phelps Carrell. Mr. Carroll wrote a letter to the club asking it to challenge for the cup, but there is a question whether the conditions are such that the New-York Yacht Club will indorse them by sending a challenge.

This move is undoubtedly a clever one, whether it is so intended or not, for it puts the "boot on the other foot." English yachtsmen object to the conditions governing the America's Cup, and now there is a possibility of the New-York Yacht Club's returning the compliment.

is a possibility of the New-York Yacht Club's returning the compliment. The reports of the Treasurer and Secretary show the club to be in a flourishing condition. Secretary J. V. S. Oddie's report shows 84 schooners, 84 sloops, and 105 steamers en the club's list, and 890 members. The club appropriated \$5,000 for prizes this year. The annual regatta was fixed for June 15. The third annual regatta was fixed for June 16. The third annual report of the Committee on Measurement and Classification was submitted in the form of a book similar to those issued heretofore by the committee. The third annual request of this committee that the club change its method of classification was not granted. The request was made in the form of a long harangue printed in the committee's book, and which became a bore several years ago. the shook, and which became a bore several years ago.

The club adopted the fellowing to define length on the load water line of yachts:

"The load water line length shall be the distance in a straight line between the points furthest forward and furthest six where the hull exclusive of the rudder post, is intersected by the surface of the water when the yacht is adoat, in racing trim, with all persons on beard when the measurement is taken, amidships, provided always, that if any part of the stem or stern post or other part of the vessel below the load water line projects beyond the length taken as mentioned, such projection or projections shall, for the purposes of the rule, be added to the length taken as stated, and pieces of any form cut out of the fair line of the stem stern post, or the ridge of the counter, with the apparent purpose of shortening the load water line, thall not be allowed for in measurement, shall affix a distinctive mark at each end of the load water line."

The America's Cup Committee renorted the fol-

parent purpose of shortening the load water line, shall not be allowed for in measurement of length. The measurer, at the time of taking his measurement, shall affix a distinctive mark at each end of the load water line."

The America's Cup Committee reported the following:

"The America's Cup Committee of the New-York Yacht Club beg to announce that, for the purpose of selecting a vessel to represent the New-York Yacht Club beg to announce that, for the purpose of selecting a vessel to represent the New-York Yacht Club in the coming contest fo the America's Cup, trial races will be realled under the rules and time allowances of the New-York Yacht Club, as far as applicable, but any excess of length on the load-water line over 85 feet will be counted double for time allowances. These rial races will be open to all vessels of one mast constructed and owned in this country and between 65 and 86 7-10 feet on the load-water line. In their salection of the vessel best adapted in their judgment for the defence of the America's Cup, the cemmittee reserve to themselve absolute freedom of choice, based upon all around qualities, the results of the trial races not to be considered as necessarily conclusive, and the evidence furnished by performances prior to such races to be considered or not at their discretion. Due notice will be given of the exact dates of the trial races."

The officers elected are: Commodore—Edwin! D. Morgan: Vice Commedore—William Butler Duncan, Jr.; Rear Commodore—Ralph N. Rilis; Secretary—John Hyslop; Fleet Surgeon—Morris J. Asch. M.D. Regatts Committee—S. Micholson Kane, Chester Griswold, and Irving Grinnell. Committee-on Admissions—Edward M. Brown, Frank T. Robinson, James C. Berges, Daniel T. Worden, and Robert Griswold, and Irving Grinnell. Committee-on Admissions—Edward M. Brown, Frank T. Robinson, James C. Berges, Daniel T. Worden, and Robert Griswold, and Irving Grinnell. Committee-on Admissions—Grommittee-on Admissions—Edward M. Brown, Frank T. Robinson, James C. Berges, Daniel T. Worden,

BOWLING AT NEWARK.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 2.—The following games were rolled to-night in Section D of the Athletic Bowling Union series. The score: Iroquois—Cooke, 188; Lipps, 194; Leyers, 192; Mer bott, 193; Slee, 184; total, 921. America—Heitzman, 174; Van Doren, 162; Dief-enbach, 145; Woodland, 145; Hoffman, 199; total, S25, cond game.—Iroquois.—Cooke, 243; Lipps, 133; Becond game.—Iroquois.—Cooke, 243; Lipps, 133; Leyers, 192; Merbott, 182; Slee, 255, Total, 1,004. America.—Heitzman, 150; Van Doren, 169; Diffenbach, 161; Wecdland, 184; Heffmas, 145. Total, 799.

YACHTING GOSSIP. The schooner yacht Mirands, which was bought by J. V. Coleman of San Francisce recently, is stuck in the mud of the Thames (Conn.) River. She will be floated soon, however, and work of fitting her out for a trip to the Golden Gate, by way of the Suez Canal, will be continued. George A. Cormack, the well-known Corinthian, will be one of Mr. Coleman's guests on the veyage.

Cane William Hansen, who has sailed Freder-

Capt. William Hanset, who has sailed Frederick Grinnell's schooner Quickstep successfully several years, has been engaged to sail the Herroshoff yacht building for the Morgan-Iselin syndicate. The new steam yacht building abroad for W. K Vanderblit will be named Valiant. Mr. Vanderblit has asked the New-York Yacht Club to enter the yacht in its 1893 club book under this name. —A special meeting of the New-York Yacht Club will probably be called to consider the subject of challenging for the Royal Victoria Yacht Club's cup.

—John Hyslop will probably soon begin work or another report of the "Committee on Measuremen and Classification." (For Other Sports See Page 6.)

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.-The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:
HOWELL E. JACKSON of Tennessee to be Associate
Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States,
vice L. Q. C. Lanusr, deceased.
ARTHUR A. BIRNEY of the District of Columbia to
be Attorney of the United States for the District of Columbia.

I. B. BARTLETT of Utah to be Judge of Probate in Grand County, Utah.

S. E. FORSHA of South Dakota to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Rapid City, S. D.

Capt. J. B. BARCCCK, Fifth Cavalry, to be Major and Assistant Adjutant General.

POSTMASTERS. Massachusetts.—Bernard Billings, Newton Upper alls; L. N. Fowler, Concord Junction; W. H. Sher-Falls; L. N. Fewler, Concord Junction; W. H. Sherman, Ayer.
Connecticut.—H. B. Smith, New-London.
Fennsylvania.—H. F. Hawkins, Beaver Falls.
Texas.—J. G. Fletsam, Weimer.
Atabams.—M. F. Parkor, Cullman.
Minnesota.—Justin Flokit, Fergus Falls.
Wisconsin.—N. T. Lawrence, New-Lisbon.
Michigam.—J. D. Jones, Yale.
Kanass.—G. R. Lamb, Enterprise; G. W. Akers,
Riadord.

California.-H. S. Clark, Lodi. LOSSES BY FIRE.

SUNCOOK. N. H., Feb. 2.—While oil was being drawn yesterday from a tank car into the receiving tank where the gas is manufactured, it in some uncountable manuer ignited. Two buildings, one of brick and the other of atone, in which the receiving tanks were located, were practically destroyed PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 2.—Powell, Partridge & Storer's brick and terra cotta works at Rocky Hill, nearthis place, wore destroyed by fire lastnight. The loss is about \$30,000. Partly insured. Buppalo, Feb. 2.—St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church at Black Rock was damaged to the extent of \$2,000 by fire this afternoon. It was caused by lighted candles on the attar.

ARPRIOR, Ontario, Feb. 2.—Fire here this morn-ing destroyed the Galvin block of stores, causing a loss of \$25,000; fairly well covered by insurance. ARMY AND NAVY.

XENIA, Ohio, Feb. 2.—A paper mill was completely destroyed by fire this morning at 5 o'clock. The fire started in the ollroom. Loss, \$75,000; insured for \$40,500.

The following appointments have been made to The following appointments are slow about to the Military Academy at West Point: H. G. Bishop, Goshen, Ind.; E. O. Sarratt, Caffiney City, N. C.; R. L. Carmiohael, Bermuda, S. C., with G. T. Dudley, Bennetaville, as alternate: T. H. Watkins, Camp Hill, Ala.; C. A. Martin, Fort Scott, Kan.; H. E. Cloke, Tronton, N. J., with W. S. Fennimore, Beverley, as alternate. —Capt. J. C. Howell has been ordered to assume command of the Washington Navy Yard. Ensign A. N. Mayer has been ordered to duty at the Navai Observatory.

-The United States steamship Atlanta left St. Thomas Wednesday morning for San Domingo City. —The American war ship Kearsarge has arrived at Havana from Nicaragus.

THURSDAY IN WASHINGTON.

-Erastus Wiman appeared before the Senate Committee on Commerce and urged the passage of a bill granting the right of way through certain Government lands on Staten Island sought by a company for the construction of an electric railway. The receipts from internal revenue were \$311.572; from oustoms, \$867.733, and miscellaneous, \$107,873. The national bank notes received for redemption amounted to \$807,209,

—The Treasury Department has directed that cotton tapes as such are datable at the rate of 40 per cent, ad valorem only.



BEAUTY AND PURITY

Beauty of skin and purity of blood go hand in hand. No greater blessing than a skin without blemish, and a body nourished by pure blood, is vouchsafed to man or woman. It is the foundation of health and happiness. To cleanse the blood, skin, and scalp of every eruption, impurity, and disease, and restore the hair, no agency in the world of medicine is so speedy, economical, and unfailing as the CUTICURA REMEDIES. Everything about them inspires confidence. They are absolutely pure, and may be used on the youngest infant. They afford immediate relief in the most agonizing of itching and burning eczemas, and other itching, scaly, and crusted skin and scalp diseases. They prevent inflammation and clogging of the pores, the cause of pimples, blotches, blackheads, red, rough, and oily skin. They speedily cure humors of the blood and skin with loss of hair, whether simple scrofulous, hereditary, or ulcerative. cleanse the system of all impurities by internal and external medication, and constitute the most effective treatment of mod-

ern times. Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50c.; SCAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1.00.
Propaged by Potter Drug and Chemical Corpo-RATION, Boston.
"All About the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," 64 pages, 300 Diseases, mailed free.

OBITUARY.

JOSÉ ZORILLA Y MORAL. The death is announced in Madrid of José Zorilla y Moral, the lyrical poet, in honor of whom all Spain gave last year feativals pompous and artistic as Italian celebrations of the Renaissance. He was born in Valladolid, Feb. 21, 1817. The Seminary of the Nobles in Madrid, the university in Toledo, his father, who had determined that the family name should be brilliant in politics, could not prevent him from studying Spanish legends and writing nothing

studying Spanish legends and writing nothing but verses.

In 1836 he arrived in Madrid without friends or money, like a vagabond minstrel, but he wrote an elegy on the tragic death of the poet Larra, and instantly gained fame. Then he went to Paris, Brussels, and South America. In 1840 was published the first of three volumes of his "Cantos del Trovator," and when the last volume appeared, in 1841, he had conquered Madrid. He became a lecturer on literature at the Athenneum. He published, in 1843, "Flores Perdidas"; in 1853, "Granada," a masterpiece; in 1867 and 1869, "Album de un Looo" and "Poema Religioso"; in 1877, "Composiciones Varias." Looo" and "Poema Religioso"; in 1877, "Composiciones Varias."
He gave to the stage "Den Juan Tenorio,"
"El Zapatero y el Rey," "A Buen Juez Mefor Testigo," "La Major Razon la Espada," and "El Punal del Godo."
Affected in his first works by the style of Calderon and the romanticism of Chateaubriand; faulty in his dramatic work, by reason of the lyrism which the most serious dramatic critics censure in plays; indifferent about the mechanical angels of progress, he was in Spain the intensely national poet that nations love, original enough to give to the eternal "Leyenda del Cid" a novel glamour.

OBITUARY NOTES.

-Col. David E. Gregory, who was at one time manager of Glen Island and who had been in the employ of the Starin Steamboat Company for the last twenty-five years, died Tuesday at St. Vincentra, Hospital. Col. Gregory was a prominent Grand Arny man, and was badly wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks. A few years ago his wife and child Fair Oaks. A few years ago his wire and onlid were drowned in a collision in the English Channel, and since that time Col. Gregory had lived alone in Brooklyn. For some time he had had bronchist trouble. The body was taken Wednesday to Albany, where it will be placed in a receiving vanit in the Albany Rural Cemetery, pending permanena interment. Col. Gregory was lifty-three years old. interment. Col. Gregory was itty-three years old.

-William Schram died in Newburg, N. Y., yesterday aged eighty-six years. He was thirty-one years a journalist, beginning his experience in the office of the Utica Observer in 1824. After two years in that office he was made foreman. In 1834 Mr. Schram removed to Poughkeepsic, and took a half interest in the Poughkeepsic, and took a half interest in the Poughkeepsic Journal, which he continued to publish for ton years. In 1844 the Journal was consolidated with the Eagle, and Platt & Schram consolidated with the Eagle, and Platt & Schram the printing business there since.

-The Right Hon. Sir Walter Barttelet, M. P. for

the printing business there since.

The Right Hon. Sir Walter Barttelet, M. P. for Horsham. Sussex, England, is dead. He was born Oct. 10, 1820, and was elected to Parliament for West Sussex in 1860. He was a Conservative in politics, and was Deputy Lieutenant for Sussex and Colonel of the Second Regiment of Sussex Volunteers. He was also father of the late Major Edmund Musgrave Barttelot, who was Henry M. Stanley's Heutenant in his last African expedition, and who was assessinated in East Africa July 19, 1888.

Edmund Lyans for twenty year connected with was assessinated in East African July 19, 1888.

—Edmund Lyons, for twenty years connected with the New York Sus, died at Waldwick, N. J., yeaterday morning. He was born in Dublin in 1848, and was educated at Rugby. After leaving school he became a member of the Irish Constabulary, and was later purser's clerk on a steamer running to India. He was engaged as confidential clerk by a large English firm at Bombay, and remained there for some years. Mr. Lyons came to New-York in 1872, He leaves a wife and four children.

—Charles Andrae is dead at Copenhagen. He was born in Hjertberg on Oct. 14, 1812. He received a military training, and secured his commission in 1828. In 1851 he was prometed to the rank of Lieutenaut Colonel. He had become conspicuous in politics as a member of the Constituent Assembly of 1848-9, in 1850-51 sat in the Folkething, and in 1853 entered the Landsthing. Subsequently he held the Finance portfolio and was Presidents of the Council.

Joseph S. Waterman of Roxbury, Mass., died yesterday morning. He was born on Staten Island, Jan. 23, 1830. In 1858 he established himself in the undertaking business in itobury. He was a prominent man in church and club circles. He leaves a wife, a daughter, and two sons, with whom he was concerned in business. He had two brothers, Isaac of Halifax, Mass., and Dependence S., cashier of the Boylston Bank of Beston.

—Col. Phoclen Howard, the veteran journalist and Democratic politiciss, died suddenly Wednesday at Democratic politician, died suddenly Wednesday at his home on East Chestnut Street, Danville, III, Col. Howard was Reading Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Col. Howard was Reading Clerk of the House of Representatives.

—The Hon. John F. Townshend, Judge of the Irish High Court of Admiralty, is dead. TELEGRAPHIC REEVITIES.

-The east-bound limited express on the Fort Wayne Railroad cellided with a freight train near Loudouville, Ohio, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, seriously but not fatally injuring three trainmen and giving the passengers on the limited a bad chaning up. The accident was caused by the freight train pulling out from a side track without orders. The pulling out from a substance without orders.

The editors of the Dartmouth for this year have been chosen, as follows: F. D. Field of Omaha, Timothy: Bagley of; Southbore, Mass.; G. E. Duffy of Franklin, C. C. Morrill of Newburry, Vt.; F. C. Allen of Hopkinton, R. L.; A. M. Lyon of Fern, Vt.; W. H. Ford of Woodstock, Vt.; S. W. Boyd of Derry Depot, and J. F. Casson of Bar Mills, Me. Derry Depot, and J. F. Casson of Bar Mills, Me.

—The station of the Pacific Coast Railway at Los
Oliver, about fifty miles from Santa Barbara, Cai.,
was entered Tuesday night by three masked robbers
and the agent, named Moore, shot and mortally
wounded. The men locted the station and escaped. wounded. The men located the station and escaped.

—Chief Justice Mason, in the Superior Court, in Boston, yesterday granted an injunction against the further conduct of business by the officers of the Guardian Endowment Company. It is alleged that the order is insolvent.

—The joint Judiclary Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature reported a bill yesterday favoring the abolition of Fast Day and making the 19th of April, "Lexington Day," a legal holiday.

-Maurice Moriarty of Ware, oversect of mason work on the Central Massachusetts Railread between Boston and Northampton, was killed by a milk train at Weston yesterday. -At Ballston, N. Y., yesterday, Judge Russell sentenced Martin Foy, Jr., who murdered Henrietta Wilson, to be put to death in the week beginning March 13. March 13.

—The question of abolishing the Quebec Legislative Council has been defeated by the casting vote of the Speaker of the Legislature. —C. W. Mosher, President of the broken Capital National Bank at Lincoln, Neb., was released on \$10,000 bail yesterday. -John S. Duss, Trustee of the Economite Society at Pittsburg, is confined to bed from a paralytic

-There is to be an inter-State exposition in Au-gusta, Ga., from Oct. 18 to Nov. 16. Church Triumphant Unpopular. LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 2 .- A branch of Schweinfurth's Church Triumphant of Rockferd, EL, has been established in this county by a wealthy and highly connected widow, Mrs. Davey Anderson. Miss Laura Francis, aunt of Gov.

derson. Miss Laura Francis, auto or cov. Francis of Missouri, is in charge, and instruction is being given to would-be converts.

The craze is apreading, but there is talk of Judge Lynch putting a stop to the teaching of the new doctrines.

AN UPROAR IN THE HOUSE

FIERCE ATTACK ON THE GOVERN-MENT BY COL. SAUNDERSON.

A WAR OF WORDS BETWEEN IRISH UNIONISTS AND NATIONALISTS WHICH EVEN GLADSTONE COULD NOT CHECK -NO INTENTION OF NAMING A SUC-

LONDON, Feb. 2. - Before the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech was resumed in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. William Johnston, (Conservative,) member for South Relfast, who is the author of some highly unsuccessful novels; and poses as a literary centleman, asked the Government who was to be appointed Poet Laureate.

The members of the House, nearly all of whom were lounging in listless attitudes on the benches, at once became all attention.

Mr. Gladstone arose from his seat and ourtly replied to Mr. Johnston's interrogation. He declared that he had no intention of recommending the Queen to appoint a successor to Lord Tennyson.

Apropos of the Russian seizures of British sealing vessels and the treatment accorded the crews of the seized vessels, Sir Edward Grey stated that the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg had been instructed to ask that an inquiry be made into the matter and redress furnished. The Russian Government had promised both. Some time must clapse, however, Bir Edward added, before the question was

Continuing Sig Edward stated that quather question was pending with Russis. The latter's elaim to the Pamir country had been renewed through a collision between Afghans and Russians at Samatash in July last. This claim was at the present moment under discussion by the two Governments.

two Governments.

Sir Henry Hoyle Howorth, (Conservative,)
member for the South Division of Salford, attempted to draw out Mr. Asquith, the Home
Secretary, on the release from Portland Prison
of the dynamiter Egan by demanding the production of the report in Egan's ease and the
Government's reasons for the prisoner's re-

bease.

Mr. Asquith made a point, and by se doing elicited cheers from the Irish members, by stating that Egan had been released under an ordinary license of the Penal Servitude act. There being no special condition attached to the release, there was no necessity for making a report to the House.

Another "fishing" question came from the Irish bench. Mr. Arthur O'Connor, (Anti-Parnellite,) member from East Donegal, inquired whether Mr. John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, was preparing a measure providing for

Whether Mr. John Morley, their restricts? for a temporary readjustment of judicial rents in Ireland. The inquiry was obviously simed with the object of getting information associated with the land clause of the Home Rule bill.

Mr. John Morley replied that he had not pre-Pared such a measure.

Mr. O'Connor then asked Mr. Morley if he would support a bill having the readjustment of the judicial rents in view if it were introduced by a private member of the House.

Mr. Morley declared that he would not undertake to say what he would do under such circumstances.

eumstances.

Mr. Timothy Healy, (Anti-Parnellite,) member for North Louth, here took part in the questioning, asking: "But if the bill was backed by Conservatives in addition to the Irish Nationalists, would not the Government agent Lot it!"

Mr. Morley replied: "A bill so presented would certainly receive the Government's This skillful parry of what might have been an awkward thrust was greeted with loud laughter. Col. Edward James Saunderson, (Conserva-

Col. Edward James Saunderson, (Conservative,) member for North Armagh, generally regarded as leader of the Irish Unioniets, attacked the Evicted Irish Tenants Commission in a fierce tirade. He spoke of Ulster's loyalty to England and about the resolution of Protestant Ireland to oppose by every means the designs of the Separatists. The Evicted Tenants Commission ne described as a body pledged in advance to a course of injustice and oppression, and headed in its outrasceous work by a partisan President. Its course, Col. Saunderson asserted, was in a line with the policy of the Irish Chief Secretary in releasing the Gweedore assasins, who, led by a murderous ruffian, had done to death a faithful officer.

The term "murderous ruffian" was interpreted by a number of the Irish members as alluding to Father McFadden, who had been connected, as his friends claim innocently, with the Gweedore tragedy, when Inspector Martin was killed while attempting to arrest the priest. Several voices from the Irish benches were lifted in loud protest against Col. Saunderson's

lifted in loud protest against Col. Saunderson's

lifted in loud protest against defiantly and un-uterance.

Col. Saunderson's went on defiantly and un-daustedly. "Yes," he cried, "they were led by a murderous ruffian."

A number of Irish members were on their feet in an instant, with cries of "Order!" "Or-der!" "Withdraw the expression." "It is a

The Speaker demanded order.

Mr. John Dillon—Is the member from North
Armagh entitled to say that the priest is a Col. Saunderson (in at one of cool contempt

Col. Saunderson (in at one of cool contempt and deciance)—I withdraw nothing. I did not call him a murderer; but a murderous rufilan. Irish cries of "Oh!" "Oh!" and "Withdraw," almost drewned Saunderson's utterances. The Irish Nationalists were in a state of great excitement. The Conservatives remained quiet, but some of them nodded approval to Saunderson, while the latter remained undismayed, and apparently kept his temper. I will not withdraw a word," Col. Saunderson

exolaimed, as soon as he could make almself heard.

Then followed tumultous cries of "Divide!"
Then the voice of John Dillon was heard appealing to the Speaker to compel Col. Saunderson to withdraw his expression.

"It is not in my power," said the Speaker, "to interfere; but I trust that the honorable member from North Armagh will not persist in irritating language."

Mr. John Dillon—I move that a member using such language is no longer fit to be heard. The member from North Armagh would not dare to use such terms outside the House.

The Speaker—The Chair cannot put the mention offered by the honorable member from East Mayo.

The Speaker—The Chair cannot put the motion offered by the honorable member from East Mayo.

The clamor among the Irish Nationalists continued, and seemed to be gaining in energy of expression when Mr. Gladstene arose. As the Premier began to speak all became silent and listened with attention to his words. Mr. Gladstene speke earnestly and with deep feeling. He appealed to the Irish Nationalists to restrain themselves. In the interest of the honor and signity of Parliament all the members should assist in bringing the scene to a close as soon as possible. "Surely," added Mr. Gladstone, "the honorable member from North Armagh will refrain from calling a gentleman held by many in the highest respect a murderous ruffian."

Col. Saundersen showed no sign of yielding.

rufflan."

Col. Saunderson showed no sign of yielding, even to the Fremier. "I appeal," said Mr. Balfour, "to the honorable member to withdraw the expression and substitute that of "excited politician." draw the expression and substitute that of 'excited politician.'"

Then Col. Saunderson, obedient to the voice of his leader, said, slowly and deliberately: "I necept the suggestion, and withdraw the expression: for that mentioned by the right honorable member from East Manchester."

The tunuit ceased, but Col. Saunderson did not subside. He proceeded to attack Mr. Gladstone for attempting to establish Reman Cathelie ascendency in Iroland. The priests, Col. Saunderson said, had grabbed political power, and never intended to relax their grasp. The Dublin Parliament, if established, would be a slave to the priesthood. As a specimen of the men to when it was proposed to deliver the government of Iroland, they might take the member from North Lough, who had recently called the Parnellise members "jacknesses of the

member from North Lengh, who had recently called the Parnellite members "jacknases of the Billy Redmond type, with ne more sense than a hea." [Laughter.]
Joseph Chamberlain opened the debate on the Queen's speech. He charged the Government with shifty avasion in refraining from giving any declaration on points of dispute between the diverse sections of its supporters. The Liberals, he said, were not a happy family. The way they spread themselves all over the House was a bad augury for continued harmony in the party. He wanted a clear statement from the Government on a subject that was not even indicated in the Queen's speech. But could the Government give it! The Government's policy might be compared to a composite photograph. It combined the faces of Lord Rosebery, Sir William Harcourt, John Redmend, and John Morley. It was a remarkable, but hardly a beautiful, blord. He predicted that the Liberals, even if now harmonious, would soon show signs of dissonance.

als, even if now harmonious, would soon show signs of dissonance.

After a long discussion of the Egyptian and Uganda questions, in which he twitted Mr. Gladstone with being forced to foliow the lead of Lord Salisbury, Mr. Chainterlain proceeded to comment upon the release of the Irish dynamiters. He held that Mr. Morley, in a recent speech in Lefuter, had suggested the release of the dynamiters as part of the plan of general smnssty. He congratulated Mr. Gladstone upon his giving the House the satisfaction of hearing each case dealt with on its merits.

After complaining of the terms by which the Home Rule bill was kept secret from friends and foes alike in England, while it was disclosed to one section in Ireland, Mr. Chamberlain expressed himself as certain that there would be a rupture among the home rulers over the bill. If the Irish members, he said, had been satisfied with a settlement of the question on the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament over the Dublic Parliament, the Government must have surrendered to the Irish demands, to the discretion of the English home rulers.

supremacy of the imperial Parliament over the Dublin Parliament, the Government must have surrendered to the Irish demands, to the disastisfaction of the English home rulers. [Fish ehers.] He had refrained from putting a question as to the supremacy of the Imparial Parliament as an amendment to the address, and he therefore hoped that the

Government would now declare whether it was prepared to maintain the supremacy of the Im-perial Parliament intact or was about to sur render to the forces of disloyalty and disorder perlain was heartly applauded at the

remer to the lordes of dissipately and aborder.

Mr. Chamberlain was heartily applauded at the close of his speech.

After a number of minor speakers had been heard, Mr. Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, rose and was greeted with loud cheers. He described Mr. Chamberlain's utterances on the country's foreign affairs as malicious and mischlevous. He said that Mr. Chamberlain had also made distorted allusions to the Irish dynamiters, and he declared that no suggestion of general amuesty had ever been made by him. Regarding the powers of the Imperial Parliament under the Home Rule bill. Mr. Chamberlain must await the introduction of the bill. With reference to the refusal of the Irish Government to assist in levying write at night, Mr. Morley urged, in spite of the judgment given in Dublin yesterday legalizing night levies, that humanity and policy ought to step them. [Irish Moriey arged, in spite of the judgment given in Dublin yesterday legalizing night levies, that humanity and policy ought to stop them. [Irish cheers.] In defending the Evicted Tenants' Commission, Mr. Morley admitted that the commission sympathized with the Nationalists, but it was not appointed, he said, to try political questions. Nothing short of a small commission of archangels would satisfy both parties. He had the authority of the Attorney-General to deay the statement of the member for East Manchester (Mr. Balfour) that at the trial of the men of Gwedore facts were suppressed which would have sent all the prisoners to the gallows. There was is his public life no act on which he could look back with greater satisfaction than the release of these men. He believed wise and just elemency was one of the arts of government. In conclusion, Mr. Morley exhorted the Opposition not to commit the crime of wishing and working for the failure of the Government's policy toward Ireland.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS. Lord Londonderry, Conservative, resumed the debate on the address in the House of Lords. He spoke of the last convention of the Ulster Unionists, over which he presided, and declared that the men of Ulster were ready to fight to

Unionists, over which he presided, and declared that the men of Ulster were ready to fight to the last ditch the proposed Dublin Parliament. They would shed blood rather than allow the impairment of the Constitution to which Ulster owed its present prosperity, and he could find only words of commendation for their devotion to the best interests of the empire.

Lord Londonderry was followed by Lord Salisbury, Lord Spencer, Lord Herschell, and Lord Ashbourne. Most of the speeches were commonlace, although the Conservatives showed occasionally more bitterness than has been noticeable in recent years.

In answer to suggestions that the Government was truckling to the disorderly element in Ireland, Lord Spencer, First Lord of the Admiraity, adduced statistics which showed that crime in Ireland had decreased sines Mr. Gladstene came into power. These statistics, he said, disposed finally of the charge that the Government encouraged Irishmen in the defiance of the law.

A suggestion from Lord Ashbourne that the figures quoted by Lord Spencer were "cooked" aroused Lord Kimberley from his wonted placidity. He demanded severely whether or not Lord Ashbourne had meant that the Government was falsifying statistics. The prospect of a tilt was spelled at once by Lord Ashbourne, who backed out of his awkward position by denying that he meant to insinuate anything at all. Lord Herschell, Lord High Chancellor, not satisfied with Lord Ashbourne's precipitate retreat, spoke at length of the evident contempt with which the Opposition affected to regard the facts and figures stated by the Government. This contempt, he said, was out of place and apparently was the outgrowth of a prejudice that nothing that the present Government could do would be acceptable. The Liberals, when in the opposition, had carefully avoided such an attitude and had shown respect to statistics concerning the decrease of Irish erim. In a passing reference to the Home Rule bill, Lord Herschell seked the House to consider, irrespective of party, the danger tha

rishmen in the United States would aggrava After Lord Herschell's speech the House ad-

ACCUSED OF CANNIBALISM.

KILLED AND ATE THEIR COMPADE T ESCAPE DEATH BY STARVATION.

HAMBURG, Feb. 2.—Three of the seamen of the Norwegian ship Thekla, from Philadelphia, who were resented by the Danish bark Herman, after enduring terrible sufferings on the foundering vessel, have been arrested on a charge of murder, based on their own confession that they killed and ate a sailor of the ship in order to save themselves from death by starvation.

The sailor was a Dutchman. The starving men drew lots as to which should die, the lot falling on the victim twice in succession. Then the others fell upon and strangled him and de. voured the flesh. The three men arrested are Norwegians, and their names are Andersen, Jacobsen, and Johannson,

Their case is not without precedent, the mate of a wrecked vessel having been tried some years ago in England on the charge of murdering a cabin boy, whom the mate, while affoat in an open beat in the Indian Ocean, and having been without food for several days, killed and partly ate, thus saving his own life. In that case the accused went unpunished. There seems to be no definite rule of law on the subject, so far as the courts are concerned, the person guilty of cannibalism being put on his defense to show by the circumstances of the particular case that the act was the result of upreme necessity.
The arrests were made at Cuxhaven. Much

sympathy is felt for the unfortunate men, who are still in a very weak condition. They can hardly yet be considered sane, and talk in an ncoherent manner.

BREAD RIOTS IN MARSEILLES.

MORS OF THE UNEMPLOYED SACK FOOD DEPOT.

PARIS. Feb. 2.-Bread riots broke out in Mar seilles to-day while the carts were carrying the caves to the centres of distribution The carts had been placed under military guard, as the crowds of unemployed were al-

ready threatening when the first carts were sent ent. The rioters made several attempts to break through the guards to the carts, but were

break through the guards to the carts, but were driven back.

In the abattoir district the guard at the bread depot was overpowered, the doors were forced, and the building was pillaged. All the portable furniture was smashed, and much of the bread was thrown on the street.

The strike of the journeyman bakers ended this evening. A new arrangement as to the price of bread and the wages of the men will go into effect to-morrow morning, when work will be resumed. The announcement of the settlement has calmed the unemployed bakers. They have stopped their agitation and the streets are quiet.

quiet.

Just before the settlement of the strike was announced, rioters stormed a bakery. The proprietor met the leaders after they had forced the door, with a revolver in each hand. He ordered the men out and when they tried to seize him fired two shots. Two rioters were wounded severely and the rest retreated.

A short distance down the street the mob tried to enter another bakery, but was beaten back by the pelice and the friends of the proprietor. prietor.
There were several skirmishes between troops and strikers to-day, but only a few men were in jured. Ten strikers were arrested.

TORY LANDLORDS DELIGHTED.

A DECISION AGAINST THE IRISH GOV-

DUBLIN, Feb. 2.-Sir Peter O'Brien, Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice in Ireland, has decided that the Irish Government has acted illegally in refusing police protection to Sheriffs and bailiffs engaged in executing writs at night. The Chief Justice says, in his desision, that Chief Secretary Morley is liable to prosecution for issning the order withholding police protection at the time stated.

This decision is halled with great satisfaction by the Tory landlords and their agents.

TWO NEW ACADEMICIANS. Paris, Feb. 2.-Elections were held to-day to shoose successors to Ernest Renan, Camille Rousset, and Xavier Marmier as members of

the French Academy. The balloting resulted in the election of Viscount Henri de Bornier, the poet, and M. Thur eount heart de Borner, the poet, and M. Inter-eau-Dangin, the historian. The competition for the seat made vacant by the death of Mar-mier was great, one of the candidates being M. Zola. Five ballots were taken without result. Zola received only six votes.

KING OSCAR'S PROMISES. CHRISTIANIA, Feb. 2.-The Storthing, or No. vegian Parliament, opened to-day. In the speech from the throne opening the session. Winter Carnival at Montreal, Feb. 6 to 11.

King Oscar promised that bills would be introluced providing for the granting of pensions to those persons employed in the military and civil services, limiting the hours of labor, and establishing a sick and accident insurance sys-tem for workmen.

It was also stated in the speech that no in-ercase would be made in the taxation.

MR. DEACON'S DIVORCE.

THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH IT WA GRANTED ON WEDNESDAY.

PARIS, Feb. 2.- The divorce granted to Edward Parker Deacon yesterday was the result of the proceeding instituted by Mrs. Descon been three proceedings pending—the first being the suit for divorce, on the ground of alleged adultery with Abeille, whom Mr. Deacon killed, and which was instituted by Mr. Deacon at

Grasse. This proceeding was of a dual character, pecu liar to French law, and the court could, in the event of a decision in favor of Mr. Deacon, not only grant him a divorce, but also infliet fine and imprisonment upon his wife. In this preceeding Mrs. Deacen appealed from the juris tribunal at Aix, where the case is pending. Mrs. Deacon afterward instituted a second proceed ing at Paris, in which she charged her husband with various acts of cruelty, and claimed a di verce and the custody of her children.

swer, and the court awarded him the custody of his daughter Gladys, then being taken care of n the Convent of the Assumption. Mrs. Deacon in order to defeat this mandate of the court made a sensational abduction of her daughter who was conveyed to some place beyond th reach of Mr. Deacon. Mrs. Deacon also carried the case to the Court of Appeal, and the latte court modified the order awarding the custod; of Gladys to Mr. Deacon, ordering that the child be taken back to the convent, pending a decision of the divorce question. The convent, however, refused to receive the child on account of the scandal which the affair had caused. Mr. Deacon next instituted proceedings against his wife in New-York, and this case is also pending. About a month ago Mr. Deacon effered to his wife the following conditions: That the custody of the three cider children should be given to him; that his wife should acknowledge that the charges of cruelty made against him in the Paris proceeding were false; that she should consent to a decree in the Paris proceeding granting him a divorce, and that she should relinquish the name of Deacon and resume her malden name of Baldwin. Mr. Deacon, on the other hand, was to abandon the proceedings in Grasse and in New-York. Mrs. Deacon, after consideration, agreed to these terms, and gave evidence of her consent in writing. Therefore the divorce was granted yesterday, the proceedings at Aix and Grasse were discontinued, and instructions were sent for the discontinuance of the proceedings in New-York. It is understood that Mr. Deacon will shortly return to America with Gladys. of Gladys to Mr. Deacon, ordering that the child

THE ITALIAN BANK SCANDAL.

PEREE RECENT PREMIERS SAID TO HAVE BEEN INVOLVED.

RONE, Feb. 2 .- It was reported in the Chamber of Deputies te-day that Signor Tanlongo, the imprisoned Governor of the Bank of Rome, had given evidence to the examining magis trate against several of the most conspicuous statesmen in Italy. Proof was said to have been found that Tanlongo had provided at least three Italian Premiers with money to be spent in the public service. In the last few years these sums aggregated 5,000,000f., most of which had been spent to strengthen the Government in the Chamber.

Signor Gueroi, after alluding to these reports asked the Government whether or not there was truth in the current report that the Ministers had used the funds of the Bank of Rome for election nurposes. Signor Giolitti answered that he must decline

to consider seriously such calumnies, and must therefore ignore the interpellation. The Marchese di Rudini, who immediately preceded Signor Giolitti as Premier, in a spir ited speach defended himself against the suspicion of having received any part of the 5.000,000f, said to have been paid to recent Italian Premiers. He had never directly

cent Italian Premiers. He had never, directly or indirectly, he said, received a lira from the Bank of Rome, either for private or public purposes. His hands were clean, as those endeaving to calumniate him could ascertain if they would. He courted investigation and hoped that the Chamber would institute immediately an inquiry into his official career.

The committee of the Chamber appointed to consider the subject has reported in favor of delivering Deputy Zerbi to the Public Prosecutor to be dealt with in the courts on the charge of having received large bribes to induce him to support the interests of the Banes Romana in legislation. The excitement regarding the bank scandals is increasing.

Signor Sessa, a lawyer, was arrested here this evening for having acted as intermediary between Deputy Zerbi and the Bank of Rome, from which Zerbi is said to have received 400,000%. In three years.

COVERED WITH DAGGER WOUNDS.

PROMINENT ITALIAN MURDERED IN

A RAILWAY CARRIAGE. PALERMO, Feb. 2.—The body of Signor Notarbartole, ex-Mayor of this city and ex-Director of the Bank of Sicily, was found to-day beside the railway line near the Actavilla station. He had

been killed by repeated dagger thrusts. Investigation by the police has revealed the fact that Signer Notarbartole had started on a railway journey last evening. As the train left Actavilla two well-drossed men were seen to enter the carriage occupied by the ex-Mayer. It is supposed that these men were seeking re-It is supposed that these men were seeming revenge upon Signor Notarbartolo for some real or fancied wrong, and that when they entered the carriage their object was to kill him.

It is presumed that after he was stabled to death the body was threwn from the carriage window. The carriage occupied by the murdered man shows evidences of a desperate attenuable.

GREAT BRITAIN IN EGYPT.

HER PERMANENT OCCUPATION WILL CAUSE INTERNATIONAL TROUBLES.

Paris, Feb. 2.- In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Delafosse questioned the Government regarding the status of affairs in Egypt. In raply to the interrogation M. Develle, Min ister of Foreign Affairs, recalled to the memory of the Chamber the declarations that had been made by Lord Salisbury and Lord Cromer, the British Minister to Egypt, regarding the British decoupation of Egypt. M. Develle added that the Egyptian question was not purely an English one. The Suez Canal led to the eastern colonies of France as well as to India. A permanent British occupation of Egypt would certainly cause international troubles. tainly cause international troubles.

M. Develle promised to lay before the Chamber all the papers bearing on the question.

EXPELLED FROM FRANCE.

TWO ADVENTURESSES SUSPECTED OF BRING SPIES.

PARIS. Feb. 2.-Two Italian adventuresses who call themselves the Marquise de Floury and the Comtesse de Bussy, were ordered to-day t leave France within forty-eight hours. The women lived together in the Rue Jacot They carried on a gorgeous establishment and entertained lavishly. Their house was fre-quented by a few officers and many foreigners. The Government ascertained facts indicating that the women were spies in the service of foreign Government, and the notice of expulsion was given forthwith.

A NEW CUNARDER LAUNCHED.

THE LUCANIA EXPECTED TO LOWER THE OCEAN RECORD.

GLASCOW, Feb. 2.-The Lucania, the new steamer of the Cunard Line, was launehed today at the yard of the Fairfield Company, Govan, near Glasgow.

The Lucania is a sister ship of the Campania, built for the Cunard Company at the same yard. The dimensions of the Lucania are: Length over all, 625 feet; breadth, 65 feet; depth, 41 feet, and nearly 13,000 tone in measurement The Lucania is 20 feet longer and 7 feet broade than the Teutonic or Majestic, and is intended to accommodate 450 first cabin, 250 second cabin, and 600 steerage passengers. It is expected that the Lucania and Campania will lower the coosn repord. Fifty thousand

spectators assembled to-day to witness the launching. The Countess of Eglinton chris-tened the new steamer.

The Lucania is expected to be ready for the transatlantic service about the latter part of May. She will be under the command of Capt. May. She will be under the command of Capt. Horatio McKay, now of the Umbris. He will be succeeded in the command of that vessel by Capt. Dutton, who now has the Servia.

The Campania, which is scheduled to sail from Liverpool for New-York on April 8, will go out under command of Capt. W. H. P. Hains, the Commodore of the Cunard fleet, who formerly had command of the Etruria. Capt. Walker of the Aurania has succeeded him in the command of the vessel. The new commanders of the Servia and Aurania have not yet been announced.

Among other changes which have taken place among the Cunard officers is the transfer of Chief Steward Louis Affolier from the Etruria to the Campania. Chief Steward Clark of the Aurania goes to the Lucania.

FRANCE AND THE CHURCH.

THE TWO NEW CARDINALS RECEIVED BY PRESIDENT CARNOT.

PARIS, Feb. 2.-Cardinal Thomas, Archbishop of Rouen, and Cardinal Meignan, Archbishop of Tours, who were elevated to the Cardinalate in the consistory of Jan. 16, were received at the Elysée to-day by President Carnot.

They assured the President that they would do everything in their power to assist and strengthen the Government of the republic, and that the bishops and priests of the Church of france were anxious in the work of peace en-joined by the Pope.

President Carnot congratulated the Cardinals npon their agreement with the sentiments of the Pope toward the Government of the republic, adding that he felt sure that the influence of the Church would be of great value in preserving to France her existing institutions.

CONDENSED CARLEGRAMS.

—A receiving order in bankruptcy has been issued against James Baifour, the fugitive ex-member of Parliament, who is wanted in connection with the Liberator Building Seciety frauds. He is the son of Jaboz Spencer Baifour. The High Court of Justice at London has granted the removal of the trial of Alderman Ben Jillett, the labor leader, for inciting a riot in Bristol last December, from Bristol to the Old Balley. -Anatole Durow, a well known Parisian clown, has been arrested in Russian Poland on the charge of smuggling Nihilist pamphlets from France into Russia.

Russia.

—A jewel case, containing gems of great value, has been stolen from the Countess Marie of Flanders, who is sister of the King of Houmania. -M. Gerin, manager of the Paris Financia Weekly, has been arrested for swindling.

ANOTHER DAY AT BRONXVILLE.

THE DAM DESTROYERS STOPPED BY AN

BRONXVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 2.-While the work men who had been engaged by the East Chester Board of Health to tear down that portion o the dam across the Bronx River at this place lying in the town of East Chester, were at work this morning finishing up what they had begun yesterday afternoon, Mr. Herman Duden, Pres. dent of the Associated Lacemakers' Company. appeared on the scene and caused a copy of an injunction purporting to have been issued on Jan 30 by Justice Bartlett of the Supreme Court to be shown to the men and Deputy Sher

This injunction restrained the Board of Health of the town of East Chester from interfering with or tearing down the dam. Evidently somebody had made a big blunder.

Mr. Duden was indignant, and said that the Mr. Duden was indignant, and said that the injunction had been served on two members of the East Chester Board of Health on Tuesday before the dam was attacked, and declared that he would hold them responsible.

The dam is virtually ruined. The Board of the dam, but Mr. Duden says that the men employed to do the work have also destroyed the raceway leading to his power machinery in the mill.

raceway leading to his power machinery in the mill.

The Lacemakers' Association purchased this mill property only recently, principally because of the water power it was provided with by this dam. It was about 250 horse power.

As soon as the injunction was read, the men were ordered to stop work and the Deputy Sherifis retired in good order to White Plains.

These injunctions which the company had obtained against the towns of Yonkers and East Chester are made returnable before Justice Dykman at White Plains on Saturday. The workmen respected the injunction served on the Yonkers Health Board, but it appears that they were not aware of any injunction covering the Fast Chester side of the dam.

DOUBLE WEDDING AT CHAPPAQUA.

THE MISSES BARROW TO MAURICE L MUHLEMAN AND DR. J. SCOTT WOOD,

CHAPPAQUA, Feb. 2 .- A double wedding at the Locusts, the home of Henry Barrow. brought many New-Yorkers to this place last evening. A special car brought a large party from the city in time to attend the marriage of Manrice L. Muhleman, Deputy Assistant United States Treasurer at New-York, and Miss Carolyn J. Barrow, and Dr. J. Scott Wood of Brooklyn and Miss Elizabeth King Barrow. The Rev. Robert Collyer officiated.

James R. Lake was best man for Mr. Muhleman, whose bride was attended by Miss Marion Sutherland of East Orange, N. J. as maid of honor. Dr. Frank W. Shady of Brooklyn was honor. Dr. Frank W. Shady of Brooklyn was Dr. Wood's best man, and Miss Jessie Lines of Brooklyn attended Miss Elizaceth Barrow. The nahers were R. Thornton Lassier, M. A. W. Louis of Washington, Dr. L. Grant Baldwin, and Edmund W. Wylle.

Among the guests were the Misses Muhleman, Mrs. Clendenin, Mrs. Fish, Mrs. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Grant of East Orange, N. J., and Mr. and Mrs. Nelson H. Benson.

AN INVITATION TO CANADA.

CONGRESSMAN CUMMINGS'S BILL TO FA-CILITATE ANNEXATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.-Mr. Cummings's (Dem., N.Y.,) views regarding the annexation of Canada are shown by a bill he introduced in the House to-day to provide for and facilitate commercial and political union between that country and the United States. It provides for the admission into the Union of all States formed in the Dominion of Canada and their representation in Congress in accordance with their popula-

in Congress in accordance with their population.

The States formed are to be admitted upon their own application and with the consent of Great Britain. An appropriation of \$250,000 is authorized to defray the expenses of missions and negotiations to fix and agree upon the terms of admission. The last section of the bill provides that there shall be commercial union between the two countries until the Dominion is admitted, and that import duties or other taxes shall not be levied by this country on Canada admits free of duty the products of this country. The bill was referred to the Committee on Moreign Affairs. Foreign Affairs.

In Memory of Dr. Leaming. wa members of the Academy of Medicine, at 17 West Forty-third Street, listened to a memorial address last evening upon Dr. James R. Learning, an old New-York physician and a charter member of the academy. The address was read by Dr. Leonard Corning. A crayon portrait of Dr. Leaming was also presented to the academy, and will be hung in the lecture

the academy, and will be lading in the lecture from.

Last evening was also the occasion of a stated meeting of the academy, and the memorial address was followed by the discussion of a newly discovered method of artificial respiration in asphyxia neonatorum. Dr. J. Harvey Dew opened the discussion, illustrating his remarks with photographs, and Dr. George T. Harrison, Dr. William A. Ewing, Dr. Von Beverhout, Dr. E. H. Grandin, Dr. William T. Luck, Dr. William M. Polk, Dr. J. W. Molane, and Dr. D. B. St. John Rooss, who presided over the meeting, made short speeches.

Incendiary Fires in Westchester. WESTCHESTER, Feb. 2.-The old Vallendorf homestead in Westchester was burned early this morning and there is no doubt that the fire was the work of incendiaries.

The old building, formerly the railroad station at Timpson's Station, on the Harlem River at Timpson's Station, on the Hariem River Branch of the New-Haven Railroad in the same town, was also burned early in the morning. It is thought that John Ward and Dennis Mo-riarty, the incendiaries who escaped from the Rye lockup a few nights ago, are practicing their trade again.

The Southwestern Express of the Pennsylvania Railroad is the best train for the Southwest. It leaves New-York every day at 7:50 P. M. and arrives at Cincinnati 6:00 P. M. next evening and at 8t. Louis 7:00 o'clock the second morning.—Ade. TO REORGANIZE THE R. T.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO. WILL PROB-ABLY UNDERTAKE THE TASK.

THE CLIDE COMMITTEE ASK THE BANK-ING FIRM TO REORGANIZE RICH-MOND TERMINAL ON ITS OWN TERMS-THE CORRESPONDENCE-NO FURTHER OPPOSITION.

The protracted inactivity in Richmond Termina affairs was terminated yesterday afternoon by the publication, through Wall Street mediums of the the men in control of the property to undertake the reorganization of the Richmond Terminal system on their own terms.

The following letter, signed by William P. Clyde, eorge P. Stone, William E. Strong, J. C. Maben, and Thomas F. Ryan, was sent to Draxel, Morgan & Co. yesterday merning:

"Since the time you were previously requested to take up the reorganization of the Richmond Terminal system, much time and thought have been devoted to its affairs, and we realize that adverse financia onditions and also the present general distrust o all plans for the restoration of this system require that to be successful its reorganization must be undertaken by parties possessing the confidence of both the security holders and the public, and also the financial strength sufficient for its acco ment. We, therefore, ask you to take up this reorganization of the Richmond Terminal and its allied properties, each pledging you our personal support and aid, in full confidence that the security support and aid, in full confidence that the security holders will support us in this request. We appreciate the labor and responsibility connected with this undertaking and are, therefore, willing to do all in our power to give you full control of the reorganization, as suggested in your letter of June 28, and to advise our friends and the security holders generally to deposit their securities without requiring the assurances constants; in such case."

advise our friends and the security holders generally to deposit their securities without requiring the assurances custemary in such cases."

This letter was accompanied by the following note from Frederic P. Olcott President of the Central Trust Company, addressed to William P. Clyde and associates: "I have read with pleasure the letter which you and your associates propose sending to Messra. Drezel, Morgan & Co., and concur in the wisdom of the course proposed by you. I feel that it is essential for the interests of the bond-holders and stockhelders under many of the trust deeds represented by me that an early and comprehensive reorganization of the Richmond Terminal properties should be brought about, and I will gladly oc-operate by all means in my power and consistently with the provisions of my trust in facilitating and promoting such a course should Messra. Drexel, Morgan & Co. decide te undertake the reorganization."

Drexel. Morgan & Co. promptly replied to the communication from the Clyde committee as follows:

"We have received your favor of this date inviting us to take up the reorganization of the Biehmond Terminal and its allied properties. Since our correspondence of last Summer we have not kept ourselves advised as to the Hichmond Terminal situation, nor are we conversant with the legal or other changes which may have occurred. Helying upon the support and aid of which you assure us in case we take up the reorganization, we are willing to make such further examination as may be necessary to acquaint ourselves with present conditions, and, if after such examination we find no reason to change our views then expressed as to the possibility of a successful reorganization of the properties, we will take up the business on the basis set forth in our letter of June 28, 1892, addressed to William E. Strong, Chairman."

This movement signifies a complete change of front on the part of William P. Clyde and his friends. When some of the security holders asked Drexel, Morgan & Co. last Summer to take hold of the property and reorganize it Mr. Clyde was outspeken and vigorous in his opposition to the propection, on the ground that Mr. Morgan's terms were too arbitrary and one-aided. The condition insisted upon by Drexel, Morgan & Co. was that the control of the properties should, for the time being, be vested with the banking firm. Now the Clyde committee unreservedly offers to let Drexel, Morgan & Co. reorganize the Richmond Terminal properties on their own Drexel, Morgan & Co. promptly replied to the ornmunication from the Clyde committee as fol-

One of the principal officers of the Richmond Terminal Company said yesterday: "This is a sincere and genuine movement to reorganize the property. There is no opposition to it so far as I know. It is backed by a committee of influential security holders whose representative cheracter practically affords a guarantee of the success of the movement." The railroad properties to be included in this scheme of reorganization are the Richmond and Danville, the Georgia Pacific, and the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia.

A FLORIDA RECEIVERSHIP.

THE CASE OF THE JACKSONVILLE. TAMPA, AND KEY WEST RAILROAD.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 2 .- For two days past here has been intense excitement in railroad circles here over the receivership of the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railway. This case has become omewhat complicated in the United States courts by two or three apparently contradictory orders Judges. Since August last Mason Young of New-York, the former Vice President of the company, has been in charge of the property as receiver under appointment by Judge Charles Swayne of the United States District Court for Northern Florida. The property is valued at nearly \$800,000 and its officers and employes number many hundreds. The head-quarters are in this city, where clerks and other attaches reach nearly 100 in number.

A change in the receivership means, they think, a general discharge of all the present officials, so they have been on the ragged edge for a long time. The litigation came about in this way: Early last July the American Construction Company petitioned the District Court that a receiver be appointed. Before this court had acted in the matter a Fennsylvania company, whose interests are involved, asked for a receiver of Judge Pardee of New-Orleans. Judge Pardee appointed R. B. Cable. The appointment was made subject to the indorsement or approval of Judge Swayne. Judge Swayne did not indorse this appointment, but on the petition of the American Construction Company appointed Mason Young. There was an appeal from this appointment and the decision of Judge Swayne was declared vacated by that court in an order received yesterday.

The Young faction maintains that the situation is carried back to just exactly where it was before Judge Pardee appointed Mr. Cable, and that Judge Swayne has the privilege of approving or rejecting that appointment; that the appointment, in fact, was but a nomination. On the other hand, the Coleman faction claim that the decision of the Court of Appeals mans the restoration to it of the property of the road and the control thereof in the fullest sense of the word. This morning the courters was man date, but the whole matter was finally set at rest by the receipt from Washington of a telegraphic order from the United States Supreme Court, staying all proceedings of the Appellate Court at New-Orleans until March 6, 1893, when it will hear arguments.

Mason Young will, therefore, remain in charge as receiver until March 6, at least. appointment by Judge Charles Swayne of the United States District Cours for Northern Florida, The

LAKE STREET ELECTRIC ROAD. CHICAGO, Feb. 2.-Yesterday was an important day for the stockholders in the Lake Street Electric Railway Company, and, incidentally, for the public that desires to see the road completed and in opera tion. The Directors were given full power to clos a contract with the construction company that is to ouild, equip, and open for traffic the entire seven and a half miles of road during the present year. The old company gave up its control, finally and com-pletely, and dating from yesterday the Eastern capitalists, who own practically mine-tenths of the is sued stock in the new company, will dominate at sued stock in the new company, will dominate at-fairs.

The stockholders further agreed to increase the capital stock of the company in the near future from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000. They also empowered the Directors to issue \$6,000,000 in first mortgage bonds, payable in gold and bearing 5 per cent. inter-est on the property, rights, and franchises of the company. This issue of bonds is intended to pay for the entire construction of the road, which will cost upward of \$6,000,000 with equipment, to pay off all outstanding obligations, including the bonds issued by the old company, and to leave a surplus in the treasury for current expenses. After the adoption of these resolutions the stockholders adjourned sine die. The Directors met immediately and voted to issue the \$6,600,000 in bonds as provided by the stockholders.

MONON STOCK CLASSIFICATION. The committee appointed at the last meeting of the Louisville and New-Albany Railroad Directors to consider the matter of stock classification is ex-

Scott's Emulsion

of cod-liver oil presents a SATURDAY, FEB. 4. SATURDAY, FEB. 4.

City of Alexandria, Havana 11:00 AiM

City of Angusta, Savannah.

Etruria, Liverpool. 4:30 A M

Fürst Bismarck, Genoa.

Fulda, Genoa.

La Gascogne, Havre. 9:00 A M

Muriel, Barbados.

Salior, Bremen. perfect food-palatable, easy of assimilation, and an appetizer; these are everything to those who are losing flesh and strength. The combina-MONDAY, FEB. 6. tion of pure cod-liver oil, the greatest of all fat pro-TUESDAY, FEB. 7. Trave, Bremen 7:30 A M ducing foods, with Hypo-WEDNESDAY, FRB. 8. phosphites, provides a remarkable agent for Quick Flesh Building in all ail-INCOMING STEAMSHIPS. ments that are associated

with loss of flesh. Prepared by Scott & Bowne, Chemista, New York. Sold by all druggista. pected to report at the next meeting in favor of di-viding the present \$12,000,000 of stock into \$9,000,-000 of common and \$3,000,000 of preferred. It is the intention of the projectors of this movement to have the new preferred stock pay dividends at the rate of 4 per cent. pay appna.

PURCHASE OF RHODE ISLAND ROADS. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 2 .- The entire surface-os system of the city was seld to day by the Union Railroad Company. This includes every cable, electric, and horse car line in the city, an exclusive ranchise of every street in Providence for twentyfive years, and the right to equip every line with stricity. The reported price paid for the contro is \$5,000,000, and the consummation of the dea reated something akin to a sensation in finansircles. The officers of the company refuse to give the names of the syndicate which has purche controlling interest of the stock, but it is declared by persons in authority to be the Metropolitan Trac-tion Company of New-York and the Thomson-Hous-ton Electric Company.

ton Electric Company.

A syndicate is also attempting to purchase the franchises of the Pawtncket Valley Electric Railroad, which has the right to operate all through the central and southern parts of the State. A Philadelphia syndicate has also made a big offer for the entire plant of the Inter-State Street Railway Company, which connects Northern Rhode Island and Southern Massachusetts.

RUMORS ABOUT OLD COLONY. BOSTON, Feb. 2.—The report that the Reading and coston and Maine had bought the Old Colony system reached Boston late this afternoon. Pre McLeod of the Reading and Boston and Maine said when shown the dispatch from Philadelphia: " l ave nothing whatever to say."

President Choate of the Old Colony said: " Begardng the report that the Old Colony has already been absorbed by the Boston and Maine, I will say no. it is not so. As to what may take place in the future, I do not care to speak specifically at present. There are a great many rumors floating about, the exact meaning of which I do not know at present. Therefore I cannot say what may take place. This is all that I can say now."

The Hon. Frank Jones, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Boston and Maine, said: "It is no such thing. The report is false."

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS. NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

-James L Anthony, H. O. Mills, W. G. Bussey,
Warner Receivelt, and E. H. Austin of New-York
and Thomas Dobbin of Brooklyn ha's petitioned the
Massachusetts Legislature for a charter as the Old
Colony and Interior Canal Company. The capital is
to be \$7,800,000, the location through Bourne and
Sandwich, and the canal is to be built within five
years, although work will not be begin until all
necessary rights of way have been obtained.

necessary rights of way have been obtained.

—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has acquired the line of the Alberts Railway Company, in Canada, better knewn as the Galt Line, as far as the Lethbridge Road, which is narrew gauge and runs from Dunsmore on the line of the Canadian Pacific southwesterly to the international boundary, where it connects with the Hill system at Great Falls, Mon. The total mileage acquired is about 140 miles.

—The announcement is made that the Pennsylvania Railread Company is preparing to ship is entire coal output from Nanticoke and visinity to the New-York market via the Central Railread of New-Jersey to Phillipsburg, and thence over its Belvidore division to Trenton and on to New-York. The new route will be 120 miles shorter than the old one.

—A company with a capital of \$100,000 has been —A company with a capital of \$100,000 has been erganized to build an electric railway between Fonda and Fultonville in this State. The road will be operated in connection with the one being built from Fonda to Gleversville. Ex-Controller Wemple and ex-Superintendent of Public Works Shanahan are among the Directors.

CITY AND SUBURBANNEWS

NEW-YORK.

The man who fell in a fit in front of 15 Park Row Wednesday night and who died yesterday morning at the Chambers Street Hospital was Gustave Dietsch, a watchmaker, employed at Maiden Lane, and who lived at 349 East Eighty-seventh Street. He was a native of Russia, and thirty years old, and had been in this country three years. Death was due to cerebral hemorhage, caused by the bursting of a bloodvessel in the brain. hage, caused in the brain.

—Plans for a big building to be occupied by stores on the northwest corner of Broadway and Thirteenth Street were yesterday filed with the Building Department by James A. Roosevelt, President of the Broadway Improvement Company. The new building is to be of brick, eight stories high, and will cost \$350,000. -Robert Ferris of 346 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, was sent to prison for five years by Judge Fitzgerald in the Court of General Ses-sions yesterday, for forging the signature of J. Q. Maynard to a check for \$114 on the Park National Bank.

-Riehard T. Wilsen, Jr., and Talbot J. Taylor are new members of the Stock Exchange. They have bought the seats of William M. Johnston and De Witt Clinton Lawronce.

—The badly-decomposed body found in a coal bin at the Atlantic White Lead Works in Brook-lyn was identified yesterday as that of John Dunder, aged forty-five years, of 53 North Third Street. He went to work in the yard of this company on Sept. 3, and disappeared a few days late. WESTCHESTER COUNTY -The people of Peekskill will vote on Saturday whether an electric railroad shall be open ated in the village er not. The polls will open at 9 A.M. and close at 11 P.M. Most of the people are in favor of the electric road.

The County Court of Westchester County will convene next Monday at White Plains, with the Hon. Isaac N. Mills on the bench. —The first copy of the Mount Vernon News, a new weekly paper, will be issued to-morrow. The editor is J. Amory Knox. -William Darkin has purchased from Fred Kilham 168 acres of land in Yonkers for

NEW-TERSEY NEW-JERSEY.

—Carl R. F. Hartman, who had charge at one time of the money order department at the City Fost Office in Newark, gave bail yesterday to United States Commissioner Whitehead in \$500 to answer a charge of having misappropriated funds. The warrant was issued over a year ago. Postmaster Conklin refuses to disclose the amount of the shortage. The arrest is said to have been due to a rivalry between two United States Marshals. It is understood that the shortage has been settled.

—The City Council of Baryana has wider con--The City Council of Bayonne has under our

The City Council of Bayonne has under consideration the construction of an expensive road across the sait meadows to Old Constable Hook. The estimated cost, based on plans prepared by City Surveyor Smith, ie \$78,426.16, though the road will be less than a mile long. Experts say the work could be done just as well for \$42,138, Protests must be filed with the City Clerk before 8 P. M. of Feb. 21.

ore 8 P. M. of Feb. 21.

—Henry B. Marchbank of Newark, who was arrested some time age after a search extending many weeks for fraud in connection with one of the get-rich-quick concerns, is missing. Senator Barrett is on his bond in \$200. It is said that Marchbank has fied to Nebraska He has already served a term in State prison for robbing a bank in which he was employed. —The trial of Dominico Durabbo for the mur-der of Patrick Keley was continued in the Union County Court at Elizabeth yesterday, and will conclude to-day. Durubbe, the last witness for the defense, was on the stand nearly all the afternoon and pleaded self-defense. It is not thought likely that a conviction for mur-der in the first degree can be secured.

The Signal Corps of the Second Brigade, National Guard of New-Jersey, gave its first ball last night at Red Bank. The ball was in honor of the young ladies who assisted the corps at its fair a few mouths ago. About 250 persons were present

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC-THIS DAY. Sun rises... 7 08 | Sun sets.... 5 20 | Moon rises.. 8 17 HIGH WATER TO-DAY. Sandy H'k. 9 08 Gov. Isl. . . 9 26 Hell Gate. 11 19 Sandy B'k... 9 86 Gov. Ial... 10 02 Hell Gate... 11 55 LOW WATER TO-DAY. Sandy H'k . 2 56 | Gov. Isl. . . 3 26 | Hell Gate . . 4 54

Sandy H'k.. 3 23 Gov. Isl... 3 59 Hell Gate.. 5 27 OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) FEB. 3.

10:00 A. h

DUE TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) FEB. 3.—City of Alexandria, Havana, Jan. 28; Croma, Dundes, Jan. 14; Devonia, Glasgow, Jan. 21; Europe, London, Jan. 18; Massacoit, Swansea, Jan. 18; Mississippi, London, Jan. 19; Rhynland, Antworp, Jan. 21; Schiedam, Rotterdam, Jan. 18; Spaarndam, Rotterdam, Jan. 18; Starrdam, Jan. 20; 27a7a, Bremen, Jan. 20;



Buv Poor Meat.

No, of course not. You never want anything poor in the food line. Be careful when buying your buckwheat.

Heckers BUCKWHEAT Is by far the best and

most wholesome.

Ladies,

You Can See Any Day

The Singer Parlors

The Different Varieties of

Art Needle Work

in Process of Manufacture On Singer Machines.

Cor. 16th St. & 3rd Av.

The Singer Manuf'g Co.,

SATURDAY, FEB. 4.—Bohomia, Hamburg, Jan. 22.
SUNDAY, FEB. 5.—La Bretagne, Havre, Jan. 28;
Liandam Citr, Swansea, Jan. 21; Suevia, Hamburg, Jan. 23; Trinidad, Bermuda, Feb. 2.
MONDAY, FEB. 6.—Alisa, Fort Limon, Jan. 28; Italia,
Gibraitar, Jan. 22; Marengo, Huli, Jan. 21; Servia, Liverpool, Jan. 25; Tauric, Liverpool, Jan. 25; Vias, Liverpool, Jan. 25; Tauric, Liverpool, Jan. 26; Crizaba, Havana, Feb. 1;
Cuffe, Liverpool, Jan. 26; Orizaba, Havana, Feb. 2; Venozuela, La Guayra, Feb. 1;
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 8.—Colombia, Colon, Feb. 2;
Martello, Huli, Jan. 24; Massilia, Gibraitar, Jan. 24; Saratoga, Havana, Feb. 4.

NEW-YORKTHURSDAY, FEB. 2. ARRIVED. ARRIVED.

SS City of Newcastle, (Br.,) Absalom, Baltimore
Jan. 30, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

SS Breidablik, (Norw.,) Neilsen, Cardenas Jan. 27,
with sugar and honey to W. D. Munson. Arrived
at the Bar at 1 A M.

SS Banan, (Norw.,) Ericson, Tampico, Jan. 23, with
mdse. to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the
Bar at 7 A M.

SS El Monte, Quick, New-Orleans 5 ds., with mdse.
to J. T. Van Sickle. Arrived at the Bar at 8 30
P. M.

SS El Monte, Quiox, now-Orloans 5 ds., with indee, to J. T. Van Sickle. Arrived at the Bar at 8 30 P M. SS Gwent, (Norw.,) Titland, Philadelphia Jan. 31, in ballast to W. W. Huribut & Co. SS Pawnee, Ingram. Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with make, and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. SS Seminole, Robinson, Jacksonville and Oharieston 5 ds., with make, and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co. SS Dunmore, (Br.,) Campbell, Matanzas Jan. 27, with make, to order—vessel to J. H. Winchester & 8S Dunmore, (Br.,) Campbell, Matanzas Jan. 27, with moise to order-wessel to J. H. Winchester & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

8S City of Augusta, Catharine, Savannah 2 dag with moise, and passengers to R. L. Walker.

8S Saginaw, Reckwell, Azua, San Domingo City, &c., Jan. 20., with moise, and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Ce. Arrived at the Bar at 9 40 A. M.

8S Seneca, Stevens, Tampico, Turpan, &c., Jan. 21., with moise, and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

8S Teutonic, (Br.,) Cameron, Liverpool via Queenstown Jan. 20., with moise, and passengers to H. Mattiand Kersey.

S State of California, (Br.,) Braes, Giasgow via Moville Jan. 21, with moise, and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 30 F. M.

8hip Naupactus, (Br.,) (of Yarmouth N. S.,) Wilson, & Sons.

8hip P. N. Blanchard, (of Boston,) Hongkong 154 da, with moise, to Delacamp & Co.—vessel to Pendicton, Carver & Nichois.

Bark Antwerp, (of Windsot, N. S.,) Lertry, Cuxnaven 42 da, with cement to order—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Sootland, (Br.,) Salter, Blaye 36 da, in ballast

naven 42 ds., with cement to order—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.
Bark Scotland, (Br.,) Salter, Blaye 36 ds., in ballast to Saow & Burgess.
Bark Earnscliffe, (of Lunenburg, N. S.,) Hines, Mazanilla 18 ds, with cedar and mahogany to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton.
Bark Carrie L. Taylor, Lancaster, Buenos Ayres via Barbados Nov. 12, with mdse. to Knes Wilder—vessel to F. E. Smith.
Bark Linnet, (Br.,) (of Maitland, N. S.,) Morine, Buenos Ayres 56 ds., with hides to order—vessel to J. F. Whitney.

WIND-Sunset, at Sandy Hook. N E, light breeze, cloudy, and hazy; at City Island, same. SALLED.

SS Siberian, (Br.,) Glasgew; Hogarth, (Br.,) Rid Janeiro; Chicago, (Br.,) Antwerp; Binefielda, Battimore; Charimont, (Br.,) Shanghai; Alvena, (Br.,) Jeremie, &c.; Orinoco, (Br.,) Bermuda; Roanoke, Newport News and Norfolk; Bantiago, Chenfuegoe; El Sud, New-Orleans; City of Augustine, Fernandina; ship Creedmora, (Br.,) Shanghai; bark Edward D. Jewett, (Br.,) St. John, N. B.; bark Nora Wiggins, (Br.,) Bahia; brig Soud, St. Pierre, Mart.; brig Pearl, Basse-Terre.

RELOW Ship Clan Buchanan, (of Glasgow,) Harris, fram Yokohama July 31 via Hiogo.

SPOKEN. LONDON, Feb. 2.—Bark Laura, (Ital.,) Casrellano, from New-York Dec. 4 for Trieste, was spoken Jan. 21 in lat 42 N, long 24 W. BY CABLE.

DAPE HAIT!, Jan. 27.—SS George W. Clyde arr. Jan: 24 from New-York via Turk's Island and ald. 27th for Porto Plata and San Domingo. IAMBURG, Feb. 2.—88 Scandia, which left New-York Jan. 19, arr. to-day. Habburg, Feb. 2.—88 Scandia, which left New-York Jan. 19, arr. te-day.

London, Feb. 2.—88 Brilliant, (Ger...) Capt. Keller, from New-York Jan. 16, arr. at Bremen te-day.

North German Lloyd SS Elbe, Capt. von Gooseel, from Bremen, sld. from Southampton for New-York at 1 A M to-day.

88 California, (Br...) Capt. Mitchell, from New-York Jan. 19, arr. at Liverpeol to-day.

SS Glenesk, (Br...) Capt. Witchell, from Japan and China for New-York, arr. at Snez to-day.

88 Massachusetts, (Br...) Capt. Williams, from New-York Jan. 21, arr. at London to-day.

88 Weehawken, (Br...) Capt. Hobinson, from New-York Jan. 18, arr. at London to-day.

98 Weehawken, (Br...) Capt. Kobinson, from New-York Jan. 18, arr. at London to-day.

98 Weehawken, Gr...) Capt. Kobinson, from New-York Jan. 18, arr. at London to-day.

98 Weehawken, Gr...) Capt. Kobinson, from New-York Jan. 14 M yesterday.

98 Weehawken, Gr...) Capt. Modinson, from New-York at 11 A M yesterday.

98 Great Northern, (Br...) from Girgenti Jan. 20 for New-York, passed Gibraitar Jan. 27.

88 Donton, (Br...) Capt. Marshall, from New-York Jan. 17 for Newcastle, passed Dover to-day.

88 Norge. (Dan...) Capt. Knudsen, from New-York Jan. 21 for Christiania, Coponhagen, and Stettin, passed Lewis Island, te-day.

88 Mashons, (Br...) Capt. Bocquet, sid. from Lendon

> ONE DOZEN BOTTLES OF THE CENUINE



yesterday. SS Mariposa, (Br.,) Capt. Bocquet, sld. from London for New-York to-day.

It exalts the energies, stimulates the nutritive powers, improves the appetite and aids digestion. It man, woman or child. It can be used for

Matchless as a tonic in convalescence. Purchasers are warned against imposi-tion and disappointment. Insist upon the "Genuine," which must have the signature of "JOHANN HOFF" on the neck label.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av. and 28d St.-Day and evening-Paintings.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. and Irving Place -8:00-Black Crook.

AMBERG THEATRE, Irving Place-8:15-Der BIJOU, Broadway, near 30th St.-S:20-A Society CASINO, Broadway and 39th St. -8:15-The Fenc-DALY'S, Broadway and 30th St.-8:15-The Foreaters.

EDEN MUSBE, 23d St., near 6th Av.-11:00 to 11:00—Gypey Band—Waxworks.

EMPIRE, 40th St. and Broadway—S:15—The Girl I Left Behind Me.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway and 28th St.—8:15—
Cavalleria Rusticana and La Locandiera.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St., near 6th Av.—
8:00—Glen-da-Lough.
GARDEN, Madison Av. and 27th St.—8:00—The Washington should be permitted to obtain this coal free of tax. Mountebanks.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 8th Av. and 23d St.-8:00-The Span of Life.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St. and 7th Av. -8:15-Isle of Champagne.

HABRIGAN'S, 35th St, and 6th Av.-8:00-Mulligan Guard's Ball.

HERRMANN'S, Broadway and 29th St.-8:15-Friend Fritz. KOSTER & BIAL'S, 23d St. and 6th Av.-8:00-Vandeville. LYCEUM, 4th Av. and 23d St.—8:15—Americans Abroad.

MADISON SQUARE, 24th St., near Broadway—
8:30—A Trip to Chinatown.

MUSIC HALL, 57th St. and 7th Av.—2:00—Con-MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34th St., near

TO-DAY'S DOINGS.

Broadway-8:00-Fidelio.
PALMER'S, Broadway and 30th St.-8:15-Aristoc

STANDARD, Broadway and 33d St.-8:15-My

Official Wife.

STAR, Broadway and 13th St.—8:15—On Probation.

TONY PASTOR'S, 14th St., between 3d and 4th

Avs.—8:00—Variety. Matinée.

UNION SQUABE, 14th St., near Broadway—8:15

—Gloriana.

Trunk Line Executive Committee. Sardner trial, Part L General Sessions Hayes trial, General Sessions. Board of Street Opening and Improvement, 2 P. M. Sale of Russo statues, 3:30 P. M. Bapid-Transit Commissioners, afternoon, Bepublican County Executive Committee, evening United States Lawn Tennis Association, evening. Dinner, Essex County Country Club, Newark, even

Ball, Orange Athletic Club, evening. Chemical Society, University Building, evening. Microscopical Society, Mott Memorial Hall, even-

Thirteenth Regiment parade, armory, evening, Reception, Kings County Wheelmen, evening. Reception, express employes, Central Turn Verein Hall, evening.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS-POSTPAID.

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The only up-town office of THE TIMES is at

1,269 Broadway, near Thirty-second Street.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES must be handed in before 8 o'clock on Saturday evening.

The New-York Times.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 3, 1893.

The Weather Bureau report indicates for te-day, in this city, light snow or rain, followed by fair weather.

By appointing as the successor of the late Justice LAMAR on the bench of the Supreme Court Judge HOWELL E. JACKSON of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, President HARRISON has at once disarmed criticism for his course in making the appointment so near the end of his own term of office and kept good his record for selecting men for judicial offices who are excellently qualified. Judge Jackson is a Southerner and a Democrat, and was appointed by Mr. CLEVELAND as a Circuit Judge while serving as a Senator from Tennessee. He had previously served on the bench of the Supreme Court of his State, and was selected by Mr. CLEVELAND for his eminent fitness at a time when he was using his influence in favor of the appointment of another. It is more than likely that he is the very man who would have been promoted if the appointment had been left for the new President to make. It is not probable that any effective opposition will be made to his confirmation, and, if there should be, it would only result in delaying the final appointment and permitting Mr. CLEVELAND to name his successor on the circuit bench.

The President in his special message to Congress on the sealed-car question makes a careful review of the treaty and statute provisions bearing upon the subject, and concludes that Congress is entirely free to deal with the matter according to the requirements of our interests, and that those interests demand a change in the law and In the practice under it. He is of the opinion that Article XXIX. of the treaty of Washington, which relates to this subject, has been abrogated, but he makes it clear that whether it has been or not makes no difference with the rights of the United States. The transportation of merchandise Into the United States from a Canadian port, or from one of our own ports through Canada, in sealed cars, was regarded in the treaty and in the laws as an advantage to us and not as a privilege to Canada. It is subject to the regulations of our Government in any way that may be deemed best for the protection of our interests. The President shows that conditions have changed since this sealing privilege was largely diverted from its original purpose. message in the suggestion that if we re-

able rates for transportation upon our railroads, we cannot in fairness give unusual facilities for competition to Canadian roads that are not subject to the restrictions of our law.

The iron and steel manufacturers of the Pacific coast are preparing a petition like that which was presented to Congress some time ago by representatives of the same industry in New-England, asking that the duties on their raw materials shall be removed. They are taxed heavily by the duty on their fuel, and, as the soft coal of the Pacific slope is not suitable for use in their factories, there is no excuse for the duty even from the point of view of the follower of McKinley. The Treasury reports for 1892 show plainly how great this tax is. Of 1,055,000 tons of bituminous coal imported in that year about three-fourths. or 757,000 tons, were landed at Pacific ports, and 552,000 tons of this quantity came from British Columbia. The mannfacturers of California and Oregon and

A long-suffering community will learn with great disgust that the District Telegraph people, having managed to get rid of competition, have raised their prices onethird. The public will henceforth be compelled to pay 40 cents an hour, or \$4 a day, for the services of a boy who is worth much less than that, in the rare cases when he is worth anything at all. If the service were prompt and accurate, the extortion could be borne better. In fact it is neither. The boys are, apparently, subjected neither to discipline nor to accountability. The special-delivery system of the Post Office promised a substantial relief to the unfortunate people who had been compelled to hire messengers, and for a time really administered such relief. But that service has of late been degenerating, like all other branches of the service of the New-York Post Office, until people whose messages must be expedited cannot trust it at all, and are forced to pay even the outrageous prices demanded for the poor and precarious service of the district messengers. It is to be hoped that after next month the Post Office may bring us relief.

The measure which passed the House for the punishment of offenses on the high seas has now been concurred in substantially by the Senate. It appears to have been opposed by some labor agitators on the ground that it would prevent them from urging seamen to leave the vessel on which they might be engaged, or from instructing them as to their legal rights. But that does not seem to have been a leading consideration in the minds of those who framed it. Existing laws do not make passengers on the high seas amenable to the United States courts for certain crimes of violence and for incitement to mutiny. The object of the pending bill is to put passengers upon the footing of sailors in that respect, making them liable to the same penalties Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar as the latter for the same offenses. Of course, such a law would be out of the question on land, but the peculiar need of giving the commanding officer of a ship control of the whole ship's company is well understood. During the debate in the House, two examples of the probable benefit of such a statute were suggested, one in the case of steamboats bringing from Canadian ports to ours a certain class of passengers hard to control, and the other that of excursion boats from the cities on the great lakes, when roughs engage in rioting. The new statute, of course, leaves the control exercised by the commanding officer subject to revision by courts of instice when the ship reaches port. The Senate has made some amendments, suggested by its Judiciary Committee, but in the main the legislation proposed seems desirable for the greater safety of navigation and the preservation of order on shipboard.

THE TRUE DEMOCRATIC POLICY. When GROVER CLEVELAND was elected President of the United States by the most significant popular movement of this generation, it was known to every voter that he was unalterably opposed to the unlimited coinage of silver, and as unalterably bent on maintaining at par in gold every note issued by the Government of the United States. By the great body of voters interested in the question, he was supported because of this known position. By a certain more limited number he was supported in spite of having taken this position. By no one was his attitude misunderstood, nor can there now be any excuse for pretending to misunderstand it. He stands where he has always stood, patient and calm, but firm as a rock for the faithful fulfillment of the obligations of the United States, and for the steadfast maintenance of that currency which makes the wage earner's dollar as good, and always as good, as any other. That he will abandon that attitude; that he will betray the confidence that has been placed in him: that he will fail to use any of the powers lodged in the President's hands by law to protect the credit of the Nation and the right of every citizen to an honest dollar, are propositions that can be entertained only by those who do not know the man.

Now, the one obstacle to the maintenance of a currency equally sound at all times and everywhere is the Sherman act of 1890. The operation of that act increases the gold obligations of the Government month by month, and at the same time drives gold from the Treasury. During the last month the gold in the Treasury above the \$100,000,000 set apart as a legaltender reserve fell to the lowest point it has ever reached, to \$8,000,000. Against this gold there are now outstanding \$124 .-000,000 of notes other than the old United States notes. The result of this double process of adding to liabilities and diminishing assets is but a question of time. If the process be not stopped, first allowed, and that it has been the Government cannot pay its notes in gold on demand, and when it ceases to The crucial point of the controversy is | do so the vast outstanding mass of notes touched very briefly at the close of the must sink to the value of the silver in which alone they can be paid. Does any quire the maintenance of equal and reason- | sane man -----

are many Democrats in the House of Representatives who are loud in their professions of loyal support of Mr. CLEVE-LAND'S Administration who persistently refuse or neglect to work for the one thing that can be done to aid him in preventing such a catastrophe-the repeal of the act of 1890. What sort of loyalty is that? How much are the professions of men worth who are guilty of this sort of cowardice and double dealing? What degree of confidence or consideration can be expected by them from an Administration which they are thus doing their best to embarrass? The real test of fidelity to the Cleveland Democracy that was indorsed by popular vote of the United States in November is active, practical, direct, and immediate work for the repeal

of the act of 1890. This is the meaning of the summons of the New-York City delegation in the House to the Democratic members from the State to unite, organize, and prepare for a fight for the repeal next week. Mr. CATCHINGS of the Committee on Rules has given notice that he will bring up on the 9th a rule making the repeal bill a special order for that day and the next. When that is done, the real friends of repeal, who are also the really loyal national Democrats, will propose that at the close of the two days' debate a vote shall be taken without dilatory motions. There is no possible objection to such a proposition. It will be supported by every man who is in earnest in wishing to make the return of a Democratic President the beginning of such sound government that the country will at its close renew the mandate. Any member who foolishly imagines that public opinion in his section requires him to oppose or prevent repeal does not know the facts. Public opinion in every section sustained Mr. CLEVELAND when his views were known to be clearly and immovably for repeal. The same opinion will stand by those who stand by the President-elect, and condemn those who do not. The question can be settled next week if the Democrats of the House do their duty.

SEPARATE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS. The most important of the bills introduced in the Assembly on Wednesday by Mr. KEMPNER, so far as the general purpose is concerned, is that which provides for submitting to a vote of the people of this city the question of having the municipal elections held in the Spring. The general purpose is, of course, to separate those elections from the contests which are necessarily and properly decided by party considerations, and thereby to promote independence and non-partisan action in the choice of municipal officers. Incidentally the purpose is to break the power of political machines to control the administration of local affairs, and there is little chance of securing legislation with that object in view at the present session.

This subject has been brought under discussion several times in recent years, and the arguments in favor of separating local from general elections are familiar. With a view to improved local government they are conclusive and unanswerable. But it is not so obvious that municipal elections should be held in the Spring. The objection that it would involve the expense and trouble of two elections in the same year has considerable force, and there might be difficulty in awakening the desired popular interest and obtaining a full vote in the early part of the year, with a political canvass to follow soon after. Moreover, it may be doubted whether it is worth while to endeavor to secure the change for this city alone, when the same considerations have almost equal weight in favor of having all local elections separated from the

political contests of the State. The best plan that has been proposed heretofore is that which was submitted to the Legislature two years ago in a series of constitutional amendments, providing that general and local elections should be held n November in alternate years. This involved a change in the length of the terms of State officers and of members of the Legislature, and the holding of all general elections in the even years and all local elections in the odd years. Official terms. State and local, would have to be of two years or some multiple thereof. The change would not necessarily involve biennial sessions of the Legislature, but that would be a further improvement. This plan has the merit of separating local from general elections by the interval of an entire year and isolating them as completely as can be done from the partisan influences of political centests.

As there is to be a convention next year for the revision of the Constitution of the State, there will be an opportunity for bringing this matter up in the most effective way for consideration, in connection with other desirable reforms in the government of cities. There is no more important problem than this pressing for solution in this country, and the basis, at least, for its solution should be provided in the Constitution of the State, in such manner as to secure local self-government and put an end to the constant tinkering of city charters by the Legislature. It ought to be possible, when the Constitutional Convention meets in May of next year, to have a plan devised for a system of local government for cities, including the separation of local from general elections and the adjustment of the terms of State officers and members of the Legislature to the requirements of the case. The matter, so far as it relates to Municipal Government and local elections, should be dealt with in a separate article of the Constitution, which could be submitted to a vote of the people apart from other amendments, or from a general revision of the Constitution.

In the meantime it is hardly worth while trying to get from the present Legislature any enactment in favor of Spring elections in this city. Even to submit the question to a vote of the people, if the opportunity could be obtained, might not promote the main purpose of separating municipal from general elections. Many who would be in favor of separate city elections might not be in favor of holding them in the Spring,

can desire such a catastrophe? Yet there | it would not be decisive of the popular will | on the main question, while it would have an unfavorable effect upon further efforts to bring it to a solution. It would be well for organizations interested in the reform of city government to mature a plan for submission to the Constitutional Convention which shall include the matter of separate elections, and to use their influence so far as possible for the election of delegates to the convention favorable to the changes desired.

ANNEXING CANADA.

Nothing could well be more foolishly precipitate than the bill vesterday intro duced into the House of Representatives by Mr. CUMMINGS "to provide for and facilitate a commercial and political union between the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada." In the first place, any action on our part looking to the acquisition of Canada would be wrong in principle, and in the next place it would be impolitic as tending to defeat its own purpose. This bill seems to have had no more serious basis than an impulse to take a legislative advantage of the report that Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH is visiting this country to induce us to "encourage" annexation. Upon this report several Canadian newspapers which derive their sustenance from the Government of the Dominion have wrought themselves into a condition of excitement painful to witness. This is strange, as well as pitiable. Because really Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH is not, in Canada or anywhere else. a politician. He is a scholar and a professor, but is not to be regarded as closely in touch with the political tendencies of

Not that such a proposition would be as

practical as a proposition for the annexation of Canada, and eventually, perhaps, of all British North America excepting Newfoundland. We have really no means of knowing to what the annexationist sentiment in Canada amounts. There is no doubt that the French population of Lower Canada is restive under British domination, and that some of its most powerful representatives would greatly prefer for Quebec the status of a State in the Union to that of a Province in the Dominion. But it is precisely this population that would give rise to most apprehensions concerning annexation. It is troublesome to Canada because it is an inert and mediæval population that seems incapable of assimilating with a modern population; and for the same reason it would be likely to be troublesome to us. The proposition to admit as a State of the Union a population of seventeenth-century French Catholics about as large as the population of Wisconsin is one that would give thoughtful Americans pause. Doubtless there is a considerable feeling in favor of annexation in Ontario, but that is of recent growth and seems to proceed almost exclusively from the disadvantages imposed upon the farmers near the border by the McKinley bill. If that be the explanation of the feeling, it will be likely to subside when the offensive provisions of the McKinley bill are repealed. There is also throughout the whole Dominion a feeling that Canada has not advanced and prospered at an equal rate with the United States; that considering its area and its natural advantages it ought by this time to have a greater population than the State of New-York, and that the difference in material prosperity is in great part to be attributed to the difference in political in-

A movement for annexation arising from this cause is a tribute of which we may very well be proud, and we may use it effectively as a reply to those foreign critics who maintain that our own unequaled progress comes entirely from our wilderness of waste land." But in any case we neither should nor can do anything to promote, "encourage," or "facilitate" annexation. If annexation is "manifest destiny," it may be trusted to work itself out. We cannot "acquire" Canada either by purchase or by conquest. We can incorporate it only by receiving the applications of the several political units of the Dominion-the Provinces-to be admitted as States, Probably no American doubts that they would, upon the whole, be a great addition to our national strength, and that Canada would thrive as part of the Union as it has not thriven before. But the application must come from Canada and must be backed by the clear and unchallenged will of those who are chiefly concerned. Any attempt on our part to control that will or its expression would be both indecorous and injurious Accordingly, the best thing for our Government or any branch of it to do in relation to appexation until the question arises in the form of the application of a Canadian Province to become an American State is absolutely nothing.

COAL FROM NOVA SCOTIA. The completion of the negotiations by which certain capitalists of Boston have obtained control of about four-fifths of the bituminous coal output of Cape Breton brings before the public a project of considerable importance to the industries of New-England. In the last three or four years iron manufacturers in the New-England State have continuously and earnestly urged that they should be permitted to import their raw materials free of duty, and it has repeatedly been asserted that because of the tax on such materials certain branches of that industry in those States were slowly dying. One of these materials is bituminous coal, the duty on which is 75 cents a ton. The natural source of supply for these manufacturers is the mines of Nova Scotia, but partly on account of the tariff tax and partly for the reason that the mines have been worked under conditions that did not encourage the establishment of an export trade, the quantity of Nova Scotia coal imported has been very small. In 1892 it was less than 100,000 tons.

We presume that the general expectation that the duty will be removed exerted some influence upon the capitalists who have made this large investment in the mines and undeveloped coal areas of Cape and if the proposition should be defeated | Breton island, although it is probable that

they can obtain very satisfactory profits by supplying other markets if those of New-England shall not be available. It is their intention to develop the market for their product in Canada and also to sell coal in the West Indies. Even while the duty is exacted, however, a considerable quantity will be sent to Boston, for the leader of the investing syndicate, Mr. H. M. WHITNEY, requires about 100,000 tons per annum for the use of his street railways in that city. The sum to be expended at the beginning of operations is about \$7,000,000, more than half of which is to be paid to those who hold the mines by Government leases. A railroad is to be built by which the mines will be connected with the port of Louisburg, and considerable sums are to be spent in the construction of steamships and barges, in improvements at the mines, and in terminal facilities at several ports of entry. The capital of the organization is eventually to be \$20,000,000. The coal properties will be held under Government leases running for ninety-nine years, with an option for

twenty years more, and the syndicate pays

an output as large as that of last year. The assertion is made that in no other place can coal be put on board at so low a cost. The outlay for the coal of these mines loaded for shipment at Louisburg is said to be only \$1.10 per ton, while for coal on board at Newport News the cost is said to be \$2.20. This difference gives the Nova Scotia mine owners a great advantage so far as the New-England market is concerned, if the tariff duty be excluded from the calculation. The Cape Breton mines have suffered for want of that development which can be made only by the use of ample capital in the hands of energetic men. Fourteen years ago, when foreign coal was admitted into Canada free of duty, these mines supplied 45 per cent. of the entire quantity consumed in that country, but in 1891, when the import duty was 60 cents, the supply from these deposits was only 36 per cent. What is needed for the development of the market for this coal in Canada is improved methods and machinery at the mines and improved terminal and transportation facilities for the distribution of the output. These the Boston investors will furnish. and we shall be surprised if the output does not grow rapidly under the influence of

these changes. All the deposits of coal in that region are not controlled by this syndicate. Even on Cape Breton and in the county where the syndicate's mines lie there are several other productive mines and a considerable area of undeveloped coal land controlled by local capitalists. Moreover, this investment on Cape Breton has already induced other capitalists in this country to obtain control of other mines and coal lands in other parts of Nova Scotia, so that active competition appears to be assured on the other side of the boundary. The development of all these deposits of coal will be accompanied by the utilization of large deposits of iron ore. Both the Boston syndicate and the other capitalists who have invested in coal are also making investments in Canadian blast furnaces and iron and steel plants.

While it may be that the coal and coke of Nova Scotia under the new conditions can be sold profitably in New-England markets, even with the tariff handicap, it is very plain that the removal of the duties of 75 cents a ton on coal and 20 per cent. on coke must enable the manufacturers of New-England who use soft coal to procure their supply of coal and coke from the North at prices much lower than those they are now compelled to pay. It was a favorite assertion of the advocates of McKinlevism in the recent campaign that this coal was so poor in quality that it would not be imported if it were on the free list. The investment of \$7,000,000 of Boston capital in the mines and the trade is a sufficient

MR. PADEREWSKI'S RECITALS.

A good story will bear telling twice, but it is impossible to make it interesting more than half a dozen times. All that can be said about the marvelous piano playing of Mr. Paderewski nas been said. It is possible at times to note a comparative lack of mellowness in his tone, as it was in the early part of the Beethoven sonata last evening, but this only goes to show that the man is not a mechanic. The work of the planist last evening was the essence of elegance of style and grace of sentiment, and at times the artist touched the loftiest heights of poetlo The programme consisted of Beetheven's sonata, Opus 57, Schubert's B flat impromptu, Schumann's "Carnival," several Chopin numbers, two original melodies, and the second of Liszt's brilliant Hungarian rhapsodies. The noblest work of the planist was heard in the

Schubert impromptu, which as he played it, was a revelation of the very soul of tone poetry. His reading of the Schumann work was also admirable, though exception might have been taken to the fereing of the tone in the march. othing could have excelled the beauty of the pin valse had to be supplemented by another, and the Lizzt rhapsody by the planist's own charming minuet. The audience filled the Music Hall and was most enthusiastic.

Lives Lost in Snowslides.

DENVER. Col., Feb. 2.-The storm that has been prevalent throughout the country reached Colorado yesterday morning. Reports from many points in the State show that the storm is general and that snowslides in the mountains are numerous, resulting in several fatalities. Near Carbondale, Col., Charles Smith and a young man known as Bill started to cross a gulch, when a snowslide carried them 200 feet. mith, with much trouble, extricated himself, nt Bill was covered so deeply that he was suf ocated, and his body has not yet been recov At Aspen, Col., H. W Shively and John Bradey, two miners working in the Little Mill Mine, were caught in an avalanche and killed. Shively

eaves a wife and family of seven children. Frank Haw, a milkman, it is feared, has been est in a slide, with his team.

At Maroney's saw mill, about ten miles from Aspen, eight men and twenty-five mules are nowed in, and, as it is known that they have ut little provisions, a rescuing party started from Aspen to relieve them.

The Deadly Trolley Again. NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 2 .- A wagon containing lead of old iron was being driven under the wires of the electric railroad this morning when the electric current was communicated to the wagon and then to the horses which were

pulling it. One horse was killed and the other will probably die. The driver was hurled from

his seat to the ground, but he was not badly in

California's New Judge. SACRAMENTO, Cal., Feb. 2 .- Gov. Markham co-day appointed Judge W. F. Fitzgerald of San Francisco Associate Justice of the Suprems Court, to fill the vacancy caused by the death ACTORS AT SCHOOL

PERFORMANCE BY MR. SARGENT'S PUPILS AT THE BERKELEY LYCHUM.

Four scenes from "The School for Scandal"we in Lady Successel's house, the quarrel and reconciliation of Lady Teazle and Sir Peter, and the screen scene-were played at the Berkeley, Lyceum last evening. All actors were members of the graduating class in Mr. Sargent's Academy of the Dramatic Arts. The performance was one that could be watched with interest, even by one whose theatregoing is not a matter of musement, and with something of reasonable admiration by friends of performers, who, of course and evidently, made up a great majority

his is true, not so much because the acting e and that attempted by these young man This is true, not so much because the acting done and that attempted by these young men and women was good in itself, for, if judged by the standard applied to professional actors, none of it rose above the common-place, and most of it was below even that level, but because it showed them to be serious students of an art whose gravity they recognized, and because they manifested the results of a training wisely planned, skillfully conducted, and intelligently followed.

followed.

Of necessity, such training can have to do only with the technique of acting, with its devices, its traditions, its methods. No achool can impart talent, or even thoroughly develop it. Control of the voice, how to walk and sit, the management of costume, and the radiments of make up—only these things and their like can be learned by the processes that in other schools give familiarity with the processes of arithmetic and grammar. arithmetic and gramman Such results are not insignificant. They raised

a royalty of 1212 cents per ton (the royalty ast night's performance immeasurably above heretofore having been 10 cents) with the understanding that it must be paid upon On the contrary, it is adequate praise and ap Lady Teazle is probably as difficult a part to

resents, yet its infinite complexity allows merit almost any grade to attain something It gives levity and seriousness equal opportunity, and strength of feeling or was a dramatic possibility with something of the probable added. Within limits narrow, but not insuperable, and along a scale short but not of extension, ception of Sheridan's idea. The surface was admirable, nothing on it shocked or re-pelled, and, though the artiface was constantly visible, it was good enough, so far as it went. There was something too, in the Joseph, while the Sir Peter and Mrs. Candour were not quite hopeles. The others, in other parts, may begin the realization of their hopes. As yet they need no comment—except possibly one; it is a curious fact that every one of these novices was intensely "mannered." This sug gests that mannerisms are not always a quired, but frequently natural, and that their repression ought to be one of the actor's lifelong tasks. He has so many such tasks lowever, and should have so many such aims n nene of which can he get much help from chool, that over-reliance on even the best o seaching is likely to lead him far astray. The real stage and the presence of a real audience are, after all, his only finishing school. Others, even the best, are hardly more than kindergartens Sone the less, kindergartens are admirable

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

THE MEMORIAL HALL AN INCENTIVE TO AMERICAN TOUTH.

From the "Editor's Study" of Harper's Magazin for February. The friends of George William Curtis could desire for him no more fitting memorial than that of the proposed building of the States Island Academy at New-Brighton. A conspicu ous feature of this is the Curtis Memorial Hall. This is an institution in whose welfare he was oncerned, in a neighborhood where he spent a considerable portion of his life, in which his character was an example and an inspiration of that higher education which he did so much by tongue and pen to promote. The same uilding will contain the valuable and beautiful Arthur Winter Memorial Library, founded by William Winter and his wife in memory of their

Here begin to cluster those memorials, those names, which make so rich with association and inspiration the scholastic foundations of the Old World. Our people least of all, in their haste for material acquisition and display, can afford to neglect the traditions of culture which make so much for the higher life of a com munity. It is a commendable ambition of the liberal rich to give their names where their money goes to institutions of learning and of money goes to institutions of learning and ocharity. It is of equal importance that the peocharity. It is of equal importance that the ple themselves should take advantage of the association of names and careers stimulating to the best ambition of youth in their popular institutions of education.

The public has no other heritage so precious as these names. It has already become evident that the examples of men who by any means

have made great fortunes are not needed by the youth of this country. The examples of men who have used beneficently any portion of their

car and priceless thing in a republic is the example of men who have left a spotless character
and a name for good deeds.

Whatever Mr. Curtis was as an orater, as a
man of letters, as an elevating influence in our
political life, he was always and in all things
the apostle of culture and of the higher life, and
in it all the most ardent American and lover of
his country. In all that he wrote and all that
he did and said his conspicuous object was the
ennobling of American life. To this he devoted
his scholarship, his time, his experience, the
weight of his character. Such an example as
this in our age is of the utmost value in a school
of learning, where the youth are forming their
ideals and beginning to shape their conceptions
of the noblest career for an American citizen.
Mr. Curtis needs no monument, but the friends
of the higher education can do the Staten island Academy no more lasting service than by
conspicuously connecting his name with it.

THE FRENCH EXTRADITION TREATY

RATIFIED IN THE SENATE BY A LARGER VOTE THAN WAS REQUIRED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.-The Senate this after noon, in an executive session lasting three hours and a half, completed the consideration of the French extradition treaty, and at the

close of the discussion ratified it. The treaty was negotiated by Mr. Whitelaw Reid during his service as United States Minister to France, and was constructed upon lines

ister to France, and was constructed upon lines laid down and in accordance with instructions issued by the State Department. The new treaty, it is understood, does not contain any largely-increased number of offenses which are extraditable crimes, but it was found desirable to make new definitions of old crimes to fit the modern condition of things.

When the new treaty was first laid before the Senate for action, objection was made to it on the ground that no minimum amount was fixed for the embezzlement of which a person might be extradited. It was finally decided to make the minimum \$200 or 1,000f. although such a limitation was unusual if not unprecedented in treaties of this kind. With this amendment, and some slight verbal changes, the treaty was returned to Paris and agreed to by the French Government, and the document returned to the United States for further action by the Senate. It was, as stated, ratified this afternoon by more than the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Senate alse devoted a part of its time to the Russian treaty, the proposed amendments being read at length, but no action was taken.

The Princeton-Yale Debate.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 2 .- W. G. Brownson and L. T. Wells of the Yale Union met Mesers. Erdmann and Cochran of the Princeton Debating Society in New-York last night and completed arrangements for the first annual debate between the two colleges. It will be held at Princeton on March 15. The subject will be Resolved, that the peaceful annexation of Canada would be beneficial to the United By agreement, the time of annexation is made

to refer to the present. It was decided last night to have no judges. Yale chose the nega-tive side and Princeton will uphold the affirmative. The affirmative speakers will open the For the first time in the history of the recent intercollegiate debat the custom of re-buttals will be adopted. In opening, each speaker will be alloted ten minutes, and his re-buttal will be limited to six minutes. The Yale speakers will be selected by competitive debate.

New Sisters of Mercy.

ROPDENTOWN, N. J., Feb. 2.-At St. Joseph's Convent of Mercy this morning the following young women received the habit of the Order of Sisters of Mercy:

Miss Lizzie Callannan, Camden, N. J. to be known as Sister Mary Caphas; Miss Nellie Mc-Bride, Gloucester, Sister Mary Henrietts; Miss Jennie Dunphy, Trenton, Sister Mary Adelaide; Miss Louisa Allen, Boston, Mass. Sister Mary Louise; Miss Lizzie Killeen and Miss Sarah Killeen of Port Chester, N. Y., the former to be known as Sister Mary Patrick and the latter as Sister Mary Edward.

CAUCUS ON THE SILVER BILL.

AN EFFORT TO SECURE CLOTURE WILL PROBABLY BE MADE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.- The necessity of concert of action in the House when the rule brought in by the Rules Committee for the Andrew-Cate Banking and Sherman Bullion-Purchase Repeal bill is called up Feb. 9 has been recognized by the Democratic members of the House who are in favor of stopping the silver purchases, and this afternoon a number of them assembled in the room of the Committee on Banking and Currency to consider the mode of procedure to be adopted.

Representative Recon of New-York presided. There was a very general discussion of parliamentary tactics and the best course to take to achieve the end in view. No conclusion was reached, however. There is some opposition to attempting to amend the report of the Rules Committee so as to provide for cloture in consideration of the Silver bill, but most of the friends of the repeal believe that an attempt to secure cloture should be made, and it seems settled that a motion of this character will be made.

nade.
There is a feeling among the Democrats, how ever, that this should be made a Democratic move, and at present there is an effort making to get the matter in such shape that it cannot

nove, and at present there is an effort making to get the matter in such shape that it cannot be said it was carried because the Republicans alipped into the breach. There will be a further conference in a few days.

A dozen Democratic Congressmen from New-York State held an informal meeting at Chamberlain's Hotel this evening to devise a plan of procedure when the silver question shall again come before the House. Representative Covert acted as Chairman and the subject was informally discussed for about two hours. It was practically the quanimous conclusion of those present that the Bacon bill, which provides for repealing the Sherman act, should be urged for passage. Representative Bacon, who is Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, will have charge of the bill upon the floor.

Representatives Cockran and Tracey were prevented from attending the meeting to-night, but sent assurances that they would heartily support and indorse any plan of action that might be adopted by their colleagues. It was decided that every means known to parliamentary practice should be employed to secure favorable action upon the Bacon bill, which is substantially the same as the Andrew bill.

NO NEWS OF THE CITY OF PEKING.

THE STEAMER'S MACHINERY BELIEVED TO HAVE BROKEN DOWN.

San Francisco, Feb. 2.—The overdue steamer City of Peking is still unheard from. It is now the general belief that she has broken down. It is said that on the last eastward trip of the Peking trouble was experienced by the heating and melting of the hollow rings on the grooves inside the circle of the thrust block. In the hollow rings rest several "collars" or corre sponding projections on the shaft. The grooves take the push off the shaft from the collars, and thus prevent the shaft from traveling forward. By the melting of these rings the shaft vas forced forward and thus bent and twisted some parts of the engine. Repairs were made here, and the steamer was given a dock trial, which resulted in the rings on the thrust block again heating, but additional repairs were made, and it was thought there would be no further trouble. It is said, however, that word has been received by the steamer China that the Peking encountered the same trouble on her westward trip and that she made repairs at Yokohams, where the thrust block was patched up with Babblit metal to prevent heating. It is supposed that the present delay of the Peking is due to the heating, and it is thought possible that this time the machinery is seriously crippled. The steamer is not known to have carried an extra thrust block, and engineers confess they would be puzzled to know how to rig any sort of a substitute at sea even if it did not go so suddenly as to smash things by driving pistons connecting with the crank shaft into cylinders.

Following is a list of the cabin passengers on the Peking: J. M. Rascon, Mexican Minister to Japan, and Mme. Rascon, H. Altyama, Miss H. S. Alling, W. C. Duncan, C. A. Forsaith, H. E. Crope, T. W. Mangel, J. W. Stockbridge, and Mr. M. M. Wyckoff. sponding projections on the shaft. The grooves

BARON REINACH'S DEATH.

NOTHING TO INDICATE THAT HE COM-MITTED SUICIDE.

PARIS, Feb. 2.-The Matin publishes what on the body of the late Baron Reinach, who was suspected of having committed suicide in order to escape trial on charges of fraud and swipdling in connection with the Panama Canal The report states that there were no marks of violence on the body, and it was impossible to affirm that death was due to syncope. The analysis did not reveal poison. The doctors who were engaged in the original

and subsequent examinations had arrived separately at identical results.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau resumed his argument in behalf of M. Eiffel upon the opening of the court to-day. He argued that M. Eiffel had acted with rectitude and courage in coming to a settlement with M. Monchicourt, the official liquidator of the Panama Canal Company, and that the liqui lator, by the act of signing the arrangement with M. Eiffel, testified that he was convinced of the fairness of the stipulations contained is

of the fairness of the support the agreement.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau read the correspondence which passed between M. Eiffel and the liquidator before the agreement was signed. The liquidator wrote that the contract would be annulled if anything should be disclosed casting suspicion upon M. Eiffel's transactions of the advocate urged. easting suspicion upon M. Eiffel's transaction with the company. The advocate urge that nothing to warrant any just suspicion had been disclosed. His client had been the victim of calumny. His profits had not exceeded 7,000,000f., and had been obtained in a perfect ly legitimate manner.
At the close of the address the court adjourned until Thursday next, when it is ex-pected that judgment will be rendered in the

FAYERWEATHER SUITS REVIVED.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER MADE

DEFENDANT IN A NEW ACTION. ROCHESTER, N. V., Fab. 2 .- The Faverweather will contest seems to be as far from settlement as ever, the case having been again revived in connection with the bequest in favor of the University of Rochester.

The complaint and summons were served yesterday on Charles M. Williams, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, alleging that the original bequests to the university and other educational institutions were evasions of the law, and consequently invalid, because the testator gave more than half of his estate to these institu tions. Again, that the residue of the estate transferred to the executors was not an absolute

transferred to the executors was not an absolute bequest, since instructions as to its disposal among the several educational institutions have been discovered.

The action against the University of Rochester is one of many suits which are to be brought against all the institutions remembered in the will. The contest is revived by the testator's nieces and Mrs. Fayerweather's executors, They seek to recover the amounts already paid over to the university and other institutions and to have the will declared void and the settlement agreed to by Mrs. Fayerweather set aside as invalid.

The action causes great surprise to the Trust-The action causes great surprise to the Trust-ess of the university, who fondly believed that the matter had been settled forever.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 2.-David L. Hill,

the District Attorney-elect of Sullivan County, who failed to file his required undertaking with the County Clerk and thereby forfeited his claim to the office, is to be allowed to qualify properly, Mr. Butts having just secured the passage of a special bill. The bill provides that where a District Attorney fails to file an official undertaking the office shall not become vacant, provided that such an undertaking is filed within fifteen days of the passage of the bill.

Assemblyman Kinsila has introduced a bill providing for the transportation at public expense of public patients for whom homeopathic treatment is desired from any county in the State to the homeopathic hospital in this

To Extradite Border Outlaws.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 2.-Cecilio Echevarria, Francisco Benavides, Pablo Gomez, and Prudencio Gonzales, the four chief officers in the recent Rio Grande border outrages, were taken before United States Commissioner Price to-day and informed that the Mexican Government, through Dr. Plutarcho Ornelas, the Maxican Consul here, had filed complaint against each of them for murder, kidnapping, and other crimes committed in that country.

The prisoners had nothing to say when informed of the charges against them. They asked that the extradition proceedings be postponed to protect their interests. Their requests were granted and the cases were continued until next Tuesday.

REAL ESTATE MEN'S DINNER

ANNUAL BANQUET OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE A SUCCESS

CHAUNCRY M. DEPEW HANGS HIS JOKES UPON THE TOAST "THE GREATER NEW-YORK"-ST. CLAIR M'KELWAY DESCRIBES THE ATTRACTIONS OF

BROOKLYN'S POLITICAL SYSTEM.

The animating spirit of an annual dinner of the New-York Real Estate Exchange is jollity, and jollity was infectious in Delmenico's ban quet hall last night. Each one of the 200 gen tlemen who sat at the hospitable board was intent upon having a good time, and he had it Not the least interesting feature of the occasion was the unique spectacle of Chancey M. Depew leading the singing of the rollicking chorus o "The Bowery." The usually sedate President of the New-York Central Road sang with all of the fervor that is said to have characterized him

in his college days. The assemblage included nearly all of the well-known real estate agents of New-York. At the flag-draped table of honor were the follow ing: George R. Read, President of the Exchange: Channey M. Depew, Gen. Wager Swayne, St. Clair McKelway, Judge Joseph F. Daly, Henry Bischoff, John H. McCarthy, H. W. Bookstaver, Robert A. Van Wyck, Joseph E. Newburger, Simon M. Ehrlich, Henry P. Mc Gown, William J. Fryer, and Franklin Bartlett.

Among those at the six long tables on the floor were Richard V. Harnett, William Cruik shank, George De F. Barton, Isaac Fromme, Cornelius W. Luyster, Charles S. Brown, W. W. Thompson, Abner C. Thomas, George F. Dema rest, John R. Foley, John R. Downey, Edward Oppenheimer, Elias Kempner, James L. Libby, Romaine Brown, Horace S. Ely, S. V. R. Cruger, John P. Dunn, Matthew P. Ryan, Warren A. Conover, J. L. Cadwalader, Charles E. Schuyler, Albert Bellamy, George P. Cammann, N. T. Lawreace, H. H. Cammann, Charles N. Talbot, A. E. Hoyt, J. Edgar Leaveraft, Alfred E. Marling njamin Hardwick, Francis H. Weeks, Arthur B. Cox. Samuel F. Jayne, Charles Gulden, James Thomson, Samuel McMillan, Homer Lee, Cornelius O'Reilly, George L. Slawson, Isaac T. Meyer, John S. Foster, Andrew Little, N. L. Butler, Frank B. Hurd, G. R. Katzenmayer, John T. Nagle, Daniel F. McMahon, Elbert O. Smith, John B. Sexton, John G. Prague, Thomas E. D. Pewer, Joseph A. Carberry, Thomas F. Murtha,

and Morris Littman.

James R. Farley, Richard Deeves, C. F. Hoff-James R. Farley, Richard Deeves, C. F. Mon-man, Jr., William C. Orr, Henry F. Kilburn, Charles Andrues, Hiram Merritt, William W. Richards, Frank R. Houghton, Thomas R. Hall, E. Oeborne Smith, Oscar F. Zollikoffer, Richard M. Henry, Elisha S. Camp, Benjamin Wright, Ira D. Warren, Edward C. Sheely, Charles Henry Butler, James L. Parish, Ernest Hall, Gilbert M. Speir, Jr., Jerome Buck, Walter C. Woelley, Henry Steinert, Lewis Z. Bach, Arthur G. Jehnson, Henry W. Donald. Andrew J. Con-3. Johnson, Henry W. Donald, Andrew J. Con nick, Herman Trost, William P. Mulry, and

Luyster, Jr. Cheers greeted Chauncey M. Depew when he rose to speak to the toast "The Greater New York." This was the first time, he said, that he had met the real-estate men collectively. dividually he met them two or three do way of the enterprising real-estate man. The first real-estate man of whom we have any record is Adam. The chief trouble with him was that he had no customers, and owing to the extravagance of his wife he was the first victim of

that against man is a growing factor in the real-catate man selling lots for more money per front foot than property brings on Fifth Avenne. The New-York real-catate man, however, is an artist. He is an optimist as well as an artist. He really believes that the price of land on every hand is going up.

But the trouble with us Now-Yorkers is that we have no local pride. You go to Boston, or to Philadelphia, and you encounter a local pride the very first thing. You go to Chicago and you find an enormous local pride. But when you come to New-York you find that she is deficient in local pride. That is because every New-York or has a blind faith in the ability of the metropolis to take care of the new York or has a blind faith in the ability of the metropolis to take care of the New-York york central Road took up the fight and carried it through at a loss of \$10,000,000. The merchants of Philadelphia rallied around the Fennsylvania Road and the merchants of Baitimore rallied around the Baltimore and Ohio Road. But when the speaker appealed to the merchants of New-York he got no support at ali.

Dr. Depew favored the annexation of Hawaii because the Queen of that nation was a witty woman. She astonished the Queen of Great Britain a few years ago by claiming that they were blood relations. "How is that "asked Queen Victoria."

The greater New-York when it is the greater New-York, he said, would be a liberal education for Servy one of its citizens.

Speaking for "Our Enoblyn is so domestic and lovely that Blabop Potter asps New-York wants it as a more) and spiritual infusion. Truly sweet are the uses of annexation. Our situation exceeds yours. New-York wants it as a more and and spiritual infusion. Truly sweet are the uses of annexation. Our situation exceeds yours. New-York wants it as an our substitution which was the families on the bar, and a water back, if needs ou

inst night by the announcement of the sale of the collection of oil paintings left by the late

Samuel Shwartz. In all, ninety pictures were sold, bringing, in the aggregate, nearly \$10,000. "The Falconers," a squad of mounted and galloping Arabs, on the wrist of the principal galloping Arabs, on the wrist of the principal figure of which rests a falcon. It was knocked down, after active bidding, to Mr. O. Ederton for \$330. "Blossom Time" went to Mr. Meeker for \$225. Dr. Imegard took "On the Highway," a picture of a farmer returning from market, for \$250. Mr. J. Hawkins captured "The Organ Grinder," by Kozakiewicz, for \$200, and "Embarrassed," by Detti. for \$240. Mr. S. A. Bernard took "An October Afternoon" for \$260.

The remaining 190 pictures will be offered The remaining 190 pictures will be offered

and their women friends visited Williamstown last night. They met in the large banquet hall of the Brunswick Hotel, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, and after the room had been darkened they set off on the trip under the guidance of Starks W. Lewis of the Brooklyn

guidance of Starks W. Lewis of the Brooklyn Academy of Photography. Mr. Lewis is not an alumnus of Williams, but he spent last Summer at Pittsfield and did some remarkably good work as an amateur photographer, his excursions extending to Williamstown.

The familiar college buildings, as they were thrown on the large screen by the stereopticon, were greeted with cheers, and the association voted the evening's entertainment a pleasant way of renewing old acquaintance.

THOUGHT IN THIS CITY TO BE RATHER

VISIONARY. New-York telegraph and telephone officials professed profound ignorance yesterday) of the new telephone company which, a dispatch from Chicago said, had been organized there with \$80,000,000 capital, to operate in competition with the American Bell Telephone Company on the patents of Dr. E. M. Harrison of Fort Smith.

The proposed company was said to own the patent for an automatic switchboard that would do away with the central office " Hello girls," and also the patents for a new system of telegraphy, by which messages are written out and an exact fac simile is transmitted to the

telegraphy, by which messages are written out and an exact fac simile is transmitted to the receiver.

Vice President Van Horne of the Western Union Telegraph Company said that he had never heard of Dr. Harrison or his automatic switchbeard, and did not believe any of the men mentioned as being connected with the company had ever been identified with telephony or telegraphy.

"I believe with Mr. Gresvenor P. Lowrey," said Mr. Van Horne, "that, no matter if the patents of the American Bell Telephone Company expire, that company will nevertheless continue to hold a practical monopoly of the business. It has its subscribers and plant, and every branch of the business highly organized, and is operating, as I believe, on a fairly close margin of profit.

"The profits in this business are not what the public imagine, and I deubt if there is a substantial reduction from present rates after the patents expire. I have heard of an automatic switchboard, but I have never seen one, and I have serious doubts of its feasibility. I think the Chicago scheme is rather visionary."

There are two companies organized, with offices in this city, to manufacture a telegraph or telephone which will transmit a fac simile of the message of the sender. The "Telantograph" is the name of one company, and Gen. Thomas M. Logan of 80 Breadway is working the scheme on the patents of Prof. Gray of Chicago, who has long been in opposition to the Bell people.

this is one of a dozen or more companies that

have been organized here and in Chicago and are waiting for the Bell patents to run out, when they will all jump in and fight for a share of the paternase which the Bell Company has hitherto enjoyed. hitherto enjoyed.

There is a company organized in Boston which claims to own the patents to a feasible automatic switchboard. So far as knewn no New-Yorkers are interested in the concern.

"I have never heard of Dr. Harrison," said William A. Rosenbaum, the electrical expert, but probably this is one of the dozen Chicago schemes which are being held back until the Bell patents run out. Dr. Harrison says he received letters patent on May 13, 1892. The Patent Office Gazette for May, 1892, snows him to be in error, for no such name appears there-Patent Office Gazette for May, 1892, shows him to be in error, for no such name appears there-in. Patents are granted every Tuesday, and May 13, 1892, was not a Tuesday."

RIVAL FOR THE BELL PEOPLE.

THE MUCCI TELEPHONE COMPANY ABOUT TO REVIVE ITS CHARTER.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 2.-It has leaked out here that the Bell Telephone Company is to have a vigorous rival in the field in a couple of months.

The old Mucei Telephone Company, of which James R. English of this city is President, is

about, it is alleged, to revive its charter and begin active operations in this and other cities of New-Jersey.

The Mucci Company once had a regular sys-tem in operation in Elizabeth, but had to dis-continue business on account of infringing on the Bell Company's patents, which are now ex-piring. Report has it that capitalists of Elizabeth

Report has it that capitalists of Elizabeth. Newark, Plainfield, and some other cities are about to erganize a strong company to build both trunk and local lines to operate throughout the State, and to control the Mucci franchise and the poles and wires of the New-Jersey Postal Telegraph Company, which has a system now doing a general telegraph business between New-York and Asbury Park and touching at all intermediate cities and towns.

The patent on the telephone receiver expired last January, and the patent on the Blake transmitter will expire, it is alleged, at midnight on March 14 next. The field will then be open to competition and general public use of the telephone.

to competition and general public use of the telephone.

It is said that a large factory is now in course of construction at Red Bank for the exclusive manufacture of telephones to be sold outright for general use and that it has already filed orders ahead for several months.

The indications are that another telephone war is imminent, for the Bell monopoly will doubtless try to retain control of the market and freeze out any rival that may venture to dispute its supremacy. it is also rumored that the Standard Oil Com-

pany will be another competitor and will engage actively in the business of making telephones. MR. CLEVELAND'S VISITORS.

THE PLACE HUNTERS NOT TROUBLING THE PRESIDENT-ELECT MUCH.

President-elect Cleveland received several callers at his office in the Mills Building yesterday. Among those who had interviews with him were ex-Congressman John E. Russell of Massachusetts, J. J. Richardson, National Demo-cratic Committeeman from Iowa; A. C. Kaufman of South Carolina, H. H. Goodell, President of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and three friends said to be interested in agricultural

Massachusetts Agricultural College, and three friends said to be interested in agricultural affairs.

Notwithstanding the announcement that Mr. Cleveland will remain in Lakewood after Saturday until he leaves for Washington, and will not receive callers while he is absent from his office, place hunters were conspicuous by their absence from the Mills Building yesterday. The predictions that during the remaining days of his stay in the city he would be overrun by office seekers do not seem likely to be fulfilled. There is an impression in political circles that Mr. Cleveland is averse to discussing the distribution of Federal patronage before he is installed in office. That impression has contributed greatly to his comfort by keeping office seekers at home.

At the Hoftman House and the Fifth Avenue Hotel politicians meet nightly and indulge in speculations concerning the men who have called on Mr. Cleveland this week, yet not one of these statesmen has had any trustworthy information concerning the President-elect's plans. It is true that those wise men nightly name a new Cabinet for Mr. Cleveland, yet they are as much in the dark concerning his intentions as corner-grocery politicians.

Last night it was stated at the Fifth Avenue Rotel, where J. J. Richardson of the National Democratic Committee is stopping, that he had said to friends that he favored the selection of Henry Villard as Secretary of the Interior.

Don M. Dickinson arrived at the Hoffman House yesterday afternoon and remained but a short time. Callers desirous of seeing Mr. Dickinson were informed that he could be seen at the hotel to-day. He accompanied Mr. Cleveland to Lakewood.

AT THE HOTELS.

-Aldace F. Walker of Chicago is at the Grand —Sir Tatton Sykes and Lady Sykes of England are at the Hotel Savoy. —Congressman William H. Brawley of South Carolina is at the Hoffman House.

—Chevalier von Tavera, Austrian Minister at Washington, is at the Victoria Hotel. —Ex-Senator John B. Henderson and R. C. Kerens of Missouri are at the Hotel Imperial —Capt. Gerald C. Langley of the British Lega-tion at Washington is at the Hotel Brunswick. -Gen. Charles J. Paine of Boston and William

Henry Clifford of Portland, Me., are at the Holland House.

-Ex-Congressman John E. Russell of Massachusetts, Mrs. Emmons Blaine, and Miss Blaine are at the Brevoort House. —Ex-Senator John G. Carlisle of Kentucky and Senators Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland and William D. Washburn of Minnesota are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A Name for the Cup Defender. An informal meeting was held last night at the Knickerbocker Club by several members of the

syndicate which intends to build a yacht to defend the America's Cup, at which the name for the future boat was discussed.

Those present were the three Belmont brothers, Perry. August, and Oliver; Charles R. Flint, Mr. Hopkins, the present owner of the Gloriana, and C. Oliver Iselia. and C. Oliver Iselia.

No name was decided upon, but the choice was narrowed down to three names, the most suitable one of which will soon be picked out.

ONE DAY'S FIRES IN THIS CITY. (From 1:30 A. M. yesterday to 1:30 A. M. to-day.)
2:20 P. M.—123 East Seventy-eighth Street;
Henry Kupfer; damage, \$25; insured; cause unknown.
3:50 P. M.—100 East Breadway: M. Mahoney:
damage, \$60; cause unknown.
B.P. M.—34 West Fortieth Street; J. W. Mussey;
damage triding; cause, defective flue.
7:10 P. M.—35 Seammel Street; Herman Chrooss;
damage, \$5; cause, mattress set on fire by a boy.
8:15 P. M.—230 East Thirty-seventh Street;
Pyrogravure Wood Company; damage, \$100; cause
nuknown.

Arrogravure wood Company; damage, \$100; cause unknown.

8:55 P. M.—170 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; new Court House; damage, \$15; sause, oiled rags igniting from heater.

9:10 P. M.—311 Bast One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; Septuner Granger; damage, \$100; cause, ourtain ignising from gas jet.

10:10 P. M.—One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Street and Fort Geerge Avenue; Patrick Dunne; damage, building \$1,090, contents \$1,500; insured; cause unknown.

HE TOOK HIS MANY HEADERS ON A DELIGHTFUL JOURNEY.

Mr. Garrett P. Serviss, at the Manhatta Opera House last night, conducted a large audi ence from the Natural Bridge in Virginia ever many thousand miles of the most beautiful, pictpresque, and remantic scenery in America His hearers followed him through the wonder ful Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, gazed at Pike's Peak, wandered through the Garden of the Gods and Yosemite Valley of California, reamed over the glaciers of Alaska, visited the hot springs and the great geysers in Yellowstone Park, and gazed in awe at the Yellowstone

Falls.
The lecturer gave an interesting running description of every locality and intermingled the narrative with elever aneedotes. There were many beautiful illustrations on the same surprising scale as those of his lectures en the moon, and the seven ages of the world. Nearly all were photographs enlarged and thrown on a screen. There were, besides, nine large scenes, taking up the full area of the stage, and superior to anything of the kind ever attempted before.

The first showed the Natural Bridge of Virginia, which was bought for 20 shillings by Thomas Jefferson from the King of England, and on the inside of the arch of which George Washington carved his name. The picture of the Mammoth Cave represented the largest and most strikingly beautiful chamber in that marvelous cavern, with its pure white stalactites and stalagmites. There were stereopticon views of the Stone Cottage, Wandering Willie's Spring, the Corkserew, the Bottoniess Pit, the Egyptian Temple, the Snowball Room, the Dead Sea, the River Styx, and Eedon River.

The scene of Pike's Peak and the Garden of the Godespread a pancrama of unrivaled beauty before the applauding audience. The Garden seemed in reality to be spread out below them, and the realism was increased by a thunderstorm in which the thunder and lightning appeared to be actual. There was a fine view of the mountain of the Holy Cross and of Cathedral Rocks, Vulcan's Anvil, Earle Rock, the Quaker Congress, and other objects of interest Gin the arden.

The view of Yesemite Valley showed the valley in all its splendid variety of celoring, and the audience saw North Dome, El Capitan, the great Yesemite Falls, Lake Mirror, and the big trees. There was an illusion which converted Yosemite Falls into a real cateract. Mount Tacema was first seen in the red light of the setting sun, which gradually faded out into the moonlight of a Summer night. The effect was fine. The first showed the Natural Bridge of Vir-

moonigns of a bandary and the Muir Glacier, in The next large scene was the Muir Glacier, in Alaska, and following it were views of the crevasse in the glacier, Davidson Glacier, Mount St. Elias, the Selkirk glaciers, and Cinnabar Mountain

crevases in the glacier, Davidson Glacier, Mountst Et Elias, the Schirk glaciers, and Cinnabar Mountain.

By clever mechanical effects, the scenes of the Mammoth Hot Springs and of the great geysers were brought close to the living scene by real steem, which areas in clouds. Liberty Cap, the Hecdoo Basin, the Golden Gate, the Glass Rood, the Obsidian Cliff, the "Dovil's Paint Pots," "Hell's Half-Acre," and the crater of Excelsion Geyser were placed in view, one after another. The large scene showing the great geysers of the Firehole Basin was a strikingly natural view of that extraordinary neighborhood. There were separate platures of the Grotte Geyser, the Giant Geyser, the Giantess Geyser, Yellowstone Lake, Hayden Valley, Sulphry Hills, and "Satan's Washbasin."

The closing scene was the Grand Cavern and Falls of the Yellowstone. The view was straight down the valley, with the falls at the further end. Every hae and color of nature was faithfully reproduced.

Mr. Servise's lecture was of itself of sufficient

fully reproduced.

Mr. Serviss's lecture was of itself of sufficient interest to hold an audience for two hours. It was delivered with admirable and distinct elecution and in plain language. All of the natural in detail the slow natural processes out of which grew the Mammoth Cave. He showed how the Mushroom and like queer rocks in the Garden of the Geds came to be, and devoted some time to an expesition of the tremendous agencies behind the glaciers, the hot springs,

and the geysers.

He related the adventures of the traveler after whom Mount Everts was named, told stoafter whom Mount Evarts was named, told sto-ries picked up in Yellowstone Park and elso-where, and, by means of his pictures and photo-graphs and his word paintings, expinations, and descriptions, every locality to which he di-rected the attention of the audience was indelibly fixed on their minds, and they leasure and instruction in about equal propos

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES-PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

The members of the Board of Trustees of the American Institute held their annual meeting st evening at 111 West Thirty-eighth Street John S. Rooke was Chairman of the meeting, and among the members of the board present were John W. Chambers, Charles W. Hall, Alexander M. Eagleson, George Whit-field, John H. Walker, James W. Fellows, Alexander Agar, Joseph T. Bedford, Louis H. Laudy, Thomas Fitch, and Frederick H. Evans.

Not since the year of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia has the Institute had such profitless year as the one just passed. Mr. Rocke said, in explaining the cause of the falling off: "It was discovered early in the year 1892 that the Columbian Exhibition would seriously interfere with the general success of the fair, and greater

hibition would seriously interfere with the general success of the fair, and greater exertion was made than ever before, by correspondence and by personal interviews, to gather in exhibits, but one answer came from all: 'We are preparing for Chicago, and will not be with you this year.'

"Another direct cause of the failure was the threatened coming of cholera. Many exhibits were held off for that reasen, as records will show that after the appearance of the cholera applications for floor space entirely ceased. Thus, we see, the last American Institute Fair was a victim of circumstances."

"However," Mr. Roake went on to say, "after every bill has been paid there will be about \$1,000 credit to the exhibition."

The increasing exhibitions and shows of various finds in the Fail months of the year led to the suggestion last evening of changing the date of the institute fair to either the month of April or May, thus avoiding the months full of similar attractions and giving to the Trustees at the same time a chance to rent its property at a season when it would be in demand.

The Trustees have been able to renew the lease of the property at Sixty-third Street, Second and Third Avenues, for a long period, and there is a movement on foot to greatly enlarge the present exhibition hall and erect on the Third Avenue front an substantial building for the library and general offices of the association. While as yet the plans are unsettled, the Trustees expect to expend at least \$150,000 in improvements.

Jan. 20, 1892, there was a balance in the institute treasury of \$54,138.16. The receipts from various sources during the year ending Jan. 20, 1893, were \$20,847.20. The total expenditures during the last year amounted to \$34,483.95, and on Jan. 20 last there was a balance of \$40,502.13. The total valuation of the institute property is placed at \$235,034.50, of which there is \$125,000 in real estate and \$40,000 on deposit or in securities.

The Coroner's inquest as to the murder of Seorge Cunningham by Frank Duffy on the night of Jan. 26 was held last night in South Brooklyn. Mrs. Jennie Thompson, Duffy's housekeeper; her son Arthur, Jane Wigley, a servant, and Frank McHugh, who was with Cunningham at the time, all gave testimony as

Cunningham came to the saloon drunk at nidnight and wanted to fight Duffy. Duffy persuaded him to leave and closed up the seloon.
Cunningham tried to break in the cellar door,
and Duffy went out and fired his pistel in the
air to frighten him. Cunningham returned to
the front deor and attempted to break in,
threatening to whip Duffy.

It was then that Duffy fired a second time,
thilling his victim.

The jury decided that Cunningham had come
to his death from a pistel shet inflicted by
Frank Duffy.

Luke D. Stapleton, counsel for Duffy, asked
for his discharge. Upon being refused by Coroner
Kene, he waived examination and Duffy was remanded to jail to await the action of the Grand
Jury. anaded him to leave and closed up the saloon.

Brooklyn Press Club Election. The Brooklyn Press Club held its annual meeting last evening in the club house, 171 State Street, Brooklyn, and elected the following of-

President-William Walton; First Vice Presi dent-Sanders Shanks; Second Vice President—
John N. Brockway; Recording Secretary—Edward Feeney; Corresponding Secretary—Solon
Barbanell; Financial Secretary—Percy B.
Purdy; Treasurer—James M. Wood; Librarian
—James Mulhane; Board of Governors—William
H. Caseldy, Leon N. Salmon, Pomeroy Burton,
James J. Doyle, Edward J. Langstaff, John B.
Renauld, George W. Baildon, Hubert F. Kinney, August Siemann, and John T. Hettrick.

usiness transfer, by which the Burcey Chemical Company of this city is merged into the Manhattan Spirit Company of New-York, has just been completed. The Manhattan Company now controls all the refineries of wood alcehol in the State. Its capital is \$5,000,000.

CHICAGO'S TELEPHONE SCHEME, GABBETT P. SERVISS'S LECTURE. POINTS FOR TAX REVISION EXCITING TENEMENT-HOUSE FIRE. THE REPORT ON A NEW LAW

FOR THIS STATE.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR A CENTRAL BOARD OF SUPERVISION-TAXES ON CORPORATIONS AND SAVINGS BANKS -MEANS SUGGESTED TO SECURE

ALBANY, Feb. 2 .- J. Newton Fiere and Prof. A. Collin, counsel appointed by the Geverner under the provisions of last year's statute to investigate and report with reference to a tax law for the State, filed their report to-day, with the draft of a bill.

The report discusses the different claims with regard to the basis of taxation as to real and personal property, and calls attention to the fact that there is a difference of opinion among those who think real property only should be taxed as to the method in which it should be assessed. Commenting upon the theory that corporations should pay the State taxes, attention is called to the fact that under the laws of Pennsylvania, where this system is carried out, corporations are entirely exempt from local taxes, and that it is not probable that the differ ent localities would consent to relieve corpora tions from bearing their proportion of the local taxes.

debts is the chief obstacle to assessment of personal property. The case of a bank in New York City is cited, the assets of which, properly taxable, amounted to over \$5,000,000, while \$4,500,000 were deducted therefrom by reason of the shareholders declaring that they wer personally indebted to that amount leaving a little over \$500,000 of the \$5,000,000 setually strongly arged in the report, it is not embodied in the draft of the law for the reason that it is not believed that it would meet with general scceptance.

Another serious difficulty with reference to the assessment of personal property has been the lack of any provision for its equalization. both as a State and local tax. Where personal

both as a State and local tax. Where personal property has been assessed in a locality in a county and other localities have failed to make any such assessment, there is a manifest injustice under the present law, which has resulted in Assessors failing to do their duty by reason of the local pressure brought to bear upon them. No power now exists to supervise the action of local Assessors, which is frequently arbitrary and unjust. The State Board should have ample power for that purpose.

A Board of Tax Commissioners with an office in Albany and the Controller as its Chairman, is recommended which shall have general supervision over all matters of taxation in the state except those relating to the assessment of corporations and the collection of taxes on taxable transfers, which are retained in the office of the Controller, where they are now very efficiently administered. The Controller is highly complimented on the manner in which he has enforced these taxes.

has enforced these taxes, as to the taxation of savings banks, the retrecommends that the surplus only should taxed as against the bank, and that no sums than \$500 on deposit should be assessed sinst any depositor.

the present plan for assessing and collecting tes upon bank shares, the report says, has rised fairly and equally, and its pre visions, if plied to all corporations, must result in a fair casment and enable the taxes to be collected.

assessment and enable the taxes to be collected with the least possible difficulty.

All corporations should be assessed in the same manner as bank shares are now assessed. Bank shares are assessed to stockholders at the place where the bank is situated, and the bank is responsible for the tax. The shares are fixed at their market value, less the proportion of the real estate of the bank which the shares represents the real estate in taxed separately. real estate of the bank which the shares represent, as the real estate is taxed separately. Perhaps the most radical change recommended is that with reference to the equalization of taxes in counties as between the different towns and cities. The method of equalization by Boards of Supervisors has been the subject of much and justly-deserved criticism for many years by reason of the fact that the action of the board has been swared by passion, praintice, political influence, or majority com-

prejudice, political influence, or majority com-binations, so that the burden of taxation has binations, so that the burden of taxation has been unfairly and unequally distributed.

All the Assessors and Supervisors in a county should meet, and one of the State Assessors akenid preside at the meeting, and after hearing the discussion, in ease they caunot agree upon an equalization, shall determine the equalization between the different towns and cities in the county, subject to an appeal, as at present, to the State Board. All personal property should be equalized between the direct towns and cities, so that the burden of taxation may be more equally distributed, in erent towns and cities, so that the outden of taxation may be more equally distributed, in order that, where a city or town has placed upon its assessment roll a fair proportion of its personal property, it may not be obliged to pay more than its fair proportion of the tax, while the other localities where personal property is not fairly assessed may be equalized in such a way that they shall bear their just proportion.

the other localities where personal property is not fairly assessed may be equalized in such a way that they shall bear their just proportion.

The State Board of Equalization is made to consist of the State Assessors, who have power to equalize the real and personal property of the State. This involves the increase of the number of State Assessors from three to five, which enables a State Assessor to be appointed for each judicial department.

The provisions relative to tax sales have been so modified that the Controller shall sell lands for non-payment of non-resident taxes in the forest preserve only. In the other counties of the State the sales are to be made by the County Treasurer.

No person should be allowed to apply for a cancellation of the taxor redemption from the sale, unless he had an interest in the property at the time of the sale. This is for the purpose of preventing speculation in land titles at the expense of the State by the purchase of such titles after sales for taxes and when the State has been the purchaser.

The Board of Tax Commissioners is empowered to tax the property of all transmission and transportation companies. This term includes railroads, telegraph and telephone lines, &c. It will be the duty of the board to fix the value of the entire property of such corporations running through different towns and counties, and the proportion shall be placed upon the tax roll in the tax district, thus relieving the local assessors from the burden of fixing the value per mile of railroad or telegraph lines and placing the power in the hands of the central authority, which may acquire all needed information for that purpose, and thus prevent the gross inequality new existing in different localities as regards the tax attion of such property.

Corporations organized outside the State must hereatter pay an organization tax similar to that paid by home corporation in the state. No provision is made for the computation of such tax on the property.

Corporations organized outside the State, and

The recommendations of the Controller as to a statute which will reach foreign bankers who have avoided the provisions of the statute for a number of years are substantially followed.

Slight changes have been made in the law relating to taxable transfers, and these are mostly matters relating to the administration of the law. Corporations exempted by law frem taxation are placed upon the same basis as children of the parent from whom the property descends, and are no longer entirely exempt.

The report concludes:

"Counsel have confined themselves to attempting to remedy the evils conceded to exist by such exactments as would be most likely to accomplish that purpose. They have endeavored to avoid innovation and experiment, believing it unwise to trust to theory, and urge that the present system of taxation is uniair, and that either all personal property should be reached and subject to assessment or it should be entirely exempt.

be reached and subject to assessment or it should be entirely exempt.

"In any event there should be provided a strong centralized administration which shall have full power te enforce the laws relating to taxation and assessment if they are to be successfully administered and enforced."

The bill accompanying the report which was submitted by the commission presents a complete revision of the tax laws of the State and embodies all the suggestions and recommendations referred to in the above abstract of the report, which are the most important features of the bill.

Memorial of Bishop Brooks. About thirty clergymen and laymen held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the office of the Christian Union, in Astor Place, to consult about holding services memorial of Bishop about holding services memorial of Bishop Phillips Brooks. Among the gentlemen prosent were the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, the Rev. Dr. Alexander, the Rev. Dr. Bridgeman, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbett, the Rev. Dr. Huntington, William E. Dodge, Evert Janson Wendell, Secretary of the Harvard Club; Charles McMaster, and W. H. Schleifelin. It was decided to hold memorial services as soon as a suitable hall could be secured. It was the sentiment of the meeting that clergymen of all denominations should take part in the services.

Gorgeous ice scenery at Niagara Falls. Half-rate excursion via New-York Contral to-night, Special train. Sleeping cars.—Adv.

TENANTS ALL RESCUED BUT ONE GIRL, WHO WAS SUFFOCATED.

A fire of mysterious origin, and which the neighbors say was due to an explesion of some sort, started at 11:15 o'clock last night in a back room of Vincenze Disalva's butcher's shop on the ground floor of the four-story tenement 2,076 Second Avenue, near One Hundred and Seventh Street, and burned with such rapidity that the four Italian families demiciled above the butcher's shop had to fice for their lives.

All escaped but Maria Theresa Mancusi, a pretty child of eleven years, who lwas abanoned by her frensied father, and was suffecated, Her charred remains were found under a bed in one of the rooms.

bed in one of the reoms.

Fortunately the two upper floors of the building were unoccupied or the loss of life would doubtless have been greater.

The building is an old-tashiened tenement owned by a Mr. Tewnsend of 247 Broadway. There are two stores on the ground floor, the butcher's shop of Vincenzo Disalva and a shee store occupied by Salvano Risollo.

There is a narrow hallway between the stores, with a rickety stairway leading to the upper floors. The floor above the stores was the only one occupied. Risolio had the reoms in the front, over his store. Besides Salvano Risolio, the family consists of his brother Laborio, his nephew Louis, aged fourteen; Lizzie Risolio, aged thirteen, and James, twenty-two months

aged thirteen, and James, twenty-two months old.

The rooms in the rear were occupied by Francesco Maucusi, his wife Marie, and their four children, Marie Theresa, aged fourteen; Josephine, aged fuirteen; Antonio, aged seven, and Annie, aged four years.

The four rooms on the other side of the hall over the butcher's shop were occupied by Gaelano Calama and his wife and those in the rear by l'ietro Palezzette and his wife.

All the tenants were in bed when the fire broke out. People passing and the neighbors say that there was a loud report and then the flames were bursting through the partition into the hallway and enveloping the foot of the stairway.

the hallway and enveloping the fost of the stairway.

The tenants were awakened by the neighbors and were thrown into a panic. The stairway was impassable, and the frightened people took to the fire escape with which the front and rear windows were provided.

Calams and his wife and Palezzotte were helped down by the neighbors. The members of the Risolio household crowded the fire-escape in front of the windows of their apartments. Louis Risolio was the first one who was awakened, and he had an exciting time in making his way down the stairway and through the hallway into the street.

He had to fight his way through the flames and was slightly scorched. He fell several times and cut his hands. When he reached the street none of his family had appeared and the boy got a policeman's club from a lager beer saloon next door and threw it through the windows, breaking the glass and arousing the sleeping immates.

dows, breaking the glass and arousing the sleeping inmates.

They were helped safely down from the fire escape, Lizzie, the thirteen-year-old girl bringing her baby brother James down in her arms. They all escaped unhurt.

The Maneusi family were in a frenzy. Francisco, the father, took his seven-year-old son Antonio in his arms, and made his way down the rear fire escape, leaving the rest of the family. But for the presence of mind of John Lang, a young bricklayer, and some of the neighbors they would probably have perished.

a young briokinyer, and some of the neighbors
they would probably have perished.

Lang told Mrs. Mancusi to drop the other
children from the fire escape and they would be
caught. Josephine was dropped and was
caught unharmed. Then Mrs. Mancusi dropped
the four-year-old child Annie, and she was the four-year-old child Annie, and sae was caught and was saved.

The woman then attempted to return to the room after the other child, but was driven back by the flames. Young Lang clambered up the fire escape to her assistance, and finding that it would be certain death for the woman to enter

the room, dragged her down the iron ladder by main force.

When the firemen reached the house the interior was a rearing furnace. Capt Jones of Engine No. 53 at once sent out a second alarm. In half an hour the flames were under control, but before the fire was extinguished the building was budy wredsed. A search of the mancus apartments was made, and little Marie Therese was found lying dead under a bed in the rear room. The child had been suffecated, and her body was only slightly charred. The corpse was wrapped in a quilt and carried into a Chinese laundry a few doors away. The father when he saw the dead body of his child gave way to wild grief. He threw himself

the father when he saw the dead lody of his child gave way to wild grief. He threw himself on the floor beside the body and kissed the child's face, and then butted his head against the floor in a parexysm of grief. The loss by the fire will not exceed \$2,500. The Fire Marshal has been asked to make an investigation as to its origin.

THE MONSIGNOR SAID TO BE LIGHTLY ESTEEMED THERE.

A prominent Catholic layman in this city has received a letter from a correspondent in Rome acquiring authentic information concerning Catholic affairs. The correspondent says:

"They seem here to be under the most strange delusions relative to the 'Estelli mission.' There is but one voice as to his utter unfitness for the position, but cut beno! The Holy Father and the Prefect of Propaganda take no counsel save with Cardinal Rampolia. The Cardinals of the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda know naught of what is going on, their advice and assent not being sought."

Colar on, their advice and assent not being sought."

Under the date of Jan. 21 the Home correspondent of the Catholic News writes:

"The right reverend rector of the North American college, on the day succeeding his zrival from America, presented himself at the Vationa to demand an immediate audience with his Holiness. The Grand Papal Chamberlain made known to the rector the utter impossibility of acceding to his request; viewing the fact that the hours were all filled and the regularly appointed audiences in course of reception. After some useless insistence the rector begged that the Pope might be sought to admit him to his presence that evening, it being imperative that he should see his Holiness. The Grand Chamberlain promised to take the orders of the Pope, and should he consent to see the American rector the latter would receive the official bigliette in time for that evening.

inter would receive the official Dignette in annual that overling.

"No official notification arriving, Mgr. O'Connell repaired the following morning to the Vatican, to be informed by the Grand Chamberlain (who regulates the audiences) that he had referred the request to the Pope and received this answer:

"The Yope sends his kind regards to Mgr. O'Connell, who he is pleased to hear has returned safely to kome. His Hellness is greatly occupied at present, and when he requires any information on any subject from Mgr. O'Connell he will have him summened to his presence. emplet from Mgr. O'Connell he will have him sum-moned to his presence."
"Up to the present time that necessity has not arised."

THROWN OUT OF COURT.

END OF MR. SEELEY'S SLANDER SUIT

against Matthew Hutchinson has just ended in a nonsuit in Judge Lippincott's court, on Jersey City Heights. Mr. Seeley is a clerk who was once in Mr. Hutchinson's employ. Mr. Hutchinson is an organ manufacturer in Greenwich Street, New-York. Both are residents of

Jersey City. Mr. Hutchinson is connected with the Jersey City Athletic Club. Seeley's name was proposed for membership. When Hutchinson saw it on the blackboard, he ran his finger across it and the blackboard, he ran his finger across it and wiped it out, with the remark that Seeley was not fit to be a member of the club. The name was withdrawn, but proposed soon afterward for the second time. It was forced to a vote, and Mr. Seeley was rejected. He attributed his rejection to Hutchinson, and brought suit to recover \$10,000 damages for slander.

At the trial William V. Toficy and other members of the Membership Committee testified that their memories were not clear as to the reasons for the rejection, and Hutchinson was called to the stand.

"Did you." he was asked. "aver any that

reasons fer the rejection, and Hutchinson was called to the stand.

"Did you," he was asked, "ever say that Mr. Seeley was not a fit man to be a member of the Jersey City Athletic Club j"

"Yes, Sir," was his answer.

"Did you also say that he was a liar and a thief, and that he had robbed you?"

"No, Sir."

Counsel for Hutchinson submitted to the court that there was not sufficient evidence to maintain the suit.

Judge Lippincott agreed to the proposition and threw the case out of court.

So dull was business on the Produce Exchange yesterday that for three hours the dial which records the variations in the price of May wheat had nothing to do. Some brokers read newspapers in the wheat pit and others bothered the readers by touching lighted matches to the papers.
Anti-option worry was responsible for the duliness. The total transactions in wheat futures amounted to only 730,000 bushels.

A Family Frozen to Death.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 2.-The full effects of the recent cold wave in this county were not known until this morning, when the bodies of James Mitchell, his wife, and one child were found in

antenell, his wife, and one child were found in their house, a dilapidated frame building, seven miles nerth of this city. The family had been frozen to death.

A neighbor, noticing that Mitchell's cattle had not been fed, went to the house, when he was shocked at finding the three bedies. Over them was a this quilt—all the covering there was in the house.

THE GOVERNOR'S RECEPTION.

THE EXECUTIVE MANSION FILLED FROM

9 O'CLOCK UNTIL MIDNIGHT. ALBANY, Feb. 2.-Gov. Flower gave his annual reception to the citizens of Albany to-night at the Executive Mansion from 9 o'clock till midnight. The mansion was brilliantly illuminated and the rooms and halls were strewn with lowers and palms. The draping of American flags throughout the house was a feature of the decorations

Gov. and Mrs. Flower and Mrs. Flower's sis-

ter, Mrs. Schley, received the guests in the north reception room, a number of the Governor's staff, who were present in full uniform

north reception room, a number of the Governor's staff, who were present in full uniform, presenting the guests. The upper floors of the mansion were given over to danoing.

An elaborate collation was served in the south wing. About all the prominent residents in Albany and many from Troy, the Judges of the Court of Appeals, and the State officers were present. Among those in attendance were:

Lieut. Gov. and Mrs. Sheehan, Speaker Sulzer. Mr. and Mrs. William Barnes, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Brady, Dr. and Mrs. E. C. Baxter. Mrs. John A. Cockerill, New-York; Mrs. William Cassidy, Col. William R. Cassidy, MacGrane Coxe, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. James F. Crooker, Miss. Crooker, Buffalo; E. T. Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Durston, Auburn; Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hulcomb, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Walter F. Hulcomb, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Walter F. Hulcomb, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. James Irwin, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. James Irwin, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. James Irwin, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. James Irwin, Col. and Mrs. McEwan, Donald McNaughton, Mr. and Mrs. Donald McNaughton, Mr. and Mrs. Donald McNaughton, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Parker, Kingston; Dr. H. S. Pearse, New-York; Mrs. George I. Putnam, the Misses Putnam, New-York; Mrs. George I. Parker, Jr., James F. Pierce.

Miss Pierce, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. Michael Rickard, Miss Rickard, Daniel E. Sickies, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Sleicher, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Williams, Jr., Gen. and Mrs. W. M. West, Hamilton; Gen. and Mrs. E. C. Cuyler, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Williams, Jr., Gen. and Mrs. W. M. West, Hamilton; Gen. and Mrs. E. R. Halsey, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Gonage Sard, Mr. and Mrs. Acors Rathburn, Dr. Howard Van Rensselaer, and Mr. and Mrs. John Boyd Thaeher.

Howard Van Rensselaer, and Mr. and Mrs. John

TO-DAY'S SUPPLEMENT CONTAINS

President Marrison's message to Congress on the sealed-car question; the Canadian transit law should be changed. Suicide and perhaps murder in a Breeklyn fiat.

A queer wanderer from "down East." Cornerstone of the retail grocers' building laid. W. B. Hayes again on trial. Mr. J. Edward Simmons's house robbed. Another dynamite cruiser. Chamber of Commerce plans for the reception

distinguished foreigners. Strange story about Kessler. Mr. Croker on a journey. William H. Beard's funeral. Affairs of the Book Company. Mayor Gilroy will not father the Swan Bridge bill. Miscellaneous lecal news.

erees and receivers; Court of Appeals business and calendars. Markets-Foreign, Naval Stores PAGE 10-Mrs. Henry played detective.

Courts-New-York and Brooklyn calendars: ref-

Capt. Meeker can now take command of the Chicago Marines. Talking about the Rainey bridge. Price of St. Luke's Hospital property. 5. V. White's letter to a Boston newspaper. Commander Jewell's rejection Thursday Evening Riding Club. City printing and lithographing.

Markets-Commercial Affairs, Live Steck, State of Trade, Cotton. Advertisements-Shipping, Ballroads and Steam-

Notice to the Public. This morning THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES consists of TEN PAGES. Every newsdealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the Publica-

tion Office, -Review and drill, Second Battalion, Fourteenth Regiment, armory, North Portland Avenue and Auburn Place, Brooklyn, Feb. 13, evening. —Lecture by the Rev. Dr. M. H. Harrison "What Doth the Lord Require of Thee?" Temple Israel of Harlem, 8 o'clock this evening.
—Concert and ball, Ophelia Orchestra, Central Turn Vercin Opera House, 205 East Sixty-seventh Street, 815 P. M., Tuesday.

-Lecture by James H. Connelly on "Measure for Measure," Theosophical Society, 114 Madison Ave-nue, 8:15 P. M., Feb. 19. -Banquet, Associazione Fraterna, Hotel del Cam-pidoglio, 154 Bleecker Street, S.P. M., Tuesday. —Masquerade ball, Associazione Fraterna, Lenox Lyceum, Feb. 14, evening. -Meeting, Society of Colonial Wars, 122 William Street, 4 P. M., Monday. -Colebration, Catholic Protectory, Westchester, 10 A. M. Feb., 22. -Ball, Caledonian Club, Lenox Lyceum, Feb. 10,

THE WEATHER.

Washington, Feb. 2-8 P. M.—Forecast for Friday:
For New-England, generally cloudy weather,
probable snow during afternoon or night, easterly
winds, slightly warmer in extreme northern portion.
For Eastern New FORK, light snow or rain,
followed by fair, easterly, shifting to warmer southerly, winds.
For Eastern Pennsylvanta, New-Jersey, and Delaware, cloudy, followed by fair weather, colder, easterly, shifting to warmer southerly, winds. For the
District of Columbia, Maryland, and Verginia,
cloudy, followed by fair weather, cold, easterly,
shifting to warmer southerly, winds. For Alat ama,
fair, southerly winds. For Mississippit, fair, except
showers in northwest portion, slightly colder in
northwestern portion.
For Louisiana, fair in southern, local showers in
northern portion, variable winds, colder in northeast
portion. For North Carolina, fair, easterly t. southerly winds, warmer in eastern portion. For South
Carolina, Georgia, Eastern Florida, and Western
Florida, generally fair, easterly to southerly winds.
For Hadan Territory and Oktahoma, fair, slightly
For Indian Territory and Oktahoma, fair, slightly WASHINGTON, Feb. 2-8 P. M.-Forecast for Fri-

For Esstern Texas, fair, northerly winds becoming variable, warmer in interior, slightly colder on the eastern coast.

For Indian Territory and Oktahoma, fair, slightly warmer, variable winds. For Arkaneas, showers followed by fair weather, northerly winds, colder in eastern, warmer in western portion. For Tennessee, generally fair, southwesterly winds, slightly colder in western portion.

For Kentucky, fair, westerly winds, colder by Saturday morning. For Western New-York, light snow, warmer, southerly winds. For Western New-York, light snow, warmer, southeasterly winds. For Western New-York, light snow, warmer, southeasterly winds. For Western New-York, light in southern portion, southerly winds, warmer Friday, colder Saturday.

For Indiana and Illinois, showers to night, followed by generally fair weather on Friday, winds shifting to northwesterly, colder by Saturday morning. For Missouri, Kannas, Iowa, and Nedraska, generally fair, northerly winds, probably colder Friday night.

For Missouri, Kannas, Iowa, and Nedraska, generally fair, northerly winds, shifting to morthwesterly, probably colder friday night.

For Minneold, fair and colder, northerly winds, probably cold wave in southern postion. For North-Dakeda and South Dakeda, generally fair, northerly winds, colder in eastern portion. For Col-rado, fair, probably followed by snow by Saturday night, colder, northerly winds. For Montana, local snow, northerly winds. For Montana, local snow, northerly winds. For Indiana, local snow, northerly winds. For montana, local snow, northerly winds. For montana,

winds.

It is generally colder throughout New-England, the Middle Atlantic States, and lower lake region and Southern Texas. It is warmer throughout the central valleys and upper lake region. Fair weather continues general throughout the Southern States, and cloudy weather provails on the Atlantic coast north of Hatterns, with easierly winds. The weather is generally clear west of the Mississippi, but for local snows reported in Montans. Mississippi, but for local salves reported and.

Indications are that generally fair weather will prevail in the Southern States, and snow followed by clearing and colder weather is indicated for the upper lake region and the Upper Mississippi Valley, Signate are displayed at Milwankee, Grand Haven, hamistee, and Ludington.

Rivers.—The Ohio Teunessee, and Cumberland will rise. The Red River will fall. The Lower Mississippi will remain nearly stationary.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the same dato of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway: 1892. 1893. 1893. 1892. 1893. 1892. 1893. 1894. 1895.

Gen. Thomas W. Bennet Dead. Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 2.-Gen. Thomas W Bennet, President Grant's Governor of Idaho and delegate to Congress from that Territory, died at Richmond to-night, aged sixty-two.

The Pacific Express of the Pennsylvania Railroad leaves New-York at 8:00 P. M. every day and arrives at Chicago 6:25 the second morning.—Adu. MRS. SCHULTZE, COMMON SCOLD

SO DECLARED TESTERDAY IN A HUDSON COUNTY (N. J.) COURT. Elizabeth Schultze of College Street, West Heboken, was convicted in the Hudson County

Court of Sessions yesterday under the act providing for the punishment of common scolds. An indictment for being a common scold is an unusual thing in New-Jersey jurisprudence. In opening the case Prosecutor Winfield de scribed a common scold as a woman or man who disturbed the peace of a neighborhood and

became a public nuisance. The punishment under the old blue laws, he said, was the duckbecame a public indisance. The pumishment under the old blue laws, he said, was the ducking stool.

Several of Mrs. Schultze's neighbors on College Place testified that she was an extremely foul-mouthed woman. She frequently described Frank Alger, so he testified in loud tones, as a "second-hand, creeked-legged carpenter," who had "a yellow-faced American for a wife," and a lot of children of questionable paternity.

Mrs. May Walsh told how the defendant interested herself in everybody's business, called everybody hard names that would not look well in print, and kept all the people around her in a constant uproar.

A light fine and a year's imprisenment are the penalties to which Mrs. Schultze's conviction subjects her.

E. & W. The "Tyronga" link ouff should be worn with our "Yokena" or "Neteka" Cellar. E. & W.

COLBY-WOOD.-On Wednesday, Feb. 1, 1893, by the Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., JOSEPHINE, daughter of Walter R. Wood, to Franklin GREEN COLBY. JUNE-SMITH.—On Feb. 1, at Ascension Church, Brooklyn. E. D., by the Rev. R. W. Cockran, Capt. ALEXANDER W. JUNE of Haverstraw, N. Y., to ADDIE RUSHMORE, daughter of Rushmore P. Smith and granddaughter of the late Joseph C.

PERCY-WHEELOCK.-Jan. 31, 1893, at All Souls Church, by Rev. T. C. Williams, assisted by Rev. R. N. Bellows, ELINOR BELLOWS, daughter of Henry G. Wheelock, to Dr. Fredbrick E.

SANDERSON-WALTER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 1, at Irvington-on-Hudson, by the Rev. Rebert Maurice Berkely, BEATRICE, daughter of Thomas H. Waiter, Edq., to Hairry Sanderson. SWARTWOUT-SWARTWOUT.—Thursday, Feb. 3
at St. John's Church, Stamford, Conn., by the Rev.
William Tatlock, D. D., assisted by the Rev. Edward Riggs, ELLA VIBGINIA, daughter of the late
Major Henry Swartwout, U. S. A., and JOHN
HENRY SWARTWOUT.

DIED. BEEBE.-Thursday, Feb. 2, 1893, ANNA LEWIS, wife of Waiter H. Beebe.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 144 East 45th St., on Suturiday, Feb. 4, at 1 o'clook. Interment at Woodlawn Cometery.

FATMAN.—On Wednesday, Feb. 1. JOHANNA, be-loved wife of Aaron Fatman, in her 64th year. Funeral from her late residence, 41 East 63d St., Sunday, Feb. 5, at 0:30 A. M. GREGORY.—Tuesday, Jan. 31, DAVID E. GREGORY, son of the late S. B. Gregory and Harriet S., his wife, formerly of Albany. Interment Albany Rural Cometery, Feb. 2.

MARDEN.—Feb. 1, at his readdence, 314 West 19th
St. New-York City, Feancis ALEXANDER MARDEN, beloved husband of Lillie Skiddy, in the
53d year of his age.
Funeral services will be held on Friday, Feb. 3,
at the house, at 11 A. M. Burial at Stamford.
Train leaves Forty-second Street Depot at 1:03
P. M.

Boston papers please copy. MITCHEILL On Feb. 2, at Asheville, N. C., in the 67th year of his age, CLARENCE GREEN, son of the late John Wroughton Mitchell of this city. Notice of funeral herosite. PAGE.—In Brooklyn, Feb. 2, Frances Page, widow of Capt. Pitkin Page.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 29 South Portland Av., on Saturday, Feb. 4, at 2 P. M.

a, av 2 F. M.

SAUNDERS.—At 380 Dean St., Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Feb. 2. of pneumonia, Annis Burton, wife of Frederick Saunders, Jr., and daughter of the late Col. T. B. Thorpe.

Funeral private.

SHAW.—At Washington SHAW.—At Washington Heights, on Feb. 1, 1893, in his 44th year, WALTER IRVING, eldest son of Joseph S. Shaw.

Funeral services at his late residence, Avenue St. Nicholas and 196th St. on Saturday, Feb. 4, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Please omit flowers.

TITUS .- On Feb. 1, HENRY B. TITUS, in the 59th year of his age.
Funeral from his late residence, 728 Green
Av. Brooklyn, N. Y., Saturday, Feb. 4, at 2:30
P. M. Interment private.

Special Notices.

CONVALESCENT HOME FOR ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL. A completely equipped country seat on the banks of the Hudson, with a furnished house sufficient for fifty patients, has been generously offered to St. Luke's Hospital for a Convalescent Home, and it

of the Hudson, with a turnished house summent for fifty patients, has been generously offered to St. Luke's Hospital for a Convalescent Home, and it being admirably adapted for such a purpose by its location and surroundings, distance from the city, and convenience of access, and such a home being of great importance to the charity or free work of the hospital as a place where poor patients, not well enough to be sent to their homes without risk to their recovery, but not sick enough to justify keeping them in the wards to the exclusion of others meeding immediate medical or surgical care, it is most desirable that St. Luke's should accept this gift.

The offer of the property is accompanied, however, with the condition that \$200,000 be set apart for its endowment, so that its perpetuity may be assured, and the Board of Managers of the Hospital recognize the propriety and wisdom of this condition; but as the income of the present endowment fund is fully required for the ordinary work of the hospital, they are unwilling to appropriate any portion of the fund for the use, or to assume the charge of a Convalescent Home unless the \$200,000 required be specially provided for it.

The Managors, therefore, appeal to the public for such sum through this notice, knowing there are many whom they casnot reach otherwise who will be glad to assist in securing for the sick of the city the advantages offered by the beneficence of the lady proposing to give the land and houses and furniture.

The fund provided will be set apart and held as the endowment of "The Convalescent Home for St. Luke's Hospital," and gifts to it, whether in a single sum for the whole \$200,000, or in smaller amounts, can, in endowment of beds at \$5,000 for a hall to \$3,000 for a child, or in other forms, be made as memorial of the donor of the sum, or of some person designated by the donor.

Further information upon the subject may be has memorial of the donor of the sun, or of some person designated by the follon.

Further information upon the subject

BY THE FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS, WM. B. NORMAN, Auctioneer. THIS (FRIDAY) AFTERNOON, at 3:30 o'clock, STATUES AND GROUPS in Marble and Bronze, by

THE COLUMBUS MONUMENT presented to the City of New-York by the Italo-American citizens. SPECIAL EXHIBITION. LANDSCAPES IN OIL BY

CHEV. PROF. GAETANO RUSSO,

originator of

and WYANT, 237 5th Av., near 27th St.

MACBETH GALLERY,
237 5th Av., near 27th st.

THE FIELDING BROTHERS CAN BE FOUND
at Millor's Turkish Baths, 41 West 26th St.
ELL-WILLIAM-OWEN.

CLOSING OF FOREIGN MAILS.
FRIDAY.—At 11 A. M. (supplementary 12 M.) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla via Curacao, per steamship Caracas, eletters for other Colombian ports must be directed "per Caracas;") at 12 M. (supplementary 1 P. M.) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Foreign and Santos, and La Plata countries via Eto Janeiro, Bantos, and La Plata countries via Eto Janeiro must be directed "per Elaie";) at 1 P. M.) for Fernambuse and Bahia, per steamship Elsie, (letters for Rio Janeiro, Santos, and La Plata countries via Eto Janeiro must be directed "per Bason." at 1 P. M.) for Fernambuse and Created "per Jason." (etters for Jamaica, Belizo, Guatemala, Fuerto Cortez, and Trurillo must be directed "per Jason." at Queenstown; at 5:30 A. M. for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam"); at 9 A. M. for Notway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam"); at 9 A. M. for Notway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla, and Turkey, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre. (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne"); at 1 A. M. for Rio Janeiro, Santos, and La Flata countries via Rio Janeiro, per steamship Saserno, from Baltimore; at 11 A. M. for Rio Janeiro, Per Steamship Saserno, from Baltimore; at 11 A. M. for Rio Janeiro, per steamship City of Alexandris, (letters for Cubs, Tampleo, and Turpam direct and other Mexican States, via Vera Cruz, must be directed "per City of Alexandris, letters for Cubs, Tampleo, and Turpam direct and other Mexican States, via Vera Cruz, must be directed "per City of Alexandria", per steamship Hispania, from New-Orleans.

Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, Hawaiian, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close daily up

day.

Extra supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the English, French, and German steamers at the hear of clusing of supplementary mails at the Post Office, which remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAY BREAK THE ALLIANCE

JEALOUSIES BETWEEN TWO AMA-TEUR ORGANIZATIONS.

FEELING IN VARIOUS SECTIONS THAT THE AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION AND THE LEAGUE OF AMERICAN WHEELMEN SHOULD PART COMPANY -WHAT THE OFFICERS SAY.

There are rumors affeat to the effect that at the next meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union all alliance with the League of American Wheelmen will be broken off. Some say that the report is the result of petty jealousy on the part of some of th estern cycle men, and others are of the opinion that the step will be taken to fortify the leagu against the new professional organization started in Philadelphia a few weeks ago, in which enter-

prising baseball men are interested. It may be that the amateur athletic laws are to strict for the league men, who will have to do some new organization. Since the latter was started the been in a state of excitement. They have had the thoughts of opposition have been anything but pleasant to them. They have shut their eyes to all charges of professionalism made against crack rid ers, while knowing that the men were in the employ of clubs and manufacturers. It is a well-known fac that nearly all of the prominent riders represent firm mind.
Following are the articles of alliance between the
Amateur Athletic Union and the League of Amer

Following are the articles of alliance between the Amateur Athletic Union and the League of American Wheelmen:

1. All cycling events in the championship or other meetings of the Amateur Athletic Union, or of its associations or clubs, shall be given under the rules of the League of American Wheelmen.

2. Every cyclist shall be subject to test as to his amateur standing exclusively by the provisions of the constitution of the League of American Wheelmen defining an amateur.

3. Charges sgainst any cyclist shall be tried by the League of American Wheelmen, except that a cyclist a member of an Amateur Athletic Union, club shall be tried by a commistee of three, one of whom shall be named by the Amateur Athletic Union, one by the League of American Wheelmen, and the third member by the two so chosen, provided the accused shall within twenty days after the receipt of a coppy of such charges submit to the Eaging locard proof of his Amateur Athletic Union membership and cosim trial by such commistee.

4. The League of American Wheelmen shall an unally, or at such time and for such periods as it may deem advisable, appoint a delegate, who shall act with and constitute one of the Board of Governors of the Amateur Athletic Union, and shall have a vete upon all questions coming before said board and a right to sit upon commistees and take part in all the actions thereof as fully as members of said board elected from the several associations of the Amateur Athletic Union, and to the same extent and in like manner as the delegate from the North American Turnerbund.

5. These articles of alliance shall be terminable

and in like manner as the delegate from the North American Turnerbund.

5. These articles of alliance shall be terminable by either party upon thirty days' written notice to the other. In case of disagreement between the League of American Wheelmen and the Amateur Athletic Union upon any point covered by these articles, the same shall be gabmitted to the Board of Governors of the Amateur Athletic Union, including the members of the board appointed by the League of American Wheelmen, Turnerbund, and any other association alliance with the Amateur Athletic Union, and having a delegate upon the said board.

Section 3 has always been objectionable to the league men anxious to fetrain a point when the

any other association; in alliance with the Amateur athietic Union, and hawing a delegate upon the said board.

Section 3 has always been objectionable to the league men auxious to strain a point when the question of a man's standing as an amateur arcse. All of the fast cyclists are members of Amateur athietic Union clubs throughout the country. P. J. Berlo, a few days age, said that he was going to apply for a license in the professional organization and race for cash prizes. He is probably tired of the old methods. Berlo is authority for the statement that arthur A. Zimmerman, the world's champion amateur, will also join the professional ranks. Some time ago, when the subject of breaking off the alliance was discussed. Secretary Sullivan of the Amateur Athletic Union said that his organization fell satisfied with the state of affairs, and was willing to work in harmony with the league.

Secretary Sullivan has this to say on the subject: "In relation to the rumor that has been going the rounds to the effect that the Amateur Athletic Union would discontinue the alliance with the League of American Wheelemen, I would state that I have heard such rumors, but doubt very much if at the meeting on the 18th action will be taken. It is true, as has repeatedly been stated, that there is a feeling in sections of the country that the alliance should be terminated, and the master has been under discussion for a long while. In so far as the alliance should be terminated, and the master has been under discussion for a long while. In or far as the alliance should be terminated, as the houle by the association that footers and protects it.

"If the League of American Wheelmen class the

so be managed as it should be by the association that footsers and protects?

"If the Leagus of American Wheelmen class the gentlemen who are competing in Class B as amateurs, the Ameteur Athletic Union will be forced as a concern a mateur and the concern and the class of riders the events will be open to. A great many of those prominently connected with athletic after with whom I have talked of late have shown an inclination to look upon the terms of the alliance as a one-sided agreement. Section 4 gives to the League of American Wheelmen the right to have a delegate upon the Amateur Athletic Union board, help transact its business, and vote en all questious of interest, while its particularly observable that this courtesy is not axtended to the Amateur Athletic Union, its allied member.

"Another matter that should be discussed, and real athletic clubs last year by a member of the Racing Board. According to the rules of the League of American Wheelmen, it is absolutely necessary for athletic clubs desirons of giving a race meet to apply to the Racing Board for sanction. In the case of one promisent club in this vicinity the privilege of giving a for vaces in connection with its athletic games was refused. Investigation conclusively proved that there was more in this refusal than an endeavor to benefit cycling, and the Amateur Athletic Union should insist at its mext meeting that to its clubs a fair chance be given and not be discriminated against when they make applications to hold bloyele race.

"Chairmas Raymond of the Racing Board of the league, when told of the probable severance of the frieudly relations between the Amateur Athletic Union and the League of American Wheelmen, expressed surprise. He said: "I would accome to the frieudly relations between the Amateur Athletic Union and should be proper names than they were desired by their proper names than they were desired by their proper names than the product

topics of conversation among Wesleyan, students to-day has been the stir caused among the other colleges of the Intercollegiate Football Association by the new undergraduate rule. The ection of the Yale men at their mass meeting last evening was not very reassuring to the Wesleyan students, who Nais men at their mass meeting last evening was not very reassuring to the Wesleyan students, who are almost unanimously in favor of the new regulation. The general opinion seemed to be however, that the vote was not the final declaration of the Yale students, and that on seber second thought they would decide to fail into line in apposit of the measures inaugurated by their leaders. At any rate, an adverse decision on their part would not necessarily mean the failure of the attempt to place intercollegists football on an undergraduses basis. To secure the reconsideration of the action taken at the recont meetings in New York, it would be necessary to have three of the four colleges in the association favorable) to such reconsideration. Its not at all likely that either Princeton or Wasieyan would vote to reopen the matter. Manager Thorn-the Secretary of the Intercollegiste Association, and that so far as they knew the sentiment of the college it was decidedly opposed to a respening of the undergraduate question. They could not see that the various substitutes that had been proposed were improvemente in any way on the rule presented by Capt. McCournick and adopted by the association. The route far the professionalism was to be found in the post-graduate departments, and no rule that opened the team to the mambers of these professional schools could give relief from the evils that had become so evident.

There was an simesphere of peace and content The billiard tables were being need, the bowling The bilinard tables were being used, the bowning alleys were occupied, the cafe was comfortably filled, and the symmastum was the scene of spirited weetling boute between Prof. Leonard and his pupils, active members of the claim whe did not save to seen going in or out of the structure during the legal

WILL BE ASKED TO RECONSIDER.

THE VOTE ON THE NEW RULE NOT THOUGHT REPRESENTATIVE.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 2.-Sixteen Vale men. of the university, are deeply disturbed over the vote ratify the new undergraduate rule formulated by first time in Yale's history when an action of the colege athletic managers was lost in an appeal to the

whether to resign or not. The fact that this is the first time in Yale's history when an action of the college athletic managers was lost in an appeal to the votes of their fellow-students, lends a still more dismainance of the stration.

The real condition of affairs at present can best be learned from the following interview, given a Times representative this evening:

Capt. Vance McCormick of the football eleven ead: "One thing is assured; the Captains will not act hastily, and if they do resign, their action will not be taken until they have conferred with all who have the real athletic interest of the university at heart. A meeting of the Captains took place this morning. We discussed the situation thoroughly and pledged ourselves to take no action whatever unless it was united. One of us cannot resign. United we stand. At present some of the Captains are in favor of resigning and some are not. Some feel that it would be an act of cowardice to now turn their backs on the athletic interests of the university, which might suffer directly thereby, while others maintain that there is no alternative, that we have been repudiated, and that resignation is the only thing left."

Frof. Eurone I. Bichards, Chairman of the Yale Athletic Graduate Advisory Committee, was asked to night what the outcome of the present difficulty would probably be. He said: "The athletic leaders of the university will work out the problem themselves. The Faculty will take no part in the question, whether the Captains and managers resign or not. It seems to me, however, that last night's vote was not a complete expression of the opinion of the entire university on the subject, as the total number of ballote cast was only 944, less than half the number of students in the university. In favor of the adoption of the new rule, which also has the number of ballote cast was only 944, less than half the number of ballots cast was only 944, less than half the number of ballots cast was only 944, less than half the number of ballot, every man to b

WINDING UP THE BONSPIEL.

YONKERS CURLERS WIN THE MITCHELI MEDAL FROM UTICA PLAYERS.

The bonspiel for the Mitchell Medal, which was day, was ended last night, and resulted in anothe played in four ties, three preliminary and a final one The first and part of the second ties were played on Wednesday, and the rest yesterday.

The first and part of the second ties were played on Wednesday, and the reat yesterday. On Wednesday the Yonkers Club defeated the Excelsior and Empire City Clubs. The Utica Club played only in the first tie on Wednesday and won their game. In the second and third ties played yesterday morning and attennoon they deleated their opponents, and in the evening they were prepared to give the Yonkers Club, which had won its third tie, a hard battle for the handsome trophy.

The final tie between the Yonkers and Utica Clubs was called at 7 P. M. The curiers on each side went to work with a will, but six hours of hard play that the Utica men had had in the second and third ties was a handleap to them and helped to defeat them. The Yonkers men, on the other hand, were comparatively fresh, having played only three hours yesterday, and Skip George Frazier, his two sons, and J. Colquboun rolled up shot after shot until there was no hope for the tired Utica men. The Frazier rink, which was formerly composed of Skip George Frazier and his three sons at one time, held the rink champienship of America. They had won the Mitchell Medal two years ago, and went to Hoboken on Wednesday determined to retain it. By splendid playing they accomplished this, and for the next two years they will hold the championship.

The summary of yesterday's play is as follows:

Calconian Club.
J. Carmichael,
J. Lawson,
A. Walker,
W. Carmichael, skip—8. RINK 2. W. Winterbottom, J. L. Hamilton, John O'Groat Club. H. Watson, J. Mitchell, J. Moorehead, J. Waters, ekip-7.

RINK 2. G. Williamson, G. Bain, G. Oag, skip—10. RINK 1. Uties Olub.

Major Peattie, skip-13. J. Thart, skip-15. RINK 2. C. S. Taylor, skip-35. Final tie:

RINE 1. Utics Club. Major Peattie, skip-7. RINK 2.

HAGEN AFTER DONOGHUE.

THE HORWEGIAN SKATER'S CHALLENGE

has again challenged "Jos" Donoghue to a series of craces. "Gus" C. Walten, the backer of the Newburg lad, yesterday received a telegram from Man skate a series of three races at one, three, and five skate a, series of three races at one, three, and five miles, for \$1,000 a side, but stipulating that the qontests must take place on a four-lap track, in an incisure where gate money could be charged. He wants to know if any suitable rink can be engaged in this vicinity.

Afr. Walton immediately wired that he would accept the challenge, but that the stake money must be deposited with William Curtis of the New-York Athlet-Club. He prefers to have the races take place on some pend or river where the public could witness the test free of charge, and so informed Hagen's immanager.

some pond or river where the public could witness the test free of charge, and so informed Hagen's 'manager.

"This man Hagen," said Mr. Waiton, "is unquestionably a good one, but I have not the slightest doubt of Joe's riends will do elicawise. Hagen's time one of loe's triends will do likewise. Hagen's time in some of his races is very fast—in fact superior to Donoghue's public performances—but nobody knows just how fast my boy can skate. I really believe that he does not know himself, and he never will until he meets some man who is speedy enough to pash him along.

"Donoghue is tired of skating for fun. The trip to Minneapolis made in hopes of getting on a match with either Hagen or Norseag cost him \$400, and he is out money by all of his exhibitions. I notice by the papers that a chap named O'Brien of the Xavier Athletic Club, who makes wonderful records in private, wants to skate Joe a one-hundred-mile race. Joe will skate him at Red Bank on Feb. 11. If he will make a match for \$1,000 a side. He will also bet him \$1,000 to \$500 on the result after the match is made. In my epicion, this fellow O'Brien is a 'bluffer' who is desirous of seeing his name in prins. If he think the head sefeat Joe, my let him come forward and put up his money."

The citizens of Stamford will present Donoghue with a two-hundred-mile record.

AMERICAN YACHT CLUB TICKET. The annual election of the American Yacht Club will be open from 8 to 9 P. M. The candidates dore-Frank B. Lawrence; Vice Commedore-John dore-Frank B. Lawrence; Vice Commedore-John
H. Flagler: Rear Commodore-G. Weaver Loper;
Secretary-Thomas L. Scovill; Treasurer-George
W. Hall; Fleet Surgeon-Charles I. Parlee, M. D.;
Measurer-Charles H. Haswell; Consulting Engineer-George W. Magee, United States Navy;
Trustoes (to serve three years)-Clement Gould, and Edwin S. Chapin; Regatta Committee-George
W. Hall, William S. Alley, Stephen W. Reach,
Jisalah Paxson, and Joseph K. Hegeman.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 2 .- A pool match, 200 points, for a purse of \$200, took place here to night between Charles Manning of New York and Ansel Croft of Red Bank. The score was: Manning, 200; Croft, 187.

CRESCENT GUN CLUB SHOOT. The Crescent Gun Club had its monthly shoot at Dexter Park, Long Island, yesterday. Richard Snips made another good score, not missing a bird during the day and winning the each prize in the club. The shoot off was in the sweepstakes that followed. W. Gilman took second prize with six. Score: D. Snipe, 28 yards, 7; G. Ellerhorst, 90 yards, 7; J. Vagts, 20 yards, 7; C. Winohester, 28 yards, 7; W. Gilman, 28 yards, 6; N. A. Hopkins, 28 yards, 5; G. W. Coullston, 30 yards, 5; J. Cottier, 28 yards, 5.
Ties for first prize: D. Snipe, 16; G. W. Conliston, 15; G. Ellerhorst, 15; J. Vagts, 14.

A TURNET.

TO WRESTLE AND BOX. METROPOLITAN CHAMPIONSHIPS WILL

BE DECIDED AT NEWARK.

for the championship of the Metropolitan Association of the Amsteur Athletic Union will take place bouts have been drawing big crowds in Newark, and

Standard championship gold and silver medals will be awarded to first and second in each of the following classes: Boxing—Bantam weight, 105 pounds; feather weight, 115 pounds; special weight, 125 pounds; light weight, 135 pounds; middle weight, 158 pounds; heavy weight. Wrestling— Bantam weight, 105 pounds; feather weight, 115 light weight, 135 pounds, and middle weight, 158 pounds. An entrance fee of \$1 must ac-Address all communications to the Chairman, William B. Curtis. Post Office Box 938, New York City. Entries close also with Mr. J. R. Woodruff, Prudential Bullding, Newark, N. J. As soon as any entry comes in the Chairman will acknowledge its receipt, but that acknowledgement will not be an acceptance of the entry. All entries will be submitted to the full committee for acceptance or rejection. Entries will be received from amateur shelding membership in clubs members of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Ashletic Union. Chairman; J. E. Sullivan, Chaires White, J. G. Tighe, J. Stell. Local Committee—J. R. Woodruff, Chairman; W. J. Linchan, George Van Name, Williard W. Brown, David Chandler, J. J. Coburn, J. Edward Kane, P. J. Sinnott. Address all communications to the Chairman, Will-

RACING AT GUTTENBERG. RACING AT GUTTENBERG,

FIRST RACE,—Six furlongs. Running Bird, 1;
Ill Spent, 2; Uncertainty, 3. Time—1:194, Other
runners—Home Run, Hen March, Addle B., and
Elect. SECOND RACE,—Three furlongs. Faise, 1;
Faust Rose, 2; Nocturn, 3. Time—0:374, Other
runners—Spauldie filly, Cadigs filly, Annie G., and
Marilla filly. THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Insevation, 1; Bob Sutherland, 2; Miss
Belle, 3. Time—1:24%, Other runners—Lizzle MacDuff and Leather Stocking. FOURTH RACE.—Onmille. Kirkover, 1; Sir George, 2: Lester, 3. Time—
1:46%, Other runner—Reporter. FIFTH RACE.
—Four and a half furlongs. Priscilla, 1; Troublesome, 2; Bon Veyage, 3. Time—0:57. Other runners—Magic, Sir David, and Jack Batchelor.
SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Rightaway, 1;
Miss Boss, 2; Mohammed, 3. Time—1:334. Other
runners—Carnalite, Trump, and Leigh.

ENTRIES FOR TO-DAY.

ENTRIES FOR TO-DAY.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Lismore and Lake, 116 pounds each; Hay Tay, 114; Irian ceit, 104; Eph, 98, and Indigo, 92. SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Begister, 110 pounds; Mucliage, 108; Senobla, 103; Azrael, 100; Sweet Bread, 98; Mayor B., 97; Jeweler, 95, and Eleanor, 00. THIRD RACE.—Four furlongs. Brier ceit, 111 pounds; Hymn, 107; Tody Smith, 97; Glance, 89, and Annie G. filly, 82. FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Firefly and Contribution, 121 pounds each; Elect, 111; Ill Spent, 106; Rosedance, 105, and Xenophon, 112. FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth, 11; Ill Spent, 106; Rosedance, 105, and Xenophon, 112. FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth, 114, ind Wonderment, 109 each; Maggie K. and Annie W., 99 each, and Renie, 94. SIXTH RACE.—Eveen furlongs. Greenwich and Character, 110 pounds each; Sorrento and Relief, 106 each, and Misery, 93. ENTRIES FOR TO-DAY.

RESULTS AT GLOUCESTER. RESULTS AT GLOUCESTER.

FIRST RACE.—Four 'and a half furlongs. Blizzard, 1; Lady Worster, 2; Atropin, 3. Time—1:03. Other runners—Waldo, Let Her Go, and Come On. SECOND RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Robin Hood, 1; Wist, 2; Harlequin, 3. Time—1:02. Other runners—La Juive filly and Procida. THIRD RACE.—Six and a quarter furlongs. Martel, 1; Gonzalea, 2; Climax, 3. Time—1:28-4. Other runners—Owen Goldon, and Pestilence. FOURTH RACE.—One mile and one sixteenth. Rose Howard, 1; Darling, 2; Telephone, 3. Other runner—Smuggler. FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Yosemite, 1; Lord Stanley, 2; Comforter, 3. Time—1:25-5. Other runners—Pete, Jerquet, and Grattan. SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Brevier, 1; Langar, 2; Selsh, 3. Time—1:26. Other runners—Onager, Frank S., Boston Tommy, and Michigan.

ENTRIES FOR TO-DAY.

ENTRIES FOR TO-DAY.

FIRST RACE.—Seven and a half furlongs. Fox Grape, 118 pounds; Kings Clere, 107; Lum, Ned, and Prodigal, 106 each, and Wallace G., 103. SEC. OND RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Captain McChesney, Birdie colt, Charlie R., Pathway, Sue Ryder gelding, and Majolica colt, 105 pounds each; Agnes H. and Calantha, 100 each. THIRD RACE.—Six and a quarter furlongs. Milledan, 108 pounds; Blackwood, 106; Philander, and Extentown, 103 each; Llewellyn and Major Thornton, 100 each and Maggle, 95. FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs. McKeever, 108 pounds; Censor and Ballston, 106 each; Moille V., 104; Lallah, 103, and Suspense filly, S6. FIFTH RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Little Phil, Piedmont, Battle Cry, Bewery, Citizen, Tradesman, and Fitzroy, 116 pounds each; Gray Rockand Lillie B., 111 each. SIXTH RACE.—Six and a quarter furlongs. Ecilic, Joha Arkins, and Montlece, 106 pounds each; Morgan G., 103; Darius and Capstone, 100, and Spavonia, 95. ENTRIES FOR TO-DAY.

TROTTERS SOLD UNDER THE HAMMER, LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 2.—The Tattersalls-Brasfield sale of trotters came to a close here to-day. Seventy four head brought \$12,100. During the four days of the sale 179 head passed under the hammer for a total of \$75,495, a general average of \$422,

RACE HORSES STRAYED OR STOLEN. CHICAGO, Feb. 2.-Experience and Clothe, two horses belonging to the stable of J. Sullivan, toof them have disappeared, and it is supposed the horness have been stolen. The animals reached the form Guttenberg Monday, and Todd started with them for the Roby track, but failed to arrive there. The horses are valued at \$7,000.

BASEBALL NOTES.

BASEBALL NOTES.

—The Harrard Crinson says: "Very few new candidates for the baseball team have appeared as yet, presumably because all feel that their chances are poor, since last year's team are all back. But because a man has been on a team once does not mean that he will be indefinitely. More new candidates would be welcomed. Last year's substitutes, B. E. Paine. '94, and P. W. Whittemore, '95, will begin immediately after the midyears, the other old men a little later. The candidates at present are J. B. Lowell, '94: A. Harding, '94; E. C. Clark,' 94; H. N. Arnold, '96; F. C. Chamberlain, L. S.; B. J. Worman, '95: MacNichol, L. B., all for the outfield, and D. W. Wolch, '94, for short stop."

—John Ward, the ball player, is at his home, in

and D. W. Weiten, '94, for short stop."

—John Ward, the ball player, is at his home, in Beliefonte, Penn., at the bedside of a sick relative. He was expected in this city yesterday.

—Jerry Denny and Charles Deoley have been engaged by the Augusta (Ga.) Baseball Club. -Dwyer and Latham have signed contracts with the Cincinnati nine.

MINOR SPORTING MATTERS. —The National Association of Amateur Oarsmen and the League of American Wheelmen have asked through A. G. Spaiding of the World's Fair Directory efficial recognition for the tournaments to be held in Chicago this Summer. Official recognition as described in the request includes official medais to be awarded by the exposition. The request was referred to the Council of Administration. -A boxing entertainment will be given by the Ravenswood Boat Club on the evenings of Feb. 23 and 25 at the Puritan Athletic Club, on Borden Avenue, Long Island City. The contosts will be in the 10b, 115, 125, 135, and 158 pound classes, for gold and silver medals. Entries will close with John F. Haggerty, 493 Seventh Avenue, this city, on Feb. 20.

The Prospect Harriers have decided to hold the annual club championship run on Wednesday, Feb. 22. The course will be laid at Woodhaven, L. I. Since its reorganization the club has increased its membership, and, in addition to being free from all indebtedness, has a good balance in the treasury.

—Edward Hanlan yesterday accepted the challenge of George Bubear, the English sculler, to row over the Tyne course for the championship of England in April.

—There will be a meeting on Saturday of the Skating Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union. ... "Bob" Fitzsimmons is now at Bay St. Louis, La. and will at once begin training for his contest with Hall.

THE SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Supreme Court of the United States to-day transacted the following busi-William Pennington of Paterson, N. J.; Theodore Hall of Ashtabula, Ohio, and J. M. McBurney of Washington, Penn., were admitted to practice.

No. 116—W. H. Kobertson, Collector, &c., plaintiff in error, va. George B. Atterbury.—Mandate granted on motion of Mr. Benjamin Barker, Jr., for the defendant in error. No. 115—W. H. Robertson, Conlector, &c., plainting in error, va. George B. Attorbury.—Mandate granted on motion of Mr. Benjamin Barker, Jr., for the defendant in error.

Ex parte: In the matter of the American Construction Company, petitioner, (No. 1;) ex parte: In the matter of the American Construction Company, petitioner, (No. 2:)—Leave granted to ille petitions for writs of mandamus or for writs of certificart to the United States Circuit Coart of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit and temporary stay ordered, on motion of Mr. William B. Hornblower, for the betitioners.

No. 124—George A. Petitions et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The United States.—Argument continued by Mr. Charles W. Russell and Mr. Attorney General Miller for the delendant in error, and concluded by Mr. Charles W. Russell and Mr. Attorney General Miller for the delendant in error, and concluded by Mr. Patrick Roddy for the plaintiffs in error.

No. 128—Henry B. Shields, appellant, vs. Robert F. McAuley et al.—Appeals from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.—Disnassed, with costs, on authorty of counsel for appellants.

No. 124—Alexander M. Byers, administrator, &c., for the Western District of Pennsylvania.—Disnissed, with costs, on authorty of counsel for appellants.

No. 124—Alexander M. Byers, administrator, &c.,
appellant, vs. Robert F. McAuley et al., and No.
150—Dors McAnley et al, appellants, vs. Robert
F. McAuley et al.—Argued by Mr. D. F. Patterson for the appellees and authorited by Mr. D. T.
Watson for appellees and authorited by Mr. D. T.
Watson for appellant in No. 124, by Mr. S. Schoyer,
Jr., and Mr. W. M. Watson for appellants in No. 180,
and by Mr. Thomas Patterson and Mr. George C.
Burrwin for appellees in No. 124.
No. 125—David Lehnen, plaintiff in error, vs.
Newton Dickson.—Argument commenced by Mr. D.
Dyer for the plaintiff in errer, and continued by
Mr. James O. Broadhead for the defendant in error,
Adjourned until to-morrow will be as follows:
Nos. 125, 127, 131, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139.

is the world's greatest passenger train. It leaves New-York every day at noon and arrives at Chicago at noon the next day.—Adv.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Thursday, Feb. 2-P. M. The stock market was less active than yesterday, and somewhat irregular. The industrials were still prominent, Distilling and Cattle Feeding especially so. The latter opened at an advance of 1's points and sold up to 42, after which it reacted to 40'4. Then, on stories that ment of their difficulties, and on assurances of outsiders that dividends would continue to be paid at the rate of 6 P cent, the stock recovered 12 points. This led to some realizing, but the final price was 4114, a net gain of 23e points. Sugar was quiet and firm. The Cordage stocks, while not everactive, were strong, and the others of the group were firm.

Reading was the feature of the railway list. t was weak until late in the afternoon, when, on large buying orders from Philadelphia, it became strong and closed only & lower than yesterday. The upward movement was ex-plained just at the close of business by an an-Maine combination had secured control of the Old Colony Railway, thus shutting out the New-

Richmond Terminal was largely dealt in and closed at its top price. The secret of its recent advance is no doubt connected with the announcement that Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co. have been asked once more to undertake the reorganization, and that the firm is giving the proposition its consideration.

The general list was irregular. Omaha lost also heavy. Uncertainty prevailed as to the amount of gold to be shipped on Saturday. About \$3,000,000 has been arranged for, but some firms are said to be likely to cancel their applications. The principal changes were: ling and Cattle Feeding, 23; Cordage, 112; Richmond Terminal preferred, 118; American District Telegraph, Cordage preferred, and Rubper preferred, each 1; Richmond Terminal, 78 and Colorado Fuel, East Tennessee second pre-Declined-Consolidated Gas, 24: Omaha, 23s; New-Jersey Central and United States Express, each 2: Delaware and Hudson, 112: Cleveland Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, 14; Canada Southern, Chicago Stock Yards, Lake Eric and York and Northern preferred, Omaha preferred, and Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan, each 78, and Burlington, General Electric, Eric preferred, and New-York, Susquehanna and Western preferred, each 4.

and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock

Exchange to-day:

Total sales.....*Unlisted.

Table 1 186 1 186 1 186 1 186 1 186 2 2,000

Nach & Chat 1st 180 180 180 180 180 6,000

N.Y.C.& St.Llat 98 98 98 10,000

N.Y.L. E. & W.

cstr. 5a. fdg. 45........ 85 2 85 2 85 2 85 3 10,000 Y., Ont. & W. | Nort. & W. lat. | Sp. 68 W. F. T. col. t. be. W. F. T. col.

Total sales.....*Seller 20 SALES AT THE CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PE TROLEUM EXCHANGE. | No. | No.

3,300

Pipe Line certs.. 564 564 55% 55% 10,000

Total sales..... .107,995

names not so well known.

The foreign exchange market was dull and steady. The posted rates for sterling were \$4.86 @\$4.86\gapsa_for 60-dsy bills and \$4.88@\$4.88\gapsa_for demand. Actual business was done at \$4.85\gapsa_gapsa_for 60-dsy bills, \$4.87\alpha_\$4.87\gapsa_for demand. \$4.87\gapsa_gapsa_for commercial. In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.18\gapsa_gapsa_for long and 5.15\gapsa_gapsa_for short; reichemarks at 95\gapsa_gapsa_for sho

Government bonds were unchanged. There were no sales on call. In State securities, \$2,000 Alabama, Class B, sold at 104 ½. In bank stocks, 10 shares of Commerce sold at 199, 10 of Continental at 135, 25 of Ninth at 125, and 20 of Produce Exchange at 133.

Produce Exchange at 133.

The railway mortgage market was active and firm. Reading issues were largely dealt in at econcessions. The principal changes were: Advanced—Wheeling and Lake Eric firsts, 2½; Colorado Midland firsts and Edison Illuminating firsts, each, 1½; Manitoba, Dakota firsts, 1¼; Chesapeake and Ohio, Reading and Alleghany first, consol 4s, 1½, and Chesapeake and Ohio 6s, series A, do of 1911, Colorado Coniós, and Louisville and Nashville, Pensaccia and Atlanta firsts, each 1. Declined—St. Louis and San Francisco general 5s, 1½; Reading seconds, 1¼, and Kansas and Texas seconds and Missouri Pacific collateral, 5s, each, 1.

In mining stocks Phenix of Arizona sold at 43342.

souri Pacific collateral, 5s, each, 1.

In mining stocks Phonix of Arizona sold at 43\(^o\)42.

American railway securities were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, '8, to 84; Louisville and Nachville. '8, to 78\(^s\)4; Union Pacific. '8, to 42\(^s\)8; Atchison, '2, to 36\(^s\)4; Eric, '3, to 26\(^s\)8; Northern Pacific preferred, '3, to 50; Ontarlo and Western, '3, to 19\(^s\)2; Kansas and Texas, '3, to 15\(^s\)4; Wabash preferred, '4, to 25\(^s\)4; Canadian Pacific, '9, to 89\(^s\)8, and Illinois Central, '4, to 105\(^s\)4. Declined—Ecading, '3, to 25\(^s\)4. Lake Shore sold at 134. British consols were quoted at 98\(^s\)8 for money and 98\(^s\)9-16 for account.

Bar silver closed in London at 38\(^s\)4\(^s\)4 ounce and in New-York at 83\(^s\)4\(^s\)6 vance.

February coupons of the Edison Light and Power Company of San Francisco, Cal., will be paid at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company.

The following railway carnings were reported to-day:

to-day: 1892. Increase. Decrease

598,863 630,614 1892. C. & O. Dec .-C. & O. Dec.—

Gross.—

Op. ex. and
taxes.—

100.000 72.660

Net earnings for six months increased \$383,191.

1892. Increase. Decrease.

Phile. & Erie, Atch. for Dec. — 1,515,609 Gross 337,892 Net.
Frisco system,
Dec.—
Gross.
Op. expenses.
Net.
Col. Mid. Dec.—
Gross.
Op. expenses.
Net. 772,065 **52**2,893 249,170 52.363 60,641 9,962 17,421 27,384

1892. Increase. Decrease Wheel & L. E. — 4th week Jan... Month.... The following were the bids for bank stocks:

America. 216 Manhattan 193
AmericanExchange. 157 Market & Fulton. 230
Broadway. 318 Mechanics. 314
Broadway. 355 Mechanics. 320
Butchers & Drovers 184 Mercantile. 320
Central National. 137 Merchanits. 150
Chase National. 450 Merchanits' Ex. 130
Chamber Matter 150
Chemical. 4400 Metropolitan. 50
City. 430 Meunt Morris. 325
City. 430 Ment Morris. 325
City. 430 Meann Morris. 325

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day: Exchanges..\$165,006,394 | Balances....\$11,069,991 The following were the closing prices in the Philadelphia market:

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

Alta. 10 Mono.
Bulwer. 15 Ophir.
Best & Beicher. 145 Potos.
Bodie Consolidated. 15 Savage.
Chollar. 70 Slerra Nevada.
Con Cal. & Va. 250 Union Consolidated.
Gould & Curry. 85 Yellow Jacket.
Hale & Norcross. 80 Commonwealth.
Mexican. 150 Belcher.

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Feb. (2.—On the Stock Exchange Lake Street sold freely at 33 2. West Chicago sold at 219 2 for the account, North Chicago at 230 regular, 292 2 for the account; Allen Paper Car Wheel at 112, Calumet Canal at 71 2372 for the account. Brewing properties ruled weak, Chicago preferred going at 45 2. Diamond Match sold 159 3. Money, 536 4 cent. Bank clearings, \$19,675,552. New-York exchange, 40c discount.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

Chicago. Feb. 2.—The early feeling in provisions was quite strong. The fact that the receipts of hogs were lighter and the prices at the yards were up again led to some buying by shorts, and the entire list advanced. On the buige the efforings from the manufacturers were large enough to supply demands and turned the price the other way. On the decline there was active selling on stop orders in pork and lard especially, and brokers fell over each other in their anxiety to fill their orders. May pork broke at \$19.90 to \$19.15, and the fall was so rapid at times it was impossible to do business. At the lower range of figures there was a fair demand from shorts, and prices reacted slightly, May closing at \$19.25. The tight stock of lard here and the reduction in the world supply for and the fall was so rapid at times it was impossible to do business. At the lower range of figures there was a fair demand from shorts, and prices reacted slightly, May closing at \$19.25. The tight stock of lard here and the reduction in the world supply for the month were the supporting features early, but their effect disappeared when pork began to drop. May opened at \$11.46, sold up to \$11.57\square\$, dropped off to \$11.20, and closed at that with cash at \$11.20\square\$\$11.50, the inside price ruling at the close. May ribs opened at \$10.17\square\$, sold at \$10.25, off to \$9.86, and closed at \$9.90, cash being at \$10.26 off to \$9.86, and closed at \$9.90, cash being at \$10.26 off to \$9.86, and closed at \$9.90, cash being at \$10.26 off to \$9.86, and closed at \$9.90, cash being at \$10.26 off to \$9.86, and closed at \$9.90, cash being at \$10.26 off to \$9.86, and closed at \$9.90, cash being at \$10.26 off to \$9.86, and closed at \$9.90, cash being at \$10.26 off to \$9.86, and closed at \$9.90, cash being at \$10.26 off to \$9.86, and closed at \$10.20, and 75,000 ib short; ribs at \$10.20. The receipts of product were light and shipments fair. Cash sales included 250 tos lard at \$11.50, 25,000 ib green hams at 13%c, 25,000 ib extra short clear sides at \$10.20, and 75,000 ib short; ribs at \$10.20.

The greater part of the morning in the wheat pit was dull. For three hours or more the market held within a range of less than 4c. The fact that the Anti-Option bill was in the House and might be acted upon led to a disinclination to do anything. During the last half-hour the price sold off under moderate offerings, and at the close May was quoted at 772c, after having sold as high as 785-6c, the price around which it had held during the last half-hour the price was for sold as high as 785-6c, the price around which it had held during the greater part of the time Theonity trading of note was the flux print of the fact that the close hard sales were \$1.5000 bushels. The local out-inspection was 75,000 bushels. The local out-inspec

THE LONDON WOOL SALEA

LONDON, Feb. 2—At the wool sales to-day 13,400 bales were offered, including a large assortment of Australian merimes and a fair selection of New-Zealand wools. Buyers for the Continent purchased crossbreds eagerly, and Americans bought best greasy merimes at extreme figures. Following are to-day's sales in detail, with prices obtained: New South Wales, 3,000 bales—Scoured, 8½d@la6d; do, locks and pleces, 5d@la5d; greasy, 3½d@la6d; do, locks and pleces, 5d@la5d; greasy, 5½d@la5d; do, locks and pleces, 5dwla5d; greasy, 5½d@la5d; do, locks and pleces, 5dwla5d; greasy, 5½d@la5d; do, locks and pleces, 6dwla5d; greasy, 5½d@la5d; do, locks and pleces, 6dwla5d; greasy, 5½d@la5d; do, locks and pleces, 4½d@la6d; do, locks and pleces, 5dwla5d; greasy, 7d@la8d; do, locks and pleces, 4½d@la6d; greasy, 8½d@lad; do, locks and pleces, 4½d@la6d; greasy, 8½d@lad; do, locks and pleces, 4½d@la6d; greasy, 8½d@lad; do, locks and pleces, 6dwla6d; greasy, 6dwla6d; gr

H. B. HOLLINS & CO., BANKERS,

CORNER OF WALL AND BROAD STS., Issue Circular Letters of Credit. available for Travelers in All Parts of the World.

6 PER CENT. CAR-TRUST BONDS OF THE RAILROAD EQUIPMENT CO., Maturing quarterly from 1893 to 1900. 6 PER CENT. WATER WORKS BONDS FOR SALE BY 45 WALL ST.

D ROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELEBS'
CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF
THE WORLD. EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING THE NEW-TYORK WEEKLY TIMES is published. No other weekly contains such interesting miscellary for farm and fireside. One year's superciption is only 75 cents. Financial.

CENTRAL RAILROAD AND BANKING CO. OF GEORGIA.

REORGANIZATION.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECURITIES OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY OF GEORGIA AND ITS ALLIED PROPERTIES: NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1893.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO.

hereby gives notice that on and after Feb. 8 next it will be prepared to receive deposits of the securities REORGANIZATION, and to issue therefor its certificates under and pursuant to the agreement adopted by the REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE and filed with this company, and which on and after Feb. 8 may be inspected at the Trust Company's office. LOUIS FITZGERALD.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE CO., LIMITED. SECOND MORTGAGE RONDS.

Bondholders are notified that the Gallatin No. donal Bank, 36 Wall St., is now prepared to receive bonds under the agreement of Jan. 23, 1893. All conds must be deposited by FEB. 6, 1893. ALEX. H. STEVENS. W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Committee COLUMBUS O'D. ISELIN.

BANKING HOUSE OF Henry Clews & Co.,
11, 13, 4 15 Broad St., opp. N. Y. Stock Exchange.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1893.

Deposits received subject to check on demand, interest allowed on daily balances. Interest allowed on daily balances.

Orders executed on the New-York Stock Exchange for Stocks and Bonds, for investment or on margin.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEE OF THE ROCKY FORK RAILWAY AND COAL TRUST, 15 EROAD ST. NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1883.

TO THE CERTIFICATE HOLDERS OF THE ROCKY FORK RAILWAY AND COAL TRUST.—Notice is hereby given that, in view of the special meeting of certificate holders, called to held on the 15th day of February, 1893, at Certificate Transfer Books of the Trust will be closed from the 11th day of February, 1893, at 10 o'clock A. M., to the 18th day of February, 1893, at 10 o'clock A. M.

BARING, MAGOUN & CO., 15 Wall Street, New York.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world. Also Traveling Crediti for use in this country, Mexico, and the West Indies.

Dividends.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R. CO., No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 9, 1893. The Board of Directors of this Company have this ay declared a cash dividend of TWO PER CENT. payable Feb. 3, 1893, to such as shall be registered stockholders of the Company at 3 P. M., Jan. 23,

The stock transfer books of the Company will close at 3 P. M., Jan. 23, 1893, and reopen Feb. 8, 1893, AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman. CHICAGO & ALTON RAILEDAD COMPANY
CHICAGO & ALTON RAILEDAD COMPANY
CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 1, 1893.

NOTICE.—A quarterly dividend of \$2 per share
has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, payable on the lat day of
March next, to the stockholders of record at the close
of business hours on the 10th inst.

The dividend on shares registered in New-York
will be paid at the office of the Company's Agents,
Messrs. CUYLER, MORGAN & CO., 44 Pine St.,
New-York, and the dividend on shares registered in
Chicago will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of
the Company.

OFFICE OF

THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE R. R. CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1893. The Board of Directors has the day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT on the Preferred Capital Stock of the company out of the net earnings, payable Feb. 20, proximo.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M., Feb. 6, and reopen on the more than 5 feb. 21 we stim.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW YORK, Jan. 30, 1893.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE MANHATAN COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and a Haif Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Friday, Feb. 10, to stockholders of record on Feb. 1, Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of Feb. 10, 1893.

J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier. J. T. BALDWIN, CHARLES, COMPANY of San Francisco, Cal.

Coupons on the First Mortgage 6 per cent, bonds of this company, due Feb. 3, 1893, will be paid on and after that date at the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 59 Cedar St.

GEO. H. ROE, President. A DIVIDEND OF 212 PER CENT. HAS BEEN Adeclared on the stock of the BANCO INTERNACIONAL E HIPOTECARIO DE MEXICO, Mexico, payable on the 15th February next at its agency, the office of H. B. HOLLINS & CO., 15 Wall St., New-York, at the rate of \$1.62 100 American per share, on presentation of coupon No. 5.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY, 44 SOUTH ST., BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 3, 1893. 5 THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK. I holders of this company, for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the edited of the company, as above, on the 15th day of February, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday the 4th inst., and reopen at 10 o'clock T. K. STUART, Secretary.

T. K. STUART, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held
at its office, No. 58 William St., on TUESDAY, Feb.
7, 1893, at 19 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors in place of those whose terms expire,
and for such other business as may come before them
J. H. KATTENSTROTH, Secretary. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHARE-holders of the SIXTH AVENUE RAILBOAD COMPANY for the election of thirteen Directors will be held at the depot, 6th Av. and 43d Sh., on TUESDAY, Feb. 14, 1893, 12 to 1 o'clock. Transfer books closed Jan. 14 to Feb. 14. E. H. GARRISON, Secretary.

E. H. GARRISON, Secretary.

A MERICAN INSTITUTE.—The annual election of for officers and managers of the fair will be held on THURSDAY, Feb. 5, 1893, at its rooms, No. 111-115 West 38th St.; the polls will open at 10 oflook A. M. and close at 8 o'clock P. M. sharp. JAMES G. POWERS, Secretary.

TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

New-York, Feb. S, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company.

No. 195 Broadway, New-York City, on Wednesday, the 18th day of March, 1893, at 12:30 o clock P. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before said meeting, including the election of seven-teen. Directors for the ensuing two years.

The stock transfer books will be closed on Thursday, Feb. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen of Thursday, March 16, at 10 o'clock A. M. Scottary.

C. SATTERLEE, Secretary. A MERICAN INSTITUTE.—The annual meeting A will be held at its rooms, Nos. 111-115 West 38th St., on THUESDAY, Feb. 2, 1893, at 5 o'clock P. M., JAMES G. POWERS, Secretary.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds. TCHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctionest,
will sell at auction,
FRIDAY, Feb. 3, at 12:30 P. M.,
for account of whom it may concern, receipt and
certificate of the United Electric Traction Company
for \$102,000 bonds of the United Electric Traction
Company

Vinnas.

An ASSCRIMENT OF SECOND-HAND, A Grand, Upright, and Square Planos of our make, in perfect condition and fully warranted; also a number of second hand Planos of other prominent makers at very low prices.

W.M. K.NABE & CO.,

148 5th Av., Near 20th St., New-York.

EMERSON PIANOS. 92 5TH AV., NEAR 14TH ST.

Keligious Astices.

COME TO THE GRAND ARMY MISSION.
386 Canai St, west of West Broadway, under
Pension Agency, to right, Feb. 3, from 9 to 12, and
help hold a rousing meeting with the old war soldiers, who gather to wait all right until the office upstairs opens, when they will receive their quarterly
pensions, thus keeping them out of the saloons.
The fameus colored public starars will sing.
Col. VAN RENESELAER, President,
Col. HADLET, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the New-Kork Real Estate Salesroom yesterday, Thursday, Feb. 2: Feb. 2:

Ryan L. Kennelly soid at public auction the fivestory brick building, with lot 25.4 by 64 by irregular, 12 Spring St. contheast corner of Elizabeth St. story brick building, with lot 29.4 by 6a of firegastlar, 12 Spring St, southeast corner of Elizabeth St, for \$40,000, to F. M. White, and three-story brick dwelling, with lot 17 by 100.8, 133 West 55th St, north aide, 327 feet west of Columbus Av. for \$17,800, to Mary H. Clark; sales of buildings, with 101, 232 West 4th St, northwest corner of (183) West 10th St; building, with lot, 334 and 336 Bowerr, loss of building, with lot, 33 Greenwich St, northeast corner of Charles St, were withcrease. Smyth & Ryan, under a fergelosure decree, John Delahunty, Esq., referee, sold the three-story stone. hahunty Esq., referee, sold the three-story stone-int dwelling, with let 18.9 by 100.3, 77 West 90th north side, 100 feet east of 9th Av, for \$18,600. E.W. Perry. William kennelly, under a foreclosure decree, ward Jacobs. For relevae, sold one let 26 by

William kennelly, under a forcelesure decrea, Edward Jacobs, Esq., referee, sold one lot, 25 by 100, on Amsterdam Av, west side. 50 feet north of 122d St, for \$8.425, to Sarah M. and Sylvester Knight, as executors, plaintins; and one lot, 25 by 90.11, on West 122d St, north side, 150 feet west of Amsterdam Av, for \$5,500, to same purchasers; sale of building, with lot, 157 East 109th St, east of Lexington Av, was adjourned to Feb. 16.

Hichard V. Harnett & Co., under a forcelosure decree, Theodore F. Hascall, Esq., referee, sold a plot of land, 64.10 by 435, on 209th St, intersecting the centre line of road leading to residence of A. R. Van Nest, for \$16,800, to Sarah A. Willett, as executrix, plaintiff.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers. New-York, Thursday, Feb. 2. Delancey St. 1921; Simon Bollt and others Daniel Rothstein.

Pearl St, s w corner of Whitehall St. 27.10

x35.7; John Gatjen and wife to Henry De Forest.
West 12th St, 387 to 391; Hyman Sonn and others to Charles A. Bristed.
Prince St, n w corner of Wooster St, 40x71.5; Jacob Hirsh and wife to John Kehoe.
Broome St, 126; Philip Kotlowsky and others to Aaron Goodman.
Rivington St, sa, 56.3 tt e of Sheriff St, 18.9 x60; Philip Kotlowsky and others to Aaron Goodman. Goodman. 11,000
Eastern Boulevard, w.s. 70.4 ft s of 71st St.
25x100; Louis Davidson, referee, to
Thomas J. McLaughlin. 4: 18,500
Madison Av, w.s. 61.2 ft s of 78th St. 15.2x
74; Adelaids Dickinson to John H. Hen-74th St. 5 Rast; James V. S. Woolley and 80,000 Singer and another. 35th St. s.s. 205 ft e of 3d Av. 56.3x100.8¹2; Gustave Geissler and wife to Jacob Schlos-79th St. ss. 145.6 ft e of 2d Av. 18.6x102.2; Morris Franklin and wife to Leon Tuch. Joseph I. West.

104th St. n s. 205 ft w of 4th Av. 25x100.11;

William H. Gerdes and wife to Charles

Henser and another.

12th St. n s. 318 ft w of Pleasant Av. 50x

100.11; Vito Accursi and wife to Antonio 20,000 Picone.... leasant Av, 280 to 294, and 508 to 512 East 116th St; Lucia M. Cohen to Charles Althof.

7th St. n. s. 226.3 ft w of Avenue D, 22.2 k.

97.6; Charles H. Graham and others to
Leonard A. Giegerich and wife.

Suffolk St. 71; David Geigler and others to
Jacob Levy and another.

Christopher St. 86; Margaret S. K. Parsons
to Jessie K. Parsons.

3d Av. 54; Ferdinand Spangenberg to
Nicholaus Karatsonyi and another.

Delancey St. n. ecorner Sheriff St. 26x76;
Emanuel Glauber to Michael Fay and another. 28,000

24th St, 332 East; Isaac H. Herts and wife

of Av. n w corner of 32d St, 49.5x100; Ferdando R. Walker and wife to Mariana

Strocek.

3d St. n. s. 150 ft e of 11th Av. 25x98.9;
Jacob Stoubl and others to Mazie M. Shaw

3th St. s. 241.8 ft w of 8th Av. 16.8x58.9;
Rachel McAuley to Vienna D. Gano.

Bd St. n. s. 225 ft w of 5th Av. 25x98.9;
Emma F. Temple and others to Jacques

Krakauer. 5th St, ss, 135 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Frederick Schuok and wife to August

9th Av. e s, 76.10 ft s of 118th St, 100.11x 125; James Kearney to James L. Mont-24,000 gomery.
185th 8t, 180 and 182 West; E. Clifford Pot-ter and wife to same.
196th 8t, n, 75 ft e of 9th Av, 25x100.11;
Emma Cohen to Louis Bauer and another.
127th 8t, s, 306 ft e of 7th Av, 16x99.11;
Lucy H. Blood and husband to Susan W. Bryan.

13th St, a s, 153.4 ft w of 8th Av, 16x
100.11; John J. Bell and wife and others to
Charles S. Osborn and others.

11th Av. e s, 76.10 ft s of 118th St, 25x125x
100.11x25x104.4x27.7x100; John H. Livingston and wife to James Kearney.

12th St, 23 West; Patrick Farley to Isaae 100; Gebhard Batz and wife to John G. Osterber and another.

87th St. 50 West; Charles Buck and wife to Annie H. Handy.
64th St. as, 400 ft w of Amsterdam Av. 75x 100.5; James Kesrney to E. Clifford Petter.
57th St. as, 27th at c of 1st Av. 22.1x110; George & Ching and wife to Lens Lang.
Btebhins Av. c a. 35th ft n of Freeman St. 25 x67; Thomas E. Grace to Sylvia A. Grace.
Washington Av. c s, 103 ft s of 180th St. 22.3x100.6; Bernard J. Tenney, referse, to Nelson Smith, Jr.
Jannings St. s a. 65th Wof Stebblins Av. 25x63.5x irregular; Thomas E. Grace to S. A. Grace.

Barnes, Charles, and wife to John J. Brady;
n w corner of Bathgaie Av and 183d 8t, 1
year.

Brown, J. Romaine, and wife to Isabelia E.
K. Burnham; w s of Fordham Av, s of
171st St, 3 years.

Braender, Frederick, and wife to the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; n s of
118th St, wof 5th Av, 4 months.

Orane, William R., to John H. Henshaw and
another, trustees; s s of 35th St, wof Lexington Av, 1 year.

Cawprudu, Heien D, to John R. Planten; n
s of 127th St, e of Park Av, 2 years.

Day, Mary, to the American Bible Union;
n s of b4th St, e of Park Av, 1 year.

Dieckmann, Steffen, and wife to Eitza Lockwood and another, trustee, &c.; w s of
Madison Av, s of 116th St, 8 years, (two
mortgages).

Dent, John D., and wife to Lydis W. Randell; w s of Columbus Av, n of 99th St, 1
year, (two mortgages).

Davidson, Jacob, and wife to the East River
Savings Institution; 95 Avenue B, 1 year.

Fein, Wolf, to David Cohen; 10 Editridge St,
installments.

Frecheius, Bertha, to Margaretta S. Pyne; e s
of Forest Av, n of 166th St, 5 years.

Geissler, Gustav, and wife to Frederick J.
Middlebrook; s s of 95th St, e of 3d Av, 1
year.

Gulden, Charles, to Richard Williamson; n e Middlebrook; as at 915th St, e of Ed Av. 1
year.
Guiden, Charles, to Richard Williamson; n e
corner of 77th St. and Madison Av. 3 years.
Glauber, Emanuel, to Michael Fay and another; 47 Henry St, installments.
Grant Robert, and wife to John H. V. Arnold and another; n s of 78th St, w of Amsterdam Av. 1 year, (two mortgages).
Gilleland, James, and wife to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 144th St,
w of Grand Boulevard, 1 year.
Giegerich, Leonard A., and wife to Sarauel
Powell, sub-trustee, &c., and another; n s
of 7th St. w of Avenue D. 3 years, (two
mortgages).
Hickey, John J., and another to George Ehret, 915 3d Av; demand.
Hiker, Friedrich H., to Frederick Semken,
112 Reade St; demand.
Handrich, Britz, and wife to Kate W. Paige,
n s of 5tth St, e of 2d Av, 5 years.
Loffman, Joseph A., and wife to Charles
Kochler, s s of 96th St, w of Columbus Av,
1 year.
1,000 l year.

Holding, Henry, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 55d St, e of 10th Av, 1 year.

Krakaner, Jacques to V. F. Brets; n s of 32d St, w of 5th Av, (three mortgares,) 1 year.

Kohoe, John, to Jacob Hirsh; Prince St, n w corner of Wooster St, (two mortgages,) 1 year.

56,500 Noveman, Isaac, and white to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; es of 2d Av. sof 40th 8t. lyear.

Kerrs. Samuel, and another to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; es of 2d Av. sof 40th 8t. lyear.

Kerran. Charles, and who to G. E. Hyaat; es of Amsterdam Av. sof 133d 8t, (five mortgages).

Kearney, James, to J. H. Livingston and another: es of 6th Av. sof 118th 8t, 2 years, (three mortgages).

Karatsonyl, Nicholaus, and another to Ferdinand Spangenberg; 2d Av. ne corner of 3d 8t, 15 years.

Karatsonyl, Nicholaus, and another to Ferdinand Spangenberg; 2d Av. ne corner of 3d 8t, 15 years.

Levy, Jacob, and another to David Gelzler and another; 71 Sunfolk 8t, 1 year.

Same to Marks Bloch; as of Honroe 8t, e of 103d 8t, wof 9th Av. 5 years.

Niewohner, August, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n sof 105th 8t, wof 16th 8t, 1 year.

New to Henry Steedl, guardian; e sof 10th Av. sof 66th 8t, 1 year.

Same to Henry Steedl, guardian; e sof 10th Av. sof 66th 8t, 1 year.

Same to Geobbard Resiz; e sof 10th Av. sof 66th 8t, 2 years.

Picone, Antonie, to Vito Accurai; n s of 112th St. w of Pleasant Av, 1 year, (two mortgages).
Rothstein, Daniel, to Anthony L. Aste; w s
of Jackson St, s of Henry St, 1 year...
Reipschlager, Henry, and wife to August H.
Schabbehar; ss of Sist St, e of 9th Av. 5 Schabbehar; as of Slatt St, off the Av. 5
years.
Roseff, Samuel, to Aaron Blood; as of 98th
St, of 5d Av. (installments).
Riker, Ella C., to Withelmina Germerich;
n w a 2d Av. n e of 28th St, 3 years
Raehse, Angust, and wife to Katle Haehn;
as of 115th St, w of 2ft Av. (two mortgages).
Stroock, Marlana to F. R. Walker; 3d Av.,
n w corner of 82d St, 2 years.
Shaw, Magie M., to Jacob Stouhl and another; n s of 32d St, e of 11th Av. installments. 1.250 nents
hloss, Moses, to Esther Herts; s s of 24th
hloss, Moses, to Esther Herts; s s of 24th
st, w of 1et Av. S years (two mortgages)
tone, Frederick, and wife to James J. MoComb; Avenue C, n e corner of 7th St, 1 year. Uihlein, Christina, to Payson Merrill; e sof Southern Boulevard, s of Briggs Av. 2 Southern Boulevate, s or Dauge Voors.
Wood, William H., to Robert Grant; n s of 78th St, w of Amsterdam Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year.
Zimmermann, Peter, and wife to the East River Savings Institution; s s of 86th St, e of 2d Av, 1 year.

MECHANICS' LIENS. Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office 136th St.n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 550 ft front; the Mohawk Valley Lumber Company against Thomas C. Van Brunt and Henry against Thomas C. Van Brunt and Henry E. James, owners and contractors... Hamilton St. 34 and 36; Martin Reynoids against Reuben Fatenstein, owner; Louis Friedman, contractor...

City Real Estate.

AUCTIONEER, Geo. R. Read. REAL ESTATE. 9 PINE ST., ASTOR BUILDING.

AT PRIVATE SALE, AT A REDUCED PRICE, and with immediate possession, if desired, the NO. 64 EAST 56TH ST., 20x60, with pantry extension, built by the former owner for his own use, and in perfect order throughout.

APPLY TO GEO. R. READ, (3840) ASTOR BUILDING, 9 PINE ST. LENOX AND MURRAY HILLS. CORNER AND INSIDE DWELLINGS, Some full front, and others extra width, Aiso desirable lots on f.enox Hill, LEONARD J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St., and 1.181 3d Av.

SPECIAL BARGAIN.

Handsome 25-foot dwelling on a wide street just rest of Central Fark will be sold at a great bargain o quick cash purchaser.

COLUMBUS AV., MEAR 918T ST.—Five story (25x80) store and flat, \$20,000. STEVENS, Columbus Av., corner 93d.

Benl Estate at Auction.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer, WILL SELL AT AUCTION, t the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, FEB. 15, 1893

BY ORDER SUPREME COURT IN PARTITION. NO. 212 BROADWAY. N. E. CORNER FULTON ST.

32,160

Six-story brick store and office building, covering PHILO T. RUGGLES, Esq., Referee. Messrs. A. P. & W. Man, Attorneys, 56 Wall St. Maps and information as to present lease of said premises at the auctioneer's office, No. 9 Pine St.

EXECUTOR'S SALE. SINCLAIR MYERS, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction
THURSDAY, FEB. 16, 1893,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate
Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
By order of George H. Squire, Executor and Trustee
of Estate of Lewis L. Squire, deceased. Valuable Residence and Business Property. 287, 289, and 291 Front St., 293 Front St., 291 Four-story high-story pick dwelling.

287, 289, and 291 Front St., Eve and one-half-story brick stores and tenements.

293 Front St., corner Received St., Six-story brick store and lofts.

JOHN H. CLAPP, Attorney, 50 Broadway. Maps and particulars at Auct'r's, 111 Broadway. SIXTH AVENUE AND 55TH STREET.—
Sunited States District Court, Southern District of New-York.—WILLIAM FORSE SCOTT. as as-D'United States District Court, Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM PORSE SCOTT, as assignee in bankruptcy of Abraham Mead, bankrupt, complainant, va. HARRIET A. MEAD, personally, complainant, va. HARRIET A. MEAD, personally, and as executrix, &c. defendants.—In pursuance of a decree made and entered in the above entitled unit dated the 5th day of July, 1889, and orders in said said dated the 5th day of July, 1889, and orders in said suit dated the 5th day of August and the 1st day of December, 1892, I, the undersigned assignee in bankruptcy and receiver named in said decree and orders, will sell at mobile aution, at the Real Estate Sales, rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, February 14th, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon by Feter F. Mayer, auctioneer, the premises in said decree and orders mentioned the premises in said decree and orders mentioned the described as follows: all that certain place or parcel of land located on the northeast corner of Stath Avenue and described as follows: commencing it has corner formed by the Intersection of New Kork and described as follows: commencing in the cartery fields of Sixth Avenue with the northerly along the easterly side of Sixth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches; theinee casterly and parallel with Sixth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches, to the northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street one hundred feet, thence southerly side of Fifty-fifth street one hundred feet, thence southerly side of Fifty-fifth street, one hundred feet, to the point or place of beginning.—N. Y. Jan'y 19th, 1892.

WM. FORD UPSON, Atterney, 59 Wall Street, N. Y. 1220-2aw SwF

Central Park Apartments,

7TH AV., 59TH AND 58TH STS. TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO., TRUSTEE.

A very choice apartment of four or eightrooms, with bath, southern exposure, all light rooms, to rentfrom April or May. Can be seen at any time. Must be engaged immediately if at all. Apply at office.

Country Touses To Let—Anfurnished. SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
Cottage renting a specialty. List sent en application. U. R. HAVENS, Southampton, L. I.

Stores, &c., To Zet.

HAVEMEYER BUILDING, Cortlandt, Dey, and Church Sts., NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION. OFFICES AND STORES TO RENT.

POSSESSION FEB. 1. 1893.

This building contains every modern device and improvement known for comfort, safety, and convenience. All offices have direct light and ventilation. The renting of an office will include to the tenant the best service in the city. No extra charges of any kind. SEVEN OTIS ELEVATORS,
TWO OF WHICH WILL BE EXPRESS.
FULL INFORMATION FROM
EICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.,

AGENTS,
71 and 73 Liberty St.
W. B. DUNCAN, Jr., Agent,
Room S11 Havemeyer Building. UNION TRUST CO. BUILDING,

80 Broadway, 5 & 7 New St., Opposite Stock Exchange and Arcade.

Electric light, steam heat, swift elevators. E.A. Cruikshank & Co., 176 Broadway DESIRABLE OFFICES TO LET AT REASON.

WASHINGTON BUILDING, 1 BROADWAY.

Apply at Room 142 in the building. ELEGANT LARGE STORE ON UNION SQUARE, northeast corner of Broadway and 17th St., with electric light plant; rent moderate. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 64 Cedar St., or WM. H. JACKSON & Co., 860 Broadway

Bourders Wanted.

THE UPTOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES. The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 324 Sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sub-THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M. NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR IT.

Advertisements for THE TIMES may be left at
any American District Messenger office in this city,
where the charges will be the same as those at the

Main office.

34 TH ST., 27 WEST.—Large, handsome room
4 second floor; dressing rooms adjoining; excel
lent board; references exchanged. 260 4TH AV. — Large, handsomely-furnishe meals served in private suite; references. A COUPLE CAN OBTAIN BOARD, WITH large room, all conveniences, near depot, by applying to 12 Munn Av., East Orange, N. J.

Winter Besorts.

LAUREL HOUSE, OPEN OCTOBER TO JUNE.

LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES, OPEN DECEMBER TO JUNE.

Accommodations for seven hundred guests HORACE PORTER, General Manager. FLORIDA, NASSAU.

Three excursion trips from
PORT TAMPA, FLA.
For full information apply to J. D. Hashagen, Eastern Agent, Plant System, Room A, first floor, 261
Broadway, New-York.

JAMAICA.

Virginia Beach, Va. THE PRINCESS ANNE. 18 MILES FROM NORFOLK, OPENS JAN. 1. A combination of ocean and pine forests makes it an especially healthful resort, with a positively curative climate. Famous ducking grounds at upper and of Currituck Sound.

Address S. E. GRITTENDEN, Proprietor. Information and plans at 96 Broadway, New-York,

THOMASVILLE, GA. Piney Woods Hotel NOW OPEN.

M. A. BOWER, Proprietor. For particulars, rates, &c., address WM. E. DAVIES, Manager, Thomasville, Gs. THE NEW HOTEL GASTLETON.
Brighton Heights, New-Brighton, S. L., overlooking the magnificent panorams of New York Bay and its surrounding cities; elevators, steam heat, electric bells and lighting, open fires, sun pariors, plazzas in glass, baths on every floor; table first-class; all accommodations of Lakewood; within nair an hour of New-York City by splendid boat service; hotel stage in waiting; rates greatly reduced for Winter.

BERMUDA. LAND OF THE LILY AND THE BOSE. HAMILTON HOTEL. Open from December until May.

WALTER AIKEN, Proprietor. Cable address, Hotel, Bermuda. THE CHALFONTE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. ocean front, Sun Parlors, and salt-water baths, elevator. Send for descriptive booklet.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Autumn Resorts.

WHEN IN BUFFALO STOP AT THE GENE-

Motels. The New Grosvenor,

COR. 5TH AV. AND 10TH ST. Two desirable suites of moderate size for transient occupation. J. F. McKIM, Agent and Manager.

AMERICAN PLAN.

THE LANCHAM,
A very desirable suite for rental Largest rooms
any city hotel, and handsomely furnished and
corrated. Cuisine and service noted for excel-

Bouses and Llats Wanted. WANTED-By three adults, an apartment fully furnished for housekeeping, for three or four months; either on or near Madison or 5th Av. Address, giving price, T., Box 278 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Tegnl Notices.

Ernest Theophile Legrand, copartners doing business in the name of Les Fils de Theophile Legrand, defendants.

To the above-named detendants, and each of them: Yon are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this solion, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs attorneys within twouty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint—Dated New-York, January 9, 1893.

CABTER, PINNEY & KELLOGG, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and P. O. Address, 96 Broadway, N. Y. City. To the defendants, Pauline Boutard, Leon Theophile Asvier Logrand, Edgard Theophile Agnan Legrand, Charles Theophile Louis Legrand, Louise Legrand, Jean Baptiste Theophile Agnan Legrand, Jean Baptiste Theophile Adrien Legrand, and Jean Joseph Ernest Theophile Agrand, and seach of them: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. George C. Barrett, one of the Justices of the Supreme Courte of the Supreme Courte of the State of New-York, January, 1893.—Dated New-York, January 11, 1893.

CARTER, PINNEY & KELLOGG, jal3-lawöwF

1893.—Dated New-York, January 11, 1893.
CARTER, PINNEY & KELLOGG,
jal3-lawdwF Attorneys for Plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEWDYORK. County of New-York.—JOSEPH H.
MANDLEBAUM, plaintiff, against GeORGE V. L.
ERCKAW, defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired in
New-York County.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby
summoned to answer the complaint in this action,
and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's
storneys within twenty days after the service of this
summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in
case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment
will be taken against you by default for the relief
demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York,
December 19, 1892.

CAMPBELL & MURPHY.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Poat Office address, No. 266 Broadway,
New-York City, New-York.
To George V. L. Brokaw The foregoing summons
is served upon you by publication, pursuant to the
order of Hon. George C. Barrett, Justice of the Supreme Court of New-York, dated January 11th,
1893, and filed with the Clerk of the City and County
of New-York at the Court House, New-York City,
on January 11th, 1893.

CAMPBELL & MURPHY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 265 Broadway,
New-York City.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
Suprement of the firm of Parsone & Petit, plaintiff's
actioney within twenty days after the service of
this summone, exclusive of the day of service, and
in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 5th,
1893, and filed with the complaint in this action,
and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's
actioney within twenty days after the service of
this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and
in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief de

Tegul Notices.

NEW-YORK SUPBEME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—Trial desired in New-York County—FEEDERID GENHARD, plaintif, against ANNE DAVIS, Isabel Sanford, Emily Saia, Autoine Saia, John F. A. Sanford, Amile La Montagne, Auguste La Montagne, Thomas E. Davis La Montagne, Auguste La Montagne, Thomas E. Davis La Montagne, Auguste La Montagne, Thomas E. Davis Henry A. La Montagne, Philip D. La Montagne, Henry A. La Montagne, Philip D. La Montagne, Henry A. La Montagne, Philip D. La Montagne, Honse E. Davis, Marianta Lante, Laiz Lante, Ca.,—Lante, whose real name is unknown, a child of Petruccio Lante, Augusta Lante, Federigo Lante, Ludovico Lante, Marianita Lante, Luigi Lante, Lizzie Gavotti, Angelo Gavotti, Luigi Gavotti, Fabrizio Gavotti, Hilds Gavotti, Annie Maggiolini, Carlo Maggiolini, Margherita Maggiolini, Lizzio Gavotti, Cid.) Edward d'Hauverive, Marie Say, Henri Say, Henri Marie Joseph Say, Constant Say, Louis d'Heursel, Pierre d'Heursel, Mary Isabelle Nellson, Mary Isabelle Nellson, Kathleen Gebhard Nellson, Mary Isabelle Nellson, John Mathews, and Edgar Logan, as Trustees under the last will and testament of Thomas E. Davis, deceased; Anatole d'Heursel and Augustus H. Vanderpoel and William C. Bowers, as Trustees under a certain deed executed by Mary Isabelle Nellson, defendants.—Summons.

iam C. Bowers, as Trustees under a certain deed executed by Mary Isabelle Nellson, defendants.—Summons.
To the above-named defendants:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you of default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 27th, 1892.
PLATT & BOWERS,
Plaintiffs Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 54 William Street,
New York, N. Y.
To the defendants Anne Davis, Isabel Sanford,
Emily Sala, Antoine Sala, John F. A. Sanford, Annie
La Montagne, Auguste La Montagne, Thomas E.
Davis, La Montagne, Thomas E. Davis, Marianita
Davis, Matilida Lante, Antonio Lante, Petruccio
Lante, Matilda Lante, Antonio Lante, Petruccio
Lante, Matilda Lante, Cal), — Lante, whose
real name is unknows, a child of Petruccio Lante; Angelina Lante, Federigo Lante,
Lizzie Gavotti, Angelo Gavotti, Luigi Gavotti,
Carlo Maggiolini, Margherita Maggiolini, Lizzie
Gavotti, Angelo Gavotti, Luigi Gavotti,
Carlo Maggiolini, Margherita Maggiolini, Lizzie
Gavotti, Hilda Gavotti, Luigi Gavotti,
Carlo Maggiolini, Margherita Maggiolini, Lizzie
Gavotti, Pierre d'Heursel, and Anatolo
d'Heursel, and to Petruccio Lante, Fabrizio Gavotti, Hinteo Maggiolini, Margherita Maggiolini, Lizzie
The foregoing summons is served upon you by
publication, pursuant to an order made by Honorable George C. Estrett, Justice of the Supreme
Court of the State of New York, dated January 30th,
1893, and filed with the complaint in the office of the
Olerk of the City and County of New-York. 2t the
collows:

Ali that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with
the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and be-

object of this action is to obtain the principal of and division of the proceeds of the property or part thereof described in the complaint in this action as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Second Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the easterly line of Nassau Street, at a point distant one hundred and thirty-live feet three inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Nassau Street with the northerly line of John Street, and running theneo northerly, along the said easterly line of Nassau Street, vi, in a line parallel with said northerly line of John Street, easterly line of Nassau Street, one hundred and thirteen feet one inch; thence southerly, in a line parallel with said northerly line of John Street, eleven feet seven inches; thence westerly and again parallel with said easterly line of Nassau Street, twenty-three feet nine inches; thence westerly and again parallel with said easterly line of Nassau Street, twenty-six feet line inches; thence westerly and again parallel with said easterly line of Nassau Street, twenty-six feet line inches; thence westerly, and again parallel with said northerly line of John Street, one hundred and two feet, to the easterly line of Nassau Street, twenty-six set line of Nassau Street, and promises being known as Number Si Nassau Street.

All that certain piece or parcel of land tying and being in the City of New-York and bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at the southwesterly dome for William Street and South William (formerly Mill) Street, and running thence southwesterly line or side of William Street, thirteen feet and two inches to the northwesterly line or side of land of John Turner; thence westerly, along the

and two inches to the northwesterly line or side of and of John Turner, thence westerly, along the same, twenty-eight feet, to the southwesterly line of side of South William Street; thence casterly, along the same, thirty-one feet eight inches, to the place of side of South William Birect; thence casterly, along the same, thirty-one feet eight inches, to the place of beginning.

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, stuate, lying, and being in the Eighth-Ward of the City of New-York, and which are known and distinguished upon a certain map or survey made of certain lands of and belonging to the heirs or devisees of the late John Dyckman, deceased, by Casimer 'h. Geerck, City Surveyor, bearing date August 3rd, 1793, formerly in the hands of Dootor Samuel Bradhurst, by the numbers 1,179 and 1,192, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northwesterly line of Broadway, distant one hundred and fifty-two corner of Broadway and Rouston Street, and running thence northwesterly, along heroer Street, wenty-five feet; thence running southeasterly, along heroer Street, wenty-five feet; thence running southeasterly line of lots Numbers 1,193 and 1,178 upon the said map, two hundred feet, to Broadway, and thence running northeasterly, along the southeasterly and 1,178 upon the said map, two hundred feet, to Broadway, and thence running northeasterly, along Broadway, and thence running northeasterly, along Broadway, twenty-five feet, to the place of beginning.

All that Certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the westerly side of Broadway, between Prince and Houston Streets, in the Eighth Ward of the City of New-York, and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a point on the said westerly side of Broadway, distantive hundred test northerly from the northwesterly corner of Broadway and Prince Street; running thence northerly, along the said westerly side of Broadway, twenty-five feet; thence westerly, two hundred feet, to Mercer street; thence southerly, along, the easterly side of Mercer thence southerly, along the easterly side of Mercer street, twenty-live feet, and thence easterly, two nundred feet, to the said westerly side of Broadway, the point or place of beginning, be the same more or ess.

chence southerly, slong, the easterly side of Mercer sireet, twenty-live feet, and thence casterly, two hundred feet, to the said westerly side of Broadway, the point or place of beginning, be the same more of the point or place of beginning, be the same more of the point or place of beginning, be the same more of New-York, bounded as follows, viz.; Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Eleventh Street, distant one hundred and nineteen feet casterly from the southeasterly corner of First Avenue and Eleventh Street; thence running southerly, and parallel with First Avenue, nincty-lour feet eight inches, to the centre of the block, thence casterly, along the centre of the block, parallel with Eleventh Street; twenty-live feet; thence northerly and parallel with First Avenue, ninely-four feet eight inches, to the centre of the block, parallel with Eleventh Street, twenty-live feet; thence northerly and parallel with First Avenue, ninely-four feet eight inches, to the southerly side of Eleventh Street, thence westerly, along the southerly side of Eleventh Street, wenty-live feet, to the place of beginning.

All that certain lot, pieced studiet, lying, and being in the Eighteonie excited as follows: Beginning at point the southerly line of Nineteenth Street, and Invosevenths inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the casterly line of Broadway with the southerly line of Nineteenth Street, wenty-two feet ten inches; thence southerly, and a right angles to said southerly line of Nineteenth Street, wenty-two feet; thence westerly, and in a line (parallel with said southerly line of Nineteenth Street, minety-two feet; thence westerly, and in a line (parallel with said southerly line of Nineteenth Street, ninety-two feet; thence westerly, and in a line (parallel with said southerly line of Nineteenth Street, ninety-two feet; to the said southerly line of Nineteenth Street, ninety-two feet; to the said southerly line of Nineteenth Street, ninety-two feet; to the said southerly line of Ninete

Situations Wanted—Lemales.

THE UP TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1.263 Brondway, between 31st and 32d Sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subcriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M. CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl; or will do housework in small family; no objection to short distance from city; ofty reference. Address, two days, Mary, Box 328 Times Uptewn Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as first-class Chambermaid; willing to assist with children or sewing; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. Address L. K., Box 373 Times Uptown Office, 1,269 Broadway. CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as first-class chambermand; willing to assist with children or sewing; no objection to the country; best city reference. Call 219 West 60th St., Leath's bell. CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as first-class chambermaid and scanistress: willing to go to the country: beat city references. Address M. k., Box 320 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Eroadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and to assist with laundrywork in a private family; first-class reference. Address M. Y., Box 135, 554 5d M. Y., CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and mad children. Can be seen at present employer's, from 11 till 5 Friday, 102 East 57th St. CHAMBERMAID, &c.-By a young girl as Chambermaid and waitress in a private family where another girl is kept; city reference. Call M. H., 350 West 37th St.

COOK-CHAMBERMAID.—Two together; one as Cambermaid and waitress; city or country. Call on Mrs. Collins, 739 10th Av., between 50th and 61st Sts. Situations Wanted—Lemales.

NO EXTRA CHARGE POR IT.
Advertisements for THE TIMES may be left at
any American District Messenger office in this city,
where the charges will be the same as those at the
usain office. COOK.—By an experienced young woman in every branch; can get up dinner parties and luncheons; makes her own bill of fare; excellent city reference. Address M. B., Box 372 Times Up town Office, 1,269

COOK AND HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable German woman; first-class cook and housekeeper; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; wages, 330 to 340; excellent city references. 515 West 43d St., first floor. COOK.—By first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; good baker; daily or monthly seen for two days; best city references. 241 East 42d St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds game; is a good baker; has several years' best city references. 59: 3d Av., third bell. COOK.—By Protestant young woman as first-class cook; understands all branches of French and English cooking; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a young Scotchwoman as cook in a private family where a kitchenmaid is kept or assistance given in the kitchen; excellent reference. B. B., 161 East 59th St. COOK.—First class; Swedish; thoroughly competent in all branches; in a private family; wages, \$40; personal city reference. Call, two days, \$26 West 17th St.; care Mrs. Janhson.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; thighly recommended by last employer; wages, \$25. Call or address 220 East 27th St.; ring Daroy's bell. COOK.—By a young girl in an American family as good plain cook: willing to do a little washing; city reference. Address M. M., Box 366 Times Uptown Office, 1,269 Broadway. COOK.—By economical German as first-class cook understands her business thoroughly; city references; no objection to country. 206 East 34th St. first floor.

COOK.—By a competent person as first-class cook in private family; can take entire charge; best city reference. Call or address 260 9th Av.; ring twice. COOK.—In private family; theroughly understands her business; will assist with washing; unexceptionable city reference. 134 West 19th St., two flights.

COOK.-A thoroughly-reliable, competent cook; S. S., Hox 324 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway. COOK.—By a first-class French cook, in a private family, with or without kitchenmaid; wages, \$40 to \$45; personal city reference. 159 West 31st St., third floor. COOK.—First-class; by a Frenchwoman; thorough in all her duties; wages, \$40; best city reference. Address O. V., Box 357 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a North of Ireland girl in private family; thoroughly understands soups, meats, poultry, game, entrées, nastry, feilles, creams; personal city reference, 125 West 24th St., Bell 3.

COOK.—By a French person; competent in all branches; where kitchenmaid is kept; best city references. Address Louise, 162 West 32d St. Con be seen at present employer's, 616 5th Av. COOK.—By a first-class cook; the best city references. 490 Columbus Av., ring Lenney's bell COOK.—By a good Swedish cook in private family; city references. 704 3d Av., top.

DAY'S WORK.—A respectable married woman wishes work by day or week; is a first-class cook and laundress; first-class references. Address D. C., Box \$22 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway. DAY'S WORK.—By a first-class laundress, or to reference. Address M. B., 322 West 44th St., fourth bell, right. DRESSMAKER. — By a thoroughly-competent dressmaker; would like to work for private families by the day; terms, \$1.50. Address M. P. Box 274 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

D BESSMAKER.—By a first class French dress maker in a first-class establishment; can cut an fit and will give the best of references. Addres M. G., care Mr. Chase, 266 West 128th St. DRESSMAKER.—Expert fitter; formerly with White & Howard; exclusive designs; street and evening gowns. Present employer, 126 East 118th

COVERNESS.—By young lady speaking Ger-man and English engagements for several hours daily as visiting governess; companion to young children. 131 East 19th St., third fiat. OUSEKEEPER.—By a lady of refinement as thousekeeper, companion, or lady's help; city or country; references exchanged. Address T. G. C., Post Office Box 1,829.

HOUSEWORK.—By neat Protestant girl to do general housework in a small private family: good cook and laundress; wages, \$18; nersonal reference. Call, from 0 to 1, 320 West 126th St. HOUSEWORK.—By an English girl to do house. However, in small family; good cook; no cards. Mrs. Shaughnessy, 750 9th Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By girl to do general house. Work; willing and obliging; good reference. 456 West 19th St.

ADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a person of good experience; understands dreasmating, hairdressing, and all the duties generally of a maid; good packer; accustomed to travel; good family seamstress; English Protestant; good city reference. K. K., 258 West 36th St. ADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—First-class in allkinds of sewing and dressmaking: capable of taking care of lady's wardrobe; best city references. Address M. M., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

ADY'S MAID OR CHAMBERMAID.—French; speaks good English; good plain scamstress; first-class city reference; lady can be seen. Address. A. D., Box 354 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broad-way. LADY'S MAID.—By first-class French lady's maid: experienced hairdresser, packer, and dressmaker; accustomed to traveling; speaks a little English; excellent dily references. Address Miss. C., 474 6th Av., care Mrs. Tisseraud, second floor. LADY'S MAID.—By North German; thorough hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take entire charge of lady's wardrobe; best city references. Address V. B., Hox 391 Times Up-town Office. 1,269 Broadway.

I ADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a Leapable French girl; good hairdresser; willing and obliging; best city references. Address A. B., 162 West 32d St. ADY'S MAID.—By a thoroughly-competent person as maid and seamstress; best city references. Address A. M., 575 3d Av. ADY'S MAID.—By a thoroughly competent person as maid and seamstress; best city references.

Address A. M., 575 3d Av. LAUNDRESS.—First-class; one family's wash-laces, and all other kinds of fine clothing; good ref-erence. 42 East 62d St., private place.

AUNDRESS.—By soung girl as first-class laundries; willing to go to the country; best city references. Address N. G., Box 319 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by a competent young woman in a private family; personal city references. Address 357 West 37th St., Laven's bell. LAUNDRESS.—By a Swedish girl; thoroughly trained and competent in her work; very good city reference. Address M. M., Box 323 Times Uptown Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Laundress in private family; best city reference; can be seen two days, 227 West 20th St.; ring Donnell's bell.

L AUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as first class laundress in small private family; best city reference. Address M., Box 326 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway. AUNDRESS.—First-class: in a small private family; good city reference. Address D. C., Box 316 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Breadway. MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER.—By a lady of Mextensive experience: knowledge of scientific methods of cooking; accustomed to purchase supplies, direct servants, keep household accounts, and take sole responsibility. Address Y. R., Box 110 Times Office.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Scotch: with six family: Albany preferred. Address Diplomée, 106 West 42d St. NURSE.—By first-class infant's nurse; takes entire charge; thoroughly understands bringing up on bottle and preparing all baby foods; very best city references. Address G. H. M., Box 364 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

N URSE.—By a young respectable French girl as a nurse for growing children; neat sewer; would like to travel in Europe; first-class city reference. Address M. M., Box 367 Times Up-town Office, 1,239 Broadway. NURSE.—A very desirable, neat German girl; child's nurse; very best reference. Address Mary, Box 325 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broad-way. N URSE.—To children; by French person, speak-ing German and English; has some knowledge of music; understands sewing; American family, 164 West 86th St. NURSE.—By a young woman as nurse or maid; good scamstress; five years' best city references. 156 East 40th St.

Situations Wanted-Semules.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR IT.
Advertisements for THE TIMES may be left as
any American District Messenger office in this city,
where the charges will be the same as those at the
main office. PABLORMAID.—A lady going to Europe wishes to find a place for a perfect parlormaid or housemaid, whom she can highly recommend. Address M. M., 997 5th Av. EAMSTRESS.—Competent; by the day; does all kinds of family sewing, finishing dresses, repair-ing, alterations, operating, buttonholes. Address Seamstress, 265 West 34th St. SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as seamstress. Swilling to assist as chambermand or lady's maid understands entting and fitting; city reference. Call at 729 3d Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; by the day; all kinds family sewing, finishing dresses; children's clothes. Call or address Miss Flynn, 134 West 20th St. EAMSTRESS.—By a young girl Protestant to god out by the day or week; good plain sewer; god operator; can assist dressmaker. Call or ad-dress E. J., 644 6th Av., near 35th St. S EAMSTRESS.—By a respectable Englishwoman; family sowing, \$1 per day. Address Miss Olpherts, 884 East 36th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class seamstress and dolight chamberwork; good city reference. 114 East 58d St., O'Brien's bell. SEAMSTRESS.—To go out by the day in private family; has good knowledge of dressmaking; terms, \$1. Shields, 323 West 47th St. WAITRESS.—By a thoroughly-experienced Eng-lish Protestant in a small, first-class family; large establishment; takes butler's place; wages, \$25; city or country. Address J. P., Box 327 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway. WAITRESS.-A lady wishes a situation for a Www.man she can recommend as waitress or laund-ress and chambermaid. The lady and maid can be seen Thursday, from 10 till 12, at 30 West 31st St.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—By a Scotch girl as waitress or chambermain; best city reference; city or country. Address L. M., 257 West 424 St. WAITBESS.--Firss-class; by a competent young woman in a private family; good city references. Call or address 396 4th Av., second bell. WAITRESS.—By a competent, reliable girl as waitress in private family; best city references. 159 West 51st St., first floor. WAITRESS.—By competent, reliable girl as waitress in private family; best city references. Address E. C., 106 West 42d St.

WAITRESS.—By thoroughly competent waitres or parlormald in private family; best city reference. Call at 163 East 32d St.; ring four times. WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class wait ress; best city reference. Call 200 East 55th 85 WASHING.—By a respectable colored woman to do fine washing or a small family's wash; has best city reference. Address or apply to Elizabeth Tredwell, 738 7th Av.

The Trades.

ANTIQUE FURNITURE BEPAIRED AND CARPENTER.—Experienced in all branches, job bing, &c. T. W., 46 Catharine 86.

Situations Abanted—Males. BOY, 16, WANTS PERMANENT POSITION studying stenography; best reference. E. W., Box 142 Times Office.

BUTLER.—By a German, Catholic, lately arrived, as first-class butler in private family, or as valet to a gentleman; first-class references. Address T. Sommer, Box 331 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway. DUTLER.—By a French Swiss; 25 years of age; understands care of silver; can also take en-tire charge of a dining room; highest city references, Address H. A., care Mr. Cornaz, 163 Court St., Brooklyn.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman having over ten years of very best references; fully capable in every respect; first-class wages expected. Addreas F. C., Box 303 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway. BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; fully capable in all his duties; has many years' experience and first-class city reference. Address J. V., Box 358 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway. DUTLER OR VALET.—A lady going abroad de-aires to procure a position for her French butler, whom she can highly recommend. Call at 99 Madi-son Av.

DUTLER.—By a competent Frenchman as first-class butler in a private family; speaks English finently; best city references. Address A. M., 123 West 26th St. BUTLER.—By a Belgian; single; speaks English; willing and obliging; understands his duties; dty references. Address A. N., 137 West 35th 8t

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; fully capable in all his duties; has many years' experience and first-classicity reference. 230 East 40th St. BUTLER.—By a young man, thoroughly competent, in private family; willing; best city reference. Address C., 79 West 52d St., tailor's chop. COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENER.—Understands the care of a gentleman's place perfectly; will be found willing and obliging; married; no incumbrance; wife is a first-class cook and laundress, it required; best for references. Address W. M., Box 321 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—Single; Protestant; nest appearance; thoroughly understands his business; sober; good city driver; best city reference. Address G. K. C., Box 274 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway. COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up horses wants to get a place for his coachman; is single; has the best of reference; soher, honest, and reliable man; good stylish driver. Call J. S., 121 West 51st St., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—First-class; thor-coughly understands horses and carriages; over eleven years first-class city reference; sober, will-ing, and oblising; last employer will certify. Ad-dress Curley, 911 3d Av. COACHMAN.—By a man who thoroughly under-can furnish unexceptionable references. Address F. L., Box 229 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway. COACHMAN.—By reliable married man; no fam-cleston, 362 Amsterdam Av., between 77th and 78th Sts.

COACHMAN.—By competent man as experience coachman in private family; good city reference P. C., 77 East 52d St.; private stable. GARDENER, (HEAD.)—By practical Scotch gardener with large experience in the growing and forcing of grapes, peaches, roses, stove and greenhouse plants, vegetables, &c., and all outdoor work connected with private place; married; no family; city reference. Address D. L., gardener, seed store, 35 Cortlandt St.

CARDENER.—Married; no family; understands his business in all brauches; greenhouse, roses, graperies, vegetable gardon, care of fine stock, dairy, and poultry; five years' reference. Address J. S., Box 207 Times Office. CARDENER AND FLORIST.—By a young Hot Clander; city or country. Address Gardener, 336 Hudson St., Hoboken. USEFUL BOY.—By a boy, 17, work of any kind; with or without board; has no parents; does not mind going out of city. Address B. W., Bex 212 Fimes Office.

Melp Wanted—Females. NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR IT. Advertisements for THE TIMES may be left at any American District Messesner office in this city, where the charges will be the same as those at the main office. Learn MASSAGE.—New class forming. Low lest terms at New-York Institute of Massage, 167 West 34th St. WANTED-First class cook and waitress. Apply 3 East 42d St., before 12.

Aelp Atauted-Males.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR IT
Advertisements for THE TIMES may be left at
any American District Messenger office in this city,
where the charges will be the same as those at the
main office. main office.

A GENTS WANTED FOR THE AUTHENTIC Alife of Blaine; a chance of a lifetime; freight paid; credit given; best book; best forms; outit free; said; credit given; bost book; best forms; outit free; said at once 10c. for postage and packing. R. H. WOOD-WABD & CO., Baitimore, M. d. Peccial terms on the authentic edition, no matter what book you are selling; offer most extraordinary ever made in history of bookselling.

Instruction—City Schools.

College Preparatory Class; Class-Cical, scientific, business course; limited num-bers; individual instruction; backward pupils rap-idly advanced; terms, \$50 to \$75. F. OHASE, 137 West 40th St. THE MISSES WREAKS.
School for girls and kindergarten.
Second term
Begins Feb. 1. 21 East 74th St.

A LADY (OWING TO ILLNESS IN THE family) wishes to procure a situation for her visiting governess. Address M. T., Box 279 Times Uptown Office, 1,269 Breadway.

Amusements.

MUSIC HALL, and 7th AV SYMPHONY SOCIETY. THIS EUGENIA CASTELLANO, Pianist AG., FEB. 3, ANTON HEKKING, Violoncellist. at 2.

SUNDAY EVE., FER & LENOX LYCEUM.
ANTON SEIDL'S
GRAND WAGNER NIGHT.

Excerpts and scenes from Richard Wagner's masio, dramae, and other works, interpreted by 24 operatic concers soloists, especially engaged with reference to the requirements of the programme, in conjunction with hie Metropolitan Orchestra. Plying Dutchman, second act; Tannhacuser Septet; Moistersinger Quintet; three orchestral numbers, Tristan Group of Songs, Miss Juch; plane accompaniments by Mr. Seldl; Grand Scene of the Valeyries, Act III., (Die Walkire.)
Seats at the usual popular prices and descriptive programmes now at the box office and at Schuberth's

DALY'S THEATRE. Broadway and 30th St. Under the management of Mr. Augustin Daly. Every evening at 8:15. Matinées begin at 2. Every inght, Tennyson's Comedy with Sullivan's Music, THE FORESTERS. Miss Ads Rehan, Miss Cheatham, Miss Haswell, Mr. Bouronier, Mr. Greeham. Mr. Wheatleign, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Leclereq, Mr. Jepson, and Mr. George Clarke.

SPECIAL NOTICE. Owing to the Great Demand RESERVED SEATS FOR THE CAPPA BENEFIT, SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 4.
The management have decided to have 3,000 chairs placed in front of the band stand, and will be soid at 50c. extra. Reserved chairs will be ready Friday morning at 9 o'clock at Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s music store, 25 Union Square.

PALMER'S THEATRE. GOOD BYE. LAST 2 NIGHTS. LAST SAT. MAT. ARISTOCRACY

BY BRONSON HOWARD.
FAREWELL NIGHT, SAT., FEB. 4.
EVENINGS AT 8:15. SATURDAY MAT. AT 2.
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 6,
LADY WINDERWIERE'S FAN.
Sale of seats now in progress.

CASINO. Broadway and 39th St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinée Sat. at 2.

LAST FOUR WEEKS, THE FENCING MASTER.

MARIE TEMPEST and the J. M. Hill Opera Comique Company, 150TH PERFORMANCE FEB. 9. LAST PERFORMANCE FEB. 25. STANDARD THEATRE. J. M. Hill, Manager, ONLY TWO WEEKS MORE, A. C. GUNTER'S MY OFFICIAL WIFE,

MINNIE SELIGMAN CUTTING and FRANK W. SANGER'S COMPANY. Monday, Feb. 12, Charles Frohman's Comediana. STAR THEATRE. WM. H. CRAINE And His Admirable Company in the Comic Play ON PROBATION.

Evenings, 8:15; Saturday Matinée at 2. Seats secured two weeks in advance. 5TH AV. THEATER.—Broadway and 28th St.
TO.NIGHT, 8.15, ELEONORA DUSE, in "Oayalleria Rusticana" and "La Locandiera"; Saturday, "Fédora," (kind permission of Fanny Devenport.) Next week—Monday, "The Wife of Claudius"; Tuesday, "Divoraed"; Wednesday, "Fédora" Friday, "Fernande"; Saturday, "Camille."
No matiné.

GARDEN THEATRE. LILLIAN RUSSELL OPERA COMIQUE CO. in W. S. Gilbert and Alfred Cellier's Opera THE MOUNTEBANKS. TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE,

MATINEE TO-DAY. Paquerette, Kelly, Victoria, Russell Brothers, Bonnie Thornton. EMPIRE THEATRE.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S COMPANY.

Bost American play.—Heraid.

THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME.

Written by Belasco and Fyles for this company.

Evenings at 8:15. Matiness Wed. and Sat.

HARRIGAN'S THEATRE, M. W. Hanley, Mgr. Emphatic Success,
MULLIGAN GUARD'S BALL,
By Mr. EDWARD HARRIGAN,
with all the critical rules by Day Braham with all the original music by Dave Braham. WEDNESDAY -- MATINEE -- SATURDAY. ACADEMY OF DESIGN. 23d St and 4th Av.
Twonty-sixth Annual Exhibition of the
AMER (CAN WATER COLOR SUCCIETY.
646 Water Color Paintings, (never before exhibited,)
Including Miss Sears's prize picture, Romola.
Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7:30 to 10
P. M. Admission, 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th 8t. & Irving Pl. Eugene Tompkins.

BLACK CROOK. Mata. Wed. and Sat. at 2. Eve. at 8. Sunday evening, Grand Benefit to JULES LEVY.

VAUDEVILLE CLUB. -- Programme, Sunday
Vaudeville CLUB. -- Programme, Sunday
Concert, Feb. 5, 1898: Miss Leonora von Stosch,
Violinist; Miss Olive Fromstadt, Contraito; the
Mendelsson Glee Club: Mr. Victor Harris, Accompagnateur; the Vaudeville Orchestra, &c.; Mr.
Adoiph Lleosgaug, Conductor.

HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.
BOYT'S ATRIP TO
CHINATOWN.

HERRMANN'S. To-night at 8:13.

Mat. to-morrow at 2. MANOLA.
MASON.

MALE NO FRITZ. GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Reserved seats, orchestra circle and balcony, 60c.
Wed THE SPAN OF LIFE. Sat.
Next Week-A FLAG OF TRUCE. HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. MAT. SAT.
THOS. Q. SEABROOKE.

181.K OF CHAMFAGNE.
SUNDAY EVE.—A TRIP TO THE MOON.
NEXT WEEK—MINNA GALE-HAYNES. KOSTER & BIAL'S. Mats. Mon., Wed., and Sat.
VIOLETTE, MARINELLI.
THE THREE JUDGES. JAMES THORNTON.
OPERETTA, VAUDEVILLE, NOVELTIES.

DIJOUTHEATRE. B'way, near 30th St. Evonings at 8:20. Matinees Wed, and Sat. 3D MONGH-RUSSELL'S COMEDIANS And the American Dancer, AMELIA GLOVER, in A SOCIETY FAD. PRINCESS DOLGOROUKI.

GUIBAL & GREVILLE, DANKO GABOR'S
ANDO AND OMNE. 14 TH STREET THEATRE. Near 6th Av.
14 TH STREET THEATRE, Near 6th Av.
14 Reserved seats, orchestra circle and balcony, 50c.
Evenings at 8. Matiness Wed. and Sat.
THE NEW ROMANTIO IRISH DRAMA.
GLEN-DA-LOUGH.

"GLORIANA." Eve'gs, 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. "GLORIANA." The Laughing Success.

METROPOLITAN MEETINGS, 96 5TH AV.— Minoonday meeting, 12 to 1; night service, 8 o'clock. Bev. C. H. YATMAN, leader.

Auction Sales.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.—John P. Traver, Cauctioneer, will sell this day at 11 o clock A. M., at 167th St. and Jerome Av. (Judge Smith's Hosel.) the furniture, fixtures, apurtonances, lease, &c., road wagons, eleights, &c., &c. By order of D. H., FOLEY, Attorney for Mortgages.

DESK ROOM DESIRED. Trinity, Havemeyer, Address LAWYER, Box 104 Times Office.

MORE OF THE FAITHFUL GO

THE MURPHY MACHINE IN ACTION AT ALBANY.

CAPITOL EMPLOYES SUMMARILY DIS-MISSED BECAUSE OF THEIR LOYALTY TO THE REGULAR ORGANIZATION-NO CHARGES MADE, EXCEPT THEIR REFUSAL TO SWEAR ALLEGIANCE.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.-Within two weeks eight employes of the Capitol have been dismissed from office, for no other reason than that they refused to swear allegiance to the Murphy machine. Not a charge has been made against one of them; no opportunity was given them to be heard, but they were summarily dismissed because of their loyalty to the regular Albany organization. Most of the men have families, and all of them were faithful in the performance of their duties.

They were removed by order of Superintendeat of Public Buildings Mitchell Delehanty, who soted under the orders of the Trustees of the Capitol, consisting of Gov. Flower, the sworn upholder of the civil service in this State, Lieut, Gov. Sheehan, and Speaker Sulzer.

The first question the average person would ask is: "Why should these men be removed in midwinter when no formal charges have been preferred against them ?"

The answer is plain enough. The regular organization in this county is controlled by the friends of Mr. Cleveland. It is one of five counties in the State where the organization has successfully withstood the assaults of the Murphy machine. Failing to injure it by fair fighting, the present leaders have evoked the aid of the highest officer in the State, the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, and the Speaker of the House, to defeat the civil service rules and to remove from office men of their own political faith who refuse to surrender their identity to the dictators of the machine. To persons who know what is going on in the inside of politics, but one interpretation is put

inside of politics, but one interpretation is put upon this course of the Murphy machine Demoorate. It is regarded as a preliminary to the State machine's declaration of war against the incoming Federal Administration. The wonder is that Gov. Flower, who is the The wonder is that Gov. Flower, who is the meet honest, straightforward, and impulsive member of this combination, should lend himself to its designs. The Governor, who is anxious to stand as the exponent of civil service reform, is forced to deprive men of his own party of their bread and butter, not because of any attront or indignity that they have offered to him, but because they refuse to allow the Murphy outfit to bind them with shackles, ball, and chain.

The list of men discharged is as follows: The list of men discharged is as follows:
Thomas J. Reilly, an elevator conductor,
who was appointed ten years age by Mr.
Cleveland, who is an Alderman in this city,
and who refused to surrender his identity to
the Murphy combination; Robert Nixon, an elevator man; George Myers, carpenter's helper;
Peter Hughes and Denis Lannigan, cellar men;
Thomas A. Burns, elevator man; Samuel Dowd,
a firemen, and a veteran of the war, and James
Gafiney, a watchman.

s firemen, and a veteran of the war, and James Gailney, a watchman.

The milk in the coccanut is this: The death of Alderman Philip Russ necessitated the election of a successor in the Fifth Ward in this city. Under ordinary circumstances the Manning faction would have had no trouble in filling the vacancy, but the Brady-Murphy faction, ancouraged and assisted by the Governor, purposed to elect its own candidate.

In order to do this, offers of a most tempting character were made to the Manning Aldermen. They were informed that any berths at the disposal of the Superintendent of Public Buildings were at their disposal of the Superintendent of Public Buildings were at their disposal of Arthur Grant, the candidate of the Murphy faction.

Some of the Aldermen yielded to the temptation and fell by the wayside. But the Murphy faction went further. They transferred Mr. Grant to the place that Mr. Russ, as messenger, held in the office of the Superintendent of Public Bulldings. This appointment was indorsed by Gov. Flower, who apparently was not aware at the time that the place was competitive under the civil service law, and is ignorant or indifferent to-day of the fact that Mr. Grant is holding the position in defiance of law.

As an additional precaution against the invasion of Federal patronage, the Democratic leaders purpose to tinker with the charters of a number of cities, in the hope of strengthening their grip. A new charter for Rochester has been introduced in the Senate, and amendments to the charters of Utica and New-York. ne of the Aldermen yielded to the tempta

neen introduced in the Senate, and amendments to the charters of Utica and New-York.

Four new bills have been plunged into the Assembly to annihilate the influence of Mayor Manning in this city. Under them it is purposed to deprive him of the appointment of three Water Commissioners, three Poiles Com-

missioners, three Assessors, and twelve Sobool
Commissioners, to be elected by districts especially formed by the bills.
Additional amendments are coming to
strengthen the machine in Buffalo and Elmira.
Nor is this all. Yesterday Daniel W. Tomlinson, who thad been renominated as a Trustee for the State Institution for the Blind at Batavia, resigned, on the ground that he re-fused to serve with the gang of politicians that

Gov. Flower had nominated.

Mr. Tomlinson is one of the foremost citizens of Batavia. He is a wesithy banker, independent, and his business principles are fixed upon the soundest basis. He believes in conducting the business of the institution on a solid foundation, and condemns the policy that encourages the injection of politics into State institutions. the injection of politics into State institutions. His refusal to serve has produced a sensation in the western part of the State, where the impression is gaining ground that the Murphy faction is disposed to sacrifice any principle or institution in order to make a slight advance at the expense of Mr. Cleveland's friends.

The following editorial in to-day's Argus, written by Mayor James H. Manning, the son of Daniel Manning, Mr. Cleveland's first Secretary of the Treasury, reflects the sentiments of the best element of the Democratic Party in the pending situation in this county.

"The treatment that was accorded to the Democratic Party in the pending situation in this county."

The treatment that was accorded to the Democ

"The treatment that was accorded to the Democracy of Albany County for the five or six years immediately preceding Jan. 1, 1892, accustomed them to look for intrive and more vicious blows from those in the State Capitol, most vooiferous in their professions of Democracy, than they ever had to meet in the open from the Republican Party.

"During those years the fact that an Albany Democrat favored the nomination of Grover Cleveland for the Presidency was deemed sufficient reason for his 'punishment.' This 'punishment' was borne with squanimity, for it was understood that time would bring its sure and rude awakening from the spell which a Quixotic ambitton had east over the Governer of the State at that time, and impelled him to mad and unaccountable acts, inconsistent with Democracy.

and unaccountable acts, inconsistent with Democracy.

"All that 'punishment' has been forgiven and forgotten. Any man has a right to desire to be President and must not be held to a strict accountability for his acts while that mania is upon him. "But since the election of November. 1892 the system of prescription has been renewed in even more undemocratic fashion. The fact that an Albany man holding sposition in the Capitol voted for Grover Cloveland and did what he could to secure his election is now deemed sufficient cause for his removal, and to such lengths has this policy been carried that with a few and steadily dwinding number of honorable exceptions one may safely assume that an Albany employe in the Capitol Build. carried that with a few and steadily dwinding number of honorable exceptions one may satisfy assume that an Albany employe in the Capitol Building woted for Harrison outright, refused to wote for Cleveland, or cast himself a sullen vote for the nominees of the national Democracy while using his tongue to do them misobies.

"We are bound to believe that this state of affairs exists without the knowledge of Gov. Roswell P. Flower. It is respectfully brought to his attention, and to the attention of the Democrate of the State, for surely no one can be so blind as not to see where it will end."

Samaritan Home for the Aged.

The Samaritan Home for the Aged has rounded out twenty-six years of its philanthropic and useful career. Its annual report for the year 1892 shows that while it continues to accomplish a great deal of good, it is in need of aid from the liberally-disposed rich people in this community. Gifts of clothing, partially-worn carpets, and house supplies are solicited. Bits of material for patchwork and yaras for knitting are also very acceptable to the old ladies. At the beginning of last year there were thirty-four old people in this home. On the first of the present month there were thirty-six inmates—nineteen women and soventeen men. During the year two deaths occurred in the institution and four new inmates were admitted. It is the policy of the managers of the home to admit respective of what their occupation in life has been. Work faithfully done is in itself sufficient claim to the hospitality of the institution.

The expenditures of the home for 1892 smounted to \$7.824, and therecelpts were something over \$8,600. The amount of cash on hand Jan. 1, 1893, was \$984.86. The annual St. Valentine's Kettledrum will be held at Sherry's on Saturday, the 11th inst. This entertainment was the chief source of income last year. It netted the home \$3,229. from the liberally-disposed rich people in this the chief source of income last year. It ted the home \$3,229.

The North German Lloyd Steamship Company, in order to accommodate the large travel from Europe to Egypt, and to provide American tourists who desire to reach Palestine and the Nile with comfortable transportation on their well-known steamers, have established a new line between Italy and Egypt, on which line they have piaced their fine and well-ap-pointed steamship Kronprins Fr. Wilhelm to run between Genea, Naples, and Alexandria.

run between Genoa, Naples, and Alexandria, Egypt.

The Kronprinz will sail from Naples on March 3 for Alexandria, affording passengers leaving New-York on zheamship Ems, Feb. 18, for Naples, the opportunity to make connections at Naples for Alexandria. The Kronprinz will again sail on March 23 from Genoa, via Naples, for Alexandria, and passengers leaving New-York on steamship Werra, March 11, and arriving at Genoa March 22, will be able to continue their voyage on the Krenprins.

A CHANCE THIS SESSION.

MR. VILLARD ASKS CHAMBER OF COM-MERCE MEN TO GO TO WASHINGTON. Henry Villard won applause when he told the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon

that the Sherman Silver act might be repealed at the present session of Congress. Mr. Villard's speech followed the reading by Vice President Orr of figures prepared by Becretary George Wilson showing the amount of silver purchased by the Government and the less on these holdings. Mr. Wilson's calculations were as follows:

Then Mr. Villard took the floor.

"I have felt from the first," he said, "that ander the Sherman law, if continued, the silver standard would be sure to come. Before the passage of the law I found a general belief that more currency was needed, and an idea that the bill at least could do no narm. The Chamber will remember that the immediate consequence of the act was a severe tight-money spasm in August, followed by the crash of November

"We all know that public opinion has become enlightened. The tide has turned, and I believe that there is hardly any one in New-York that wants the Sherman act continued on the statute books. I have seen leaders in the Senate and House, on both sides, and I express my conviction that with proper effort the repeal can be secured at this session of Congress. [Applause]

can be secured at this session of Congress. [Applause.]

"But the difficulty is just here. The leaders say: 'You say that the business interests desire the repeal. But it is only within the last few weeks that business men have appeared to be personally interested. You are the first business man that has appeared here on behalf of commercial interests. It is an absolute fact that no personal effort has been made in Washington. My appeal is not to the Chamber of Commerce as a body, but to the members to go to Washington. There can't be too many.

"Missionary work is especially needed in the Senate, and, I don't mean to be offensive, but is is especially needed on the Republican side of that body. In a letter two weeks ago Senator Sherman said that he could secure the repeal if assured of the support of ten Democratic votes. I have furnished him with a list of twelve Senators whose names I was authorized to use, and I now know that the list has been increased to iffeen.

"It would now seem that the Senator is not

ifteen.

"It would now seem that the Senator is not to confident as he was two weeks ago, but I have seen other Republican Senators and I am satisfied that by personal efforts much can be Louis Windmiller told the members of the Lauis Windmiller told the members of the Lauis Windmiller told the members of the Thamber that he had prepared 100,000 copies of a petition for the repeal of the Sherman act and that these could be obtained at his office by business men who wished to circulate them among their correspondents throughout the

OPERA HOUSE PLANS.

MR. WARREN'S SCHEME IS BEING MAILED AND MR. CLEWS MAKES A CHANGE.

George Henry Warren's plan for rehabilitating the Metropolitan Opera House is now being mailed to all the stockholders of the old company, in accordance with directions given at the general stockholders' meeting on Jan. 30. This plan is to organize a new company with \$1,000,000 capital, divided into twenty shares f \$50,000 each. Each of the stockholders will be entitled to a lower-tier box. This plan will leave the upper-tier boxes for rent at each per-

formance.

Fifty performances of grand opera are to be given each season. The house is to be sold whenever so decreed by a majority integest, and the sale is to be imperative as soon as a debt of \$50,000 has been incurred.

There is a suggested modification of the above when he which any present stockholder of the

There is a suggested modification of the above plan, by which any present stockholder of the Metropelitan Opera House can exchange \$18,500 in stock of the old company for \$2,500 in stock of the new company and then be entitled to the free use of one orchestra chair. This is merely a suggestion and does not form a part of the plan at present.

If the whole capital stock of \$1,000,000 is not entirely subscribed for by stockholders of the Metropolitan Opera House on Monday, Feb. 6, then the plan of reorganization will be considered by the Reorganization Committee as having failed, and notices to that effect will be mailed to all subscribers.

talled, and houses to the state of the latter to all subscribers.

Everything appeared to be working well yesserday for the Clews committee of the Metropolitan Opera House stockholders, which has in charge the plan for a reorganization of the company, with a view to buying in the property at the sale on Feb. 14, and again giving grand opera. Henry Clews said that he had received many answors to the letters sent out by the committee, and in but one case had the reply indicated an unwillingness to join in the undertaking.

by the committee, and in our one case and an exply indicated an unwillingness to join in the undertaking.

"In my original plan for the reorganization of the Metrepolitan Opera House," said he, "when I named \$30,000 as the sam to be paid by each subscriber for one of the thirty-four parterre boxes, I had in view putting a mortage of \$800,000 on the property to provide for the balance of the money needed. Now I think a better thing would be for the new company to issue \$1,000,000 5 per cent bonds, having ten years to run, which will easily sell at par, in which event, if the property is bought for \$1,500,000, it will require only \$750,000 in addition to be raised from the stockhelders, which will be equal to \$25,000, in place of \$30,000 as called for, to be paid by each boxholder.

"It will be remembered that under this scheme thirty-four bexholders will be the owners of the entire property, which includes the apartment houses, in place of, as under the old company, seventy-two owners without any ownership in the apartment houses. Therefore, for the \$25,000 paid by each stockholder he gets ample security in the additional property soquired, and, in my judgment, it will prove in the end not only an agreeable undertaking but a profitable investment also."

'I'M NO PAUPER," SAYS GOULD.

HE CLAIMS RESPECTABILITY BUT NO

FINANCIAL ABILITY. "Tem" Gould was examined in supplement ary proceedings yesterday, at the City Hall, on a judgment for \$537 obtained against him by Leon S. Keller, a wholesale liquor dealer. The exdive keeper appeared dressed in such modest garb that his old friends would hardly have recognized him. But after the examination was be gun it only required a few moments to demon-strate that he had lost none of his old-time im-

pudence.

Max Altmeyer, who examined Gould, wanted
to know how he had managed to live since the
dive at Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue
was closed by the murder of Wogan, who posed as the ostensible proprietor.
"I had about \$300 or \$350, and I lived on that," answered the witness.

"A whole year?"
"Yes, with what little I could pick up on the

eutside."
"Was that enough to support you?"
"It had to be. I like to live well, and when
It have the money I am very extravagant. I
have not lived well since Wogan's death, not
anything like the way I did ten years ago."
"You don't look as if you had been starved."
"Well, I may not look it, but I tell you it's
telling on me."

"Well, I may not look it, but I tell you it's telling on me."
"What do you do for a living ?"
"Nothing. I stay around the poolrooms most of the time."
"Oh! then you are leading a 'sporting life ?!"
"Well, I call it a pretty poor sporting life," said Gould in a tone of deep disgust.
"Do you ever bet on the races?"
"I haven't the money. But sometimes I get a good thing, and then I go around and 'tont' it."

"Shout it? Shout it? What do you do that for?" inquired Lawyer Altmeyer in some bewilderment.

"Not shout it," explained Gould, with a pitying shrug, "I' tout' it. 'Tout it,' don't you see? Tip it off, and get a stake from my friends to play it."

He denied with some warmth that he was related to the late Jay Gould. In conclusion, he swore that he only had between \$2.50 and \$2.60 in the world.

"Then," said Mr. Altmeyer, "you want us to believe that you are a pauper."

believe that you are a pauper."
"Ne, Sir, I don't. I'm no pauper. I am a
man of respectability, but not of financial abiltr."

The case was adjourned until Feb. 8.

Applause for Gov. Werts. At the Jersey City Board of Trade's fifth an nual dinner last tight at the Hotel Washington Gov. Werts was the principal speaker and won hearty applause for himself. In the course of his remarks he said that he was elected by the Democratic Party and proposed to obey the behest of his party-so long as it did not con beness of his party—so long as it did not conflict with the public welfare. When it did he
should set the behest of his party aside and
administer his office for the good of the community without any regard for party. He was
heartily applieded.

It had been announced in the course of the
day that Gov. Werts would not approve of the
plan concoted at Trenten on Thursday to practically divest Mayor Wanser of the power of
appointment, vesting it in the Common Council.

Other speeches were made by Mayor Wanser, Joseph A. Dear, ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt of New-York, Gen. Daniel Entterfield, the Rev. E. Esteddard, Lina Brace, Otto Crouse, and Z. K. Fenghava.

TOO MUCH MONEY FOR BEEF GOV. FLOWER WILL INSTITUTE A

REFORM. HE PURPOSES TO HAVE THE INSANE HOSPITALS MAKE MONTHLY ESTI-

NOMINATIONS OF MESSES, BROWN AND REEVES TO BE CONFIRMED. ALBANY, Feb. 2.-An echo of yesterday's strife before Gov. Flower, between the managers of the State Hospital at Peughkeepsie on the one side and the State Commissioners in Lunsey of

the other, was heard before a large audience, which accidentally dropped into the Executive Chamber between 12 and 1 o'clock to-day. The persons directly involved were Gov. Flower and Senators Cantor (Dem., New-York.) Chairman of the Finance Committee, and Parker, (Dem., Albany.) President of the

Poughkeepsie Hospital. The Governor was fresh and jovial, for after yesterday's exciting episodes he went into his gymnasium at the Executive Mansion and knocked his sandbag from its fastenings by a vicious punch.

The spectators included Lieut. Gov. Sheehan

Senators McCarty and McCarren of Kings, Cog-

geshall of Oneida, half a dozen members of Assembly, and a dozen newspaper reporters. Gov. Flower was earnestly impressing the two Senators who were before him with the irregularity of the methods at the State Asylum at Poughkeepsie, and he emphasized his remarks by striking his desk with his fist and at inter-

by striking his desk with his fist and at intervals bringing his hands together with a resounding slap. At the end of the interview the
Governor said:

"Senator Parker informs me that his reason
for objecting to the confirmation of the nominations of Lunacy Commissioners Brown and
Reeves was that under the law their successors
could not be appointed until their terms of office
expired. But I showed him in a few minutes
that under the law passed last year the Governor is empowered to send such nominations
in at any time.

"Now," said the Governor, "I propose to
send in a law to the Legislature after the Senate

ernor is empowered to send such nominations in at any time.

"Now" said the Governor, "I propose to send in a law to the Legislature after the Senate takes action upon these nominations either one way or another, providing that the different hospitals in the State shall report monthly to the State Commissioners in Lunacy an estimate of the cost of the articles they require during the month, upon the same plan which now prevails in the State prisons pay only 5 cents a pound for their beef from Armour, while the Poughkeepsie hospital charges as high as 9½ cents."

"Do you think the result of yesterday's proceedings will produce any effect upon the management of the different institutions?"

"I should not be surprised if it did. Yes, I believe it will. In fact, I know it will," observed the Governor with a knowing glance. He said the managers of the institution were all business men, and, knowingly, would not permit the slightest irregularity; but very often they trusted too much to the stewards.

In the meantime, Lieut. Gov. Sheehan and Senator Cantor predict that the nominations of Messrs. Brown and Reeves will be confirmed by the Senate next week.

To ABOLISH THE USURY LAW.

TO ABOLISH THE USURY LAW. An attempt will be made to abolish the usur; law by a bill, which was introduced in the As

sembly by John Cooney. (Dem., Kings,) which "Where there is no agreement for a different rate, the interest of money shall be at the rate of \$6 for each \$100 for a year; but it shall be lawful to pay, reserve, or contract for any rate of interest or of discount, but no greater rate than that before menioned shall be recovered in any action, unless the agreement to pay such greater rate is in writing."

APPROPRIATION BILL IN. For the first time in twenty-five years the Appropriation bill was reported to the Assembly on the 2d day of February. Naturally Speaker

This is no curtailment in the per capita sum allowed, but the reduction has been made possiole because it has been found that the numbe to be provided for is considerably less than the number reported last year. TO CHANGE THE INHERITANCE LAWS. Senator Smith (Rep., Madison,) has introduced a bill to amend the collateral inheritance

laws. It provides that County Treasurers and the New-York City Controller shall retain out of money collected by them under the inheritance tax laws 5 per cent, of the first \$10,000, 2 per cent, on everything above \$10,000 and below \$50,000, and 1 per cent, on all above \$50,000. METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.

The Senate has passed the bill of Mr. Plunkitt (Dem., New-York,) providing that the Metropolitan Museum of Art shall be open five days in the week.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF SALOONS. The Sunday saloon-opening matter received a faint boom in the House when Assemblyman Kempner (Dem., New-York,) dropped into the box a bill to submit to the people at the next general election the question whether saloons shall be allowed to open their doors after 1 o'clock on allowed to open their doors after 1 o'clock on Sunday in the City of New-York. If the people decide in the affirmative the Corporation Coun-sel is to report a bill to the next Legislature which shall permit such opening. Mr. Kempner made a mild protest against the Speaker's ruling which sent his "anti-pull" bill to the Citles Committee. Mr. Kempner contended that it belonged to the Judiciary Committee, but he failed to convince the House.

ASSEMBLY BILLS INTRODUCED. Among the bills introduced in the Assembly were the following:

were the following:

By Mr. Farquhar, (Dem., New-York)—To correct
an omission in the ballot-reform law by inserting
the clause that political parties that poll 1 per cent,
of the entire vote cast in the State shall be entitled
to make nominations.

By Mr. Clahan, (Dem., Erie)—Making the State
liable for all damages resulting from the killing of
Michael Broderiot by the National Guard at Buffaio
last August during the switchmen's sirke, and
leaving the question of damages to be determined by
the Board of Claims.

By Mr. Siretus, (Dem., Kings)—Increasing the
number of Detective Sergeants at Police Headquarters, Brooklyn, from eight to sixteen; the McCarty
senate bill.

Senate bill.

By Mr. Griffin, (Rep., Delaware)—Appropriating \$5,000 for a fish hatchery in Middletown. MR. HENNESSY HOLDS THE FORT. A lively disturbance occurred before the As

sembly Committee on Judiciary this afternoon during the consideration of the bill of Mr. Hennessy (Dem., Kings,) to permit clubs to hold \$1,000,000 in real estate and \$250,000 of personal property.

Mr. Hennessy accused Messra. Webster (Dem. New-York,) and Malby (Rep., St. Lawrence,) of a breach of faith, and charged them with false-

a breach of faith, and charged them with false-hood in trying to defeat his bill by misrepre-senting its purpose.

Mr. Webster resented this imputation and declared the Assembly was never formed for boyish legislation. For fifteen minutes he and Mr. Hennessy exchanged the compliments of the season, the latter complaining that, as a new member, he had not been properly treated, the former declaring he had been treated ac-cording to his deserts.

TO REGULATE POLICE JUSTICES. Assemblyman Conkling of Glens Falls introluced a bill which practically repeals the law which Police Justice Grady of New-York had which Police Justice Grady of New-York had passed a year or so ago allowing Police Justices in New-York City to practice law.

The bill provides that no Police Justice in New-York City "shall be gngaged or interested in any pursuit connected with the administration of justice, but shall devote his whole time and capacity so far as the public welfare demands to the duties of his said offices."

TO IMPROVE THE CANALS. Senator Endres introduced the Canal Impovement bill. It provided that the Superintendent of Public Works shall be authorized to deepen the Eric Canal to seven feet at important points, rebuild and repair weirs and oulverts. clean out the Rocky Rift feeder, make improve ments in the Champiain and Oswego Canals, rebuild Lock 76 on the Black River Canal, improve the Erie Basin and Black Rock Harbor, rove the Erie Basin and Black Rock Marbor, implete the stone dam across the Mohawk at ittle Falls, repair the Little Falls feeder, clear p the dead wood from the lands overflowed by ie building of the Stillwater dam on Beaver iver, repair the Liverpool State ditch, change accourse of Butternut Creek at De Witt, and wake appared legengages. o make general improvements.

The Superintendent is directed to conduct with all reasonable dispatch experiments to determine whether electricity can be applied

effectively as a motive power on the canals, and to report to the Legislature in 1894.

The appropriations are: For lengthening Rrie Canal Lock 19, \$38,000; for deepening and repairing Eric Canal, \$50,000; for improving Champiain Canal, \$50,000; for improving Champiain Canal, \$10,000; for improving Oswego Canal, \$10,000; for repulliding Lock 76, Black River Canal, \$17,000; for the Eric Basin and Black Rock Harber, \$30,000; for repairs at Little Falls, \$4,000; for clearing ground at Stillwater, \$5,000; for the Liverpool Ditch, \$5,000; for Butternut Creek, \$9,000; for ditching, &a., \$20,000; for clearing ground at Stillwater, \$5,000; for Butternut Creek, \$9,000; for ditching, &a., \$20,000; for Officials Corroborate Lillie Officials Corroborate Lillie MATES TO THE COMMISSION-THE

NEW RULES FOR BARBERS.

THEY MUST NOW WORK UNTIL 6-0'CLOCK ON SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS.

A war of revolution is at present creating no little agitation among the barbers of this city. The hours of service at all first-class hairdress ing and shaving places, generally connected with the principal hotels of the city, have been for years from 7 o'cleck in the morning till 8 'clock in the evening on week days. On Sundays and holidays is has been the custom of the proprietors to close their places at 1 o'clock P. f., and nominally to admit no customers after that hour. This was the rule, at least, in what is known

as the Tenderloin district of the town, including the barbers' shops in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the Hoffman House, the Albemarie, the St. James, the Gilsey House, the Grand Hotel, the Imperial, Holland, Victoria. Mariboro, Brunswick, Vendome, St. Cloud, and Metropole. There was until recently a Boss Barbere' Protective Union Association, which agreed upon these rules. Some months ago, however, these rules received a severe shock by the announcement of a prominent tonsorial establishment on Broadway, near Thirty-third Street, that it would keep open for business on Bundays and holidays until 6 o'clock P. M. It was not a long time before the regular shops in the betels closing at 1 o'clock perceived a falling-off in their custom. They found that many of their patrons who were in the habit of sitting up later than usual Saturday nights and on holiday eves no longer appeared, as formerly, before 1 o'clock for their shampoos and shaves. An investigation followed, and it was discovered that the shop of the new departure barber was crowded Hoffman House, the Albemarle, the St. James, tion followed, and it was discovered that the shop of the new departure barber was crowded with people whe had slept till past the hour of noon, knowing that they could be shaved at any time during the afternoon of Sunday, as upon any other day.

When this was discovered several of the regu-

When this was discovered several of the regulars felt aggrieved, and determined on counteraction as a measure of self protection in the way of retaining their customers. The proprietor of the Glisey House barbers shop took the lead, and issued a proclamation to the public that he would keep open till 6 o'clock on Sundays and all legal holidays. He was speedily followed by the Grand Hotel and others.

To a New-York Times reporter Mr. Strauss of To a New-York Times reporter Mr. Strauss of the Glissy House establishment said yesterday that he had stood the thing as long as he could. He had missed some of his best outstomers on Sundays, and found that they had gone over to the enemy because they could not get in at his place during Sunday afternoon. In extending his time of closing he believed that he would soon win them back. As to keeping his men on duty he had arranged that they should take half a day off at apouher time.

soon win them back. As to keeping his men on duty he had arranged that they should take half a day off at another time.

The "enemy" was seen by THE Times's reporter and said that he found the largest number of people desiring the services of his barbers congregated at his place at about the hour of closing (1 o'clock.) He had at first extended the time a few minutes; then, after a while, to one hour. Finally, as the volume did not decrease, but rather the reverse, he decided, on consultation with his help, to extend the time to 6 o'clock. It was merely a question of demand and supply with him, and he proposed to make the best of the situation in which he found himself—namely, to supply the demand to the best of his ability. He found no difficulty in getting men to work during the extra time, provided they could be let off at other times when they so wished.

"It is not such a new departure, this keeping open all day on Sundays," continued the innovator, so-called. "There are several barber's establishments in the city—on the east side—where the doors are never closed. They keep open all night as well as all day, on Sundays and holidays as well. These places find good business, presumably, otherwise they would not keep open."

A journeyman barber, employed in one of the

on the 2d day of February. Naturally Speaker Sulzer and Leader Quigley of the majority are proud of this achievement.

The bill is drawn up in accordance with the Controller's report. It has not been footed up, but it will not vary materially from the report, which called for \$9,253,906.67, as very few items have been changed. There is no provision made in this bill, as there was in the last, for the Second Division of the Court of Appeals, a saving of \$97,700. The Judges now take their places again on the Supreme Court bench, and there is required for their salarles an appropriation of \$50,400. There is an appropriation for the Western House of Refuge for Women, not in last year's bill, of \$30,000. There is also an item of \$25,.000 for fee libraries, otherwise provided for in last year's appropriation, but it has been decided that the money for this purpose should not be included in this bill.

The appropriation for deaf-mutes is \$42,500, and for the blind \$5,000 less than last year. This is no cursuilment in the per capita sum allowed but the reduction has been made possio'clock—our alleged time of closing. So when we get away from the shop it is nearer 9 than 8 o'clock. It would make matters better if we didn't have so much shaving to de. My specialty is hair cutting, and I hate to shave a man. Every gentleman ought to shave himself every morning, just the same as he washes his face and hands. Then we would have all our Sundays and holidays to ourselves. I don't believe this new Sunday and holiday rule will go down. The first thing you know there will be a barbers' strike for more wages and fewer hours."

MANHATTAN LIFE'S NEW HOME.

IT IS EXPECTED TO BE COMPLETED MAY 1, 1894.

According to the plans of the architects, the Manhattan Life Insurance Company will be at home May 1, 1894, in one of the handsomest buildings ever put up in this city. It will stand on the ground now occupied by 64, 66, and 68 Broadway, and will extend back to New Street. Plans for it were filed with the Building Department yesterday.

It is expected to cost at the lowest estimate \$950,000, and the cost may run up to a million. It will be sixteen steries high on Broadway and seventeen on New Street. The dome will be 350 feet high.

The architects are Kimball & Thompso They said yesterday that although it had not been definitely decided as to the material that would be used, granite would probably compose

the front and terra-cotta the rear. The frontage of the building will be 67 feet, the rear 66 feet, and is will be 125 feet deep. The foundation will go down to bed rock, and the foundation walls will, in consequence, be 54 feet deep. The foundation will be dug out on the pneumatic eatsson principle, as the piers of the Brocklyn Bridge were built.

The interior of the building will be of marble, and there will be a large court on the south side which will give pienty of light. The first five floors will be set apart for offices, and the rooms and offices of the Manhattan Life Itsurance Company will be on the sixth and seventh floors.

ance Company will be on the sixth and seventh floors.

On the top of the building will be a tower which will contain two floors. It will be about 25 or 30 feet square. One of the floors will be used as a directors' room, and the other will be set apart for the dining room of the company. As do many large insurance companies, the Manhattan gives a daily luncheon to its employes. The dining room will overlook the top of Trinity Church steeple.

There will be five hydraulic and two electric elevators in the building. The electric elevators will be for the use of the company only. The vaults will be in the basement floor. The building will be fire-proof throughout, and will be fitted with every improvement. The work of construction will probably begin March 1.

Mr. William C. Frazee, the Secretary of the Insurance Company, said yesterday that it was not intended to spend money recklessly, but that the company proposed to put up a fine building and no money would be spared to make it complete in every particular.

it complete in every particular.
"It will be," said he, "an ernament to the city. The style will be that of the Italian Re-

The Typhus Fever Record. The official record of typhus fever to date from Nov. 30 last was, at 6 P. M. yesterday 223 cases, 64 deaths, 78 discharges, 92 "suspeets." (not including those of the Departmen of Charities and Correction.) and 81 patients in the camp on North Brother Island. The num-

ber of patients is really 70, as 11 of them are convalescent and ready to leave.

These deaths occurred yesterday:
Walter Johnson, forty-eight years old: taken from the Oak Street Station House on Jan. Sl.
Henry Weiner, sixty-three years old: taken from the workhouse Jan. 29.
John Launon, wenty-sight years old: taken from the workhouse Jan. 29. the workhouse Jan. 29.

John Lannon, twenty-eight years old; taken from the Olive Tree Inn, East Twenty-third Street, Jan. 27.

Francisco Pasqua, thirty years old; taken from 46 Mulberry Street on Jan. 29.

The new cases yesterday were: Samuel Sanberg; taken from 204 Eldridge Street. A. Alexander, twenty-one years old, no home; aken from Chambers Street Hospital. Harry Ackerman, a young laborer, who was ailing at 29 Bowery, was placed under observa-tion at the Willard Parker Hospital.

Meeting of State Medical Society.

The New-York State Medical Society will meet in Albany next Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, and special arrangements have been made with the railroads for the transportation of delegates and visiting members. A special train for delegates from New-York, Kings, and Richmond Counties will leave the Grand Cen-tral Station at 3:30 o'clock Menday afternoon,

CLIFTON'S STATEMENTS REGARDING PAYING GARDNER MARKED BILLS.

In the trial of Charles W. Gardner, chief detective of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, better known as Dr. Parkhurst's society, for attempted blackmail, in the Court of Gen eral Sessions, the court sat until mearly o'clock last night, when the prosecution rested It was the fourth day of the trial.

Just before adjournment there was a most unusual scene for a courtroom. A cab driver named Smith was on the stand. He was asked to identify Gardner, who sat between lawyers W. Travers Jerome and John W. Goff, his coun-"Stand up," said Recorder Smyth to Gardner. "Bit down," said Lawyer Goff to Gardner, who was haif way out of his chair in obedience

to the order of the court, but who settled back again when Mr. Goff spoke. "Gardner, stand up," ordered the Recorder

"Gardner, sit down," shouted Mr. Goff. "Your Honor," cried Mr. Goff, with flushed ace, "this prisoner cannot be made to stand up for identification. It is a violation of his constitutional rights. He will sit down unless your Honor directs that this prisoner be made o stand up by force." Three court officers stood behind Gardner's

hair. The Recorder looked very angry. Mr. Goff looked defiant. Gardner had a sickly smil on his face as though he had some fear of what "The prisoner will be made to stand up for "The prisoner will be made to stand up for identification," said the Recorder.

The court officers lifted Gardner up and he was identified.
"Now," said Mr. Goff, "we move your Honor that you will discharge this jury from the further consideration of this case, because the prisoner's constitutional rights have been violated."

prisoner's constitutional rights have been violated."

"I have been fourteen years on the bench of this court," answered the Recorder, quietly, and a much longer time at the bar, and this is the first time in my experience that I ever knew a metion of this sort to be made. Nor have I ever seen any motion of this sort referred to in a book of law, and I am utterly at a loss to know why the counsel for the prisoner in this case, who have had three years of experience in this court to my knowledge, should make such a motion. The motion is dismissed."

"I except to your remarks," said Mr. Goff hotly, "so far as they apply to the law, and I except to what you had to say generally on the ground that your tone was unjustifiable and that your words implied a rebuke."

"Your exceptions will be allowed," answered the Recorder drily. "Now, let us get on with the public business."
So ended the most exciting incident that has marked the trial of this interesting case.
The courtroom was crowded yesterday, as usual. Hundreds of people who tried to get admission could not do so. The only witnesses allowed in the court were Acting Chief Inspector of Police McLaughlin, the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, and the witness who was called en to testify.

There was a story around the courtroom.

or of Police McLaughlin, the Roy. Dr. Parkhurst, and the witness who was called on to teatify.

There was a story around the courtroom, which was also heard at Police Headquarters, that the Parkhurst society had appointed another chief detective in the place of the accused Gardner. His name was said to be Capt. Wishart. Who he is nobody seemed to know, and no information could be secured on that point from Dr. Parkhurst.

Lillie Clifton, the principal witness against Gardner, wont to the witness chair to have her cross-examination continued shortly after 11 o'clock. There was so much other business before the court, however, that it was 11:45 o'clock before Recorder Smyth told Mr. Jerome of counsel for the defense that he could proceed. The witness was as caim and collected as she had been during her long ordeal on the stand the day before. Mr. Jerome had not succeeded by all the tricks of cross-questioning in once disturbing her self-possession nor in materially weakening her direct testimony.

Lawyer Jerome asked that all the evidence given by Lillie Clifton bearing on transactions prior to Nov. 20 should be stricken from the record. This motion was denied. The witness then repeated her testimony as to how she had, on Oct. 16, called on Gardner at his boarding place, according to arrangement; how Gardner had told her it was about time she came, as all the disorderly houses on West Fifty-third Street were about to be pulled; how she had given him \$50 under a promise from him that her house would be protected, and had promised to give him the same amount on the 16th of each month. She said that after she had given him this money he got a bottle of wine from the wardrobe and they drank it.

"Was your mind just as clear as regards all those incidents when you testified in this case in the police court as it is now?" asked Mr. Jerome.

"No," she answered, "for I was very much excited then because of all I had gone through

those incidents when you testified in this case in the police court as it is now?" asked Mr. Jerome.

"No," she answered, "for I was very much excited then because of all I had gone through. I had never been before a court before in my life. There are some inaccuracies in that police court testimony, though I cannot tell whether the mistakes were mine or not, as I was very much flurried. I was shouted at and bull-dozed and saked insulting questions by that man behind you (indicating Frank Moss, the counsel for Dr. Parkhurst's society,) and by abother one like him, who shook their fingers and fists in my face close to my nose."

Mr. Jerome kept at the witness on the accuracy of her testimony in the police court.

"If you will ask me questions regarding evidence I have given here I shall be much obliged to you," she snapped out.

Mr. Jerome persisted, but got little for his trouble. Then he began to ask her about her relations to the police.

"Were you acting in concert with the police when, on Oct. 16, you paid Gardner that \$501" she was asked.

"I was in one way, but not in another" she

he was asked.
"I was in one way, but not in another," she answered.
"Were you willing to be blackmalled?"
"Yes, Sir, for I wanted the protection which Gardner said he could give me."
"And you were willing to pay \$50 a month for it?"
"That struck me as about the proper amount."

"That struck me as about the proper amount."

"And you then had no idea of entrapping Gardner or his wife!"

"I had no such thought."

The witness was made to go over the whole ground—how she had called on Capt. Devery, how he had told her to make another payment to Gardnar, though he said that she was being blackmailed and would not be allowed to do ousiness in her Fifty-third Street establishment; and she was made to detail again all her meetings with Gardner, especially her cab drives and wine drinking with him.

"Mr. Gardner gave me plenty of opportunities to meet him and drink wine with him," she volunteered, with a smile.

"And jou accepted his invitations and drank the wine of the man whom you were trying to entrap!" asked Mr. Jerome with fine sarosam.

"Yes," she answered, with another smile, "and enjoyed it too."

She then went on to testify that on the trip in a cab up the road with Gardner, when they were together about eight hours, they stopped for their twelfth quart of wine at Duffy's place, Third Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street. There Gardner paid the proprietor \$50 which the proprietor said he owed him.

The witness was asked about the marked string of beads which she gave to Mrs. Gardner as a part of the scheme to entrap the husband by showing that he would accept anything that

string of besids which she gave to Mrs. Gardner as a part of the scheme to entrap the husband by showing that he would accept anything that was offered to him. She indignantly denied that, in her dealings with Mrs. Gardner, when Mrs. Gardner had told her of her unhappiness and she had told Mrs. Gardner of the luxury in which she lived, she had any idea of tempting Mrs. Gardner. Mrs. Gardner.
"I believe." she declared, "that Mrs. Gardner never understood what my position in life was until after the arrest of her husband." Again the witness got excited when Mr. Jerome asked her if she had not bought property in this city in the name of Jack Dooley, a man she had previously declared she did not know.

erty in this city in the name of Jack Dooley, a man she had previously declared she did not know.

"No man ever got a dollar of my money, you can bet," she said.

Mr. Jerome sent out a messenger to bring in Jack Dooley, but neither the messenger nor Dooley appeared.

The questioning was then directed to her visits to Capt Devery, and she again told of the \$150 in marked bills which the Captain gave her, and which she gave to Gardner just before he was arrested.

"What was supposed to become of that \$150, if Gardner did not some out of the house with it?" she was asked.

"I suppose the \$150 would have been lost," she answered, "but I had nothing to do with that. I was not told to get him to come out of his house with me. I was sure that he would, for he always did."

She went on to tell again about the arrest of Gardner. She told how he dropped the \$100 of marked bills which he had brought out with him, and how Detective Sergeant Crowley ordered him to pick them up. She said she did not hear Crowley call to Devery as he arrested Gardner. Mr. Jerome read her police court testimony to show that she had then testified that she had heard Crowley so call.

"If I said anything like that," she said, "I should be sent to some asylum. I must have been out of my senses." should be sent to some asylum. I must have been out of my senses."
"Had you been drinking when you gave that testimony?" asked Mr. Jerome.

testimony?" asked Mr. Jerome.
"Not a drop," she answered.
"What deprived you of your senses, then?"
"The rudeness of the brute before whom I was obliged to go was enough to deprive any ordinary woman of her senses," she answered.
Lille Clifton was then permitted to retire.
Detective Sergeant Crowley of the Central Office took the stand after Lillie Clifton. He

Whenever

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told of how he went to Lillie Clifton and in-formed her that all was ready for her to go and see Gardner with the marked bills. She drove to Gardner's rooms in Lexington Avenue. The witness and Police Captain Devery steed across the street. After more than an hour and a haif Gardner and the woman Clifton came out and

witness and Police Captain Devery shood across the street. After more than an hour and a haif Gardner and the woman Clifton came out and took a cab.

The witness and Capt. Devery followed the cab, finally stopped it, and arrested Gardner. Gardner took something out of his pocket and dropped it.

"I told him to pick it up," said the witness, "but he refused. Then I picked it up. It was \$100 of the bills which Capt. Devery had marked. I took the prisoner to Police Headquarters."

The witness also told of going to Gardner's rooms the next morning with Lillie Clifton and Inspector McLaughlin, and of finding the other \$50 in marked bills in the work basket. The presents which Gardner had allowed Lillie Clifton to give to his wife wore also found.

Capt. Devery's direct testimony was merely a reiteration of that of Lillie Clifton in regard to her visits to him, his marking of the bills, and Gardner's capture. His cross-examination by Mr. Goff was long and tedious, every effort being made to impeach his credibility.

The Captain was made to acknowledge that before he became a policeman he was a bartender for his uncle, stephen Geoghegan. Mr. Goff made a point of the fact that Capt. Devery had been arrested and indicted for assaulting and attempting to kill his uncle. He did not press that point.

The Captain denied having been indicted. When the cross-examination was finished Dietrict Attorney Wellman referred to that indictment again. He showed that nineteen years ago, when the Captain was seventeen years ago, when the Captain was seventeen years ago, when the Captain was seventeen years ago, when the captain to tell the story. The Captain said that he found his uncle beating his father, as the result of a family quarrel, and he pitched into his uncle. He was arrested and taken to a police court, but he never heard anything more of the case. Nobody was seriously hurt.

It was at this point that Recorder Smyth an enunced that he would sit at night and sent the

anything more of the case. Nobody was seriously burt.

It was at this point that Recorder Smyth anneunced that he would sit at night and sent the jury out for dinner. Court was called again at 7:15 o'clock, and Smith, the cabman employed by Ryerson & Brown, who drove the cab in which were Lillie Clifton and Gardner when the latter was arrested, took the stand. He simply told of being engaged by Lillie Clifton to drive her to Gardner's house, of waiting for her nearly two hours, and then of driving her and Gardner to the place where Gardner was arrested. He saw Gardner drop the \$100 in marked bills. It was when he was called upon to identify Gardner that Mr. Goff declared that his client should not stand up unless he was made to do so by force. made to do so by force.

"Had you any previous instructions in this business?" asked Mr. Jerome of Smith.

"No Sir, no more than God above me," was

the answer.
"What is that ?" asked Mr. Jerome.
"No more than the man above me," answered the cobby.

"Did you not hear Lillie Clifton say, as she left this courtroom to-day, that she had sworn like—, but that she had not been raked down?"

down?" No. I did not." was the answer. "She simply bowed and said good-day to me."

Then Inspector McLaughlin took the stand and repeated the story of the marked bills and the arrest. On cross-examination, Mr. Jerome referred to the Inspector's Captaincy of the Tenderioin precinct. He asked the witness whether he did not know that certain notorious houses of disreputable character and certain great gambling houses, naming them, were run ning in that precinct when he was its Captain. "I knew that there were reputed to be such

ning in that precinct when he was its Captain.

"I knew that there were reputed to be such places," answered the Inspector.

"Well, Mr. Inspector," said Mr. Jereme, "I respect you. You are the first honest policeman I have ever seen in that chair. I have had Inspector Williams sit there again and again and tell me that the very places I have just asked you about did not exist to his knowledge."

It was 8:30 o'clock when Inspector McLaughlin was through, and the prosecution announced its case closed. Recorder Smyth said that he would sit until 10 o'clock.

"Does your Honor insist that we should go on now!" asked Mr. Goff.

"I do," answered the Recorder. "To-morrow is the last day of the term. I have about twenty sentences to pronounce to-morrow morning. Many of these jurors, too, have been here longer than the law calls upon them to attend. This case must be finished. Monday I have a motion in the Harris murder case which I am anxious to hear."

"We ask not to proceed to-night," said Mr. Goff. "The interests of our client demand that we should not. We firmly but respectfully say to your Honor that we are unable to go on. Few men have the physically unable to go on."

"Then," said the Recorder, "we will adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, and we will sit through until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, and we will sit through until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, and we will sit through until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, and we will sit through until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, and we will sit through until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, and we will sit through until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, and we will sit through until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, and we will sit through until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, and we will sit through until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, and we will sit through until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, and we will sit through until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

MR. CAMPBELL SARCASTIC.

PROTESTANTISM THE PARENT OF PUB-

LIC EDUCATION. "Protestantism and Public Education" was the subject considered by the Baptist Social Union last night after its dinner at Jaeger's Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.

The first speaker was the Rev. J. L. Campbell pastor of the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church. Dr. Campbell spoke with sarcasm of a Papal legate presuming to come to this country who could not speak a word of English, and having the audacity to tell Americans how to educate their children. "And a bachelor at that," said some one in

the audience. Protestantism, Dr. Campbell declared, was the parent of modern public education. That sprang from the nature of Protestantism. The koman Catholic Church did not want to educate the masses lest they might do some thinking for themselves. The Protestant position was directly the opposite, and what the Protestant Church wanted was a people intelligent enough to rule the country wisely.

The Rev. Dr. David G. Wylle of the Scotch Presbyterian Church also made an address, in which he declared that Protestantism and education went hand in hand. sprang from the nature of Protestantism. cation went hand in hand.

How They Got Rid of Jimmy. It looks as though little Jimmy Tucker had been abandoned by his parents. Jimmy is five years old, and is now in the Jersey City Hospital. Two or three months ago his parents moved from Brooklyn into the Greenville secmoved from Brooklyn into the Greenvine sec-tion of Jersey City. They had scarcely got their home in order before a firm from which their furniture had been bought on installments sent wagons to the house and had it all earted away. Then their landlord dispossessed them. They were homeless, but little Jimmy was slok at the time, and this afforded a pretext for an application to the hospital for shelter for him. Jimmy was taken there. He is well now, but neither father nor mother

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—The opening of the tour of the Kendals in this country next season has been fixed for Oct. 9 at the Star Theatre in this city. They will visit a number of cities not heretofore included in their tours, going as far north as St. Paul and as far south as New-Orleans, with a California and Oregon season in prospect. As heretofore, the management of the Kentals will be under the personal direction of Daniel Frohman.

-E. H. Sethern will be in New-York again week after next, when he will appear at the Harlem Opera-House in "Captain Lettarblair." He will not be seen here after that until he opens his annual Summer season at the Lyceum in August, when he wi present his new play founded on the career of Riol ard Brinsley Sheridan.

ard Brinsley Sheridan.

—Miss Jeannotts St. Henry has been engaged by the De Wolf Hopper Opera Company for the new opera, "Panjandrum," which is to be presented at the Broadway Theatre on May 1. This will make the cast the same in every respect with that which first presented "Wang" at the same theatre. —"Americans Abroad" will be continued at the Lyceum throughout this month and March, after which a new comedy will be produced for a few performances only, owing to the early opening of the company's Chicago engagement, which begins April 17.

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IN THE SOCIAL WORLD. -Mr. and Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod of 4 Washington Square North entertained the Thursday Evening Club last night. A beautifully-appointed stage had been erected across the inner drawing room, from which Mrs. Jarley introduced her wax works. Mrs. Jarley had an able assistant in an active maiden, supposed to represent Little Nell of "Old Curiosity Shop" fame. When the chairs had been cleared away Mrs. Tod received many congratulations for the admirable entertainment. Among the members of the club present were Mrs. C. A. Post, William H. J. Graham, Mrs. Frederic R. Jones, Miss Beatrix Jones, Miss Griswold, H. E. Howland, Chandler Robbins, Mrs. A. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Beaman, Mr. and Mrs. S. V. R. Cruger, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dana, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dodge, Mrs. Henry Draper, Miss Amy Townsend, Mrs. Kilbourne Roosevelt, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. W. . Rainsford, Miss Newbold, Dr. and Mrs. Francis Kinnicutt, Mr. and Mrs. Benton Harrison, Peter Marié, Miss S. Furniss, S. Nicholson Kane, Miss Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Kissell, Dr. and Mrs.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Lawrence Perkins. -Among the ladies who gave at-home receptions resterday were Mrs. Richard P. Lounsbery of 12 East Thirty-fifth Street, Mrs. Lorillard, Mrs. William H. Weeks and Miss Weeks of 789 Madison Avenue, Mrs. George W. Holland at the Windsor Hotel, Mrs. J. K. Hayward of 6 East Fifty-eighth Street, Mrs. Henry T. Akin and Miss Akin, Mrs. Wesley Smith of 24 West Thirtieth Street, Mrs. Walter H. Lewis of 11 East Thirty-fifth Street, Mrs. Clarence 3. Day and Miss Stockwell of 420 Madison Avenue, Mrs. A. D. Juilliard of West Fifty-seventh Street. Mrs. J. H. Wainwright of 22 West Forty-sixth Street, Mrs. William Bloodgood, Mrs. Bryan L. Kennelly of 139 West Ninety-fifth Street, Mrs. Henry D. Babcock, and Mrs. Reuben Howes of 66 West

Tenth Street.

-J. Charles Arter, the artist, will give an afteracon reception, with music, in the studio of Francis Fischer Powers in the Carnegio Music Hall to-morrow. The reception will be en after 2 o'clock. -Mrs. Hayden of 106 Fifth Avenue, Mrs. William

et 224 West Seventy-second Street all gave dinner parties last evening. -Mrs. William Parker Colgate of 365 Manhattan

-A luncheon was given yesterday by Mrs. C. R. Van Benthuysen of 180 West Seventy-fourth Street. The table decorations were in yellow.

SCRANTON, Penn., Feb. 2 .- All the mines of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company in the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys, employing about 13,060 persons, were te-day pur upon eight hours per day.

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Valentine Mott, Prof. and Mrs. C. F. Chandler, and

-The concert to be given as a compliment to Miss Lizzie Berg on the morning of Feb. 8 will take place in the Madison Square Theatre, Twenty-fourth Street near Broadway, instead of at the Garden Theatre, as previously announced.

Rockefeller of 689 Fifth Avenue, and Mrs. Ormiston

venue will be at home from 3 till 6 Feb. 9, assisted by Mrs. Orlando Johnson, Miss Reves, and Miss

Mines Put on the Eight-Hour Plan.

NO TREATY INTERPOSES

erchandise from one "port" in the United Sta

THE PRESIDENT'S CONCLUSIONS.

The following are the conclusions at which I have

The following are the conclusions at which I have arrived:

First—That Article XXIX, of the Treaty of Washington has been abrogated.

Secona—That even it this article were in force, there is no law in force to execute it.

Thirt—That when in force the treaty imposed no obligation upon the United States to use the concessions as to transit made by Canada and no limitation upon the powers of the United States in dealing with merchandise imported for the use of our citizens through Canadian ports or passing from one place in the United States to another through Canada upon the arrival of such merchandise at our border.

der.

Fourth—That, therefore, treaty or no treaty, the question of sealing cars containing such merchandise, and the treatment of such sealed cars when they cross our border is, and always has been, one to be settled by our laws according to our convenience and our interests as we new sea them.

-That such a practice is inconsistent with

STRANGE STORY ABOUT KESSLER

HOW HE MAY HAVE BEEN LED TO SHOOT

A story is current at Police Headquarters

about Anton Kessler, the Austrian cook, who

on Wednesday afternoon shot Mrs. Katle Jaeger at her home, 510 East Eighty-eighth

Street. Kessler is well known to some of the

newspaper men at Police Headquarters, whom he has annoyed by his crazy talk about the

woman with whom he was infatuated, whom he

The story goes that Kessler came around to

Police Headquarters on Tuesday, and spoke in-

coherently about his Katie, without whom he

said he could not live.
"What shall I do?" he said

HE WAS CHARGED WITH HAVING HAND IN THE HOMESTEAD POISONING.

Robert J. Beatty, charged with being an accom-

plice in the Homestead poisoning cases, brought

in a verdict at 11:15 o'clock this morning of

guilty on all the six indictments. The jury was

When court opened this morning Judge Stowe

delivered his charge in an impartial manner.

He incorporated much of the evidence in his

charge.

The sudden conviction of Beatty was a sur-

The sudden conviction of Beatty was a surprise to the attorneys, but, as the jury had all night to sleep on the case, the short time of the deliberations may be accounted for. The prosecution was naturally pleased. Beatty almost broke down, but in a few minutes recovered his self-possession. There was no demonstration in the courtroom when the verdict was announced. The defendant was locked up again in default of \$10,000 bail.

At the conclusion of the pelsoning case, Jack Clifford, one of the leaders in the great Homestead strike, was placed on trial on a charge of murder.

Cocaine a Cause for Divorce.

Brooklyn "Citizen" Almanac.

leaged, contains a large amount of statistics and

general information, which makes it valuable

as a book of reference. Its compilation of mat-

out only seven minutes.

served by publication.

always called " Katie."

THE CANADIAN TRANSIT LAW SHOULD BE CHANGED.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS ON THE SEALED-CAR QUESTION-UNJUST TO GIVE THE CANADIAN PACIFIC ADVANTAGES OVER OUR OWN RAILROAD LINES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.-After all the predictions that have been made about the Presi dent's message on Canadian Pacific competition and the Consular sealing privilege, the outcome, as conveyed in the communication to Congress late this afternoon, will probably be disappointing to those who looked for something very vigorous. The history of the business that has developed under the statutes and the treaty arrangements has been known all along. The views held in the Treasury and in the Attorney General's office was not unknown to those who have followed the dispute, and the dangers, believed be small in the Treasury, of the loss of revenue by smuggling have been be lieved to be small. Secretary Foster, who had held the opinion that the President would send something very strong to Congress, will no doubt be surprised, and perhaps not disappointed, to find that he is able to do nothing nore than to recommend a revision of the laws

more than to recommend a revision of the laws to lessen the disadvantages to which American lines of transportation are subjected by reason of the present laws.

The opinion has been, and it seems to be entirely justified, that it would have been too late to undertake to seems remedial legislation if it had been introduced at the beginning of this second session of the Heuse. There is small probability of the passage of any revision of the laws concerning Canadian traffic with the States until the Fifty-third Congress.

The President's message begins as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: On the 23d of July last the following resolution of the House of Representatives was communicated to ne: Resolved, That the President be requested to in-Resolved, That the President be requested to inform the House, it not incompatible with the public interests, what regulations are now in force concerning the transportation of imported merchandles in bond or duty paid and products of manufactures of the United States from one port in the United States over Canadian territory to another port therein under the provisions of Section 3,046 of the Revised Statutes, whother further legislation there on is necessary or advisable, and especially whether a careful inspection of such merchandles should not be had at the frontiers of the United States upon the departure and arrival of such merchandles, and whether the interests of the United States upon the traction of a such merchandles, while in Canadian territory, be in the custody and under the curveillance of as Inspector of the United States Oustoms Department, the cost of such surveillance to be paid by the foreign carrier transporting such merchandles.

(The resolution is limited in its scope to the subject of the subject in the cost of the subject in the cost

merchandise.

The resolution is limited in its scope to the subject of the transit of merchandise from one port in the United States, through Canadian territory, to another port in the United States, under the provision of Section 3,006 of the Revised Statutes; but I have concluded that a review of our treaty obligations, if any, and of our legislation upon the whole subject of the transit of goods from, to, or through Canada is desirable, and therefore address this message to the Congress. THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

'It should be known, before |new legislation is propoacd, whether the United States is under any treaty obligations which affect this subject, growing out of the provisions of Article XXIX. of the Treaty of

The President cites that article and says: "It will be noticed that the provision is here made:

"Vest—For the transit in bond, without payment
of duties, of goods arriving at specified ports of the
United States, and at others to be designated by the
Fresident, destined for Canada.

"Second—For their ansit from Canada to ports of
the United States, without the payment of duties, of
merchandise for export.

"Ther—For the transit of merchandise arriving at
Canadian ports, destined for the United States,
without the payment of duties to the Dominion
Government.

without the payment of merchandise from the Government.

"*fourth—For the transit of merchandise from the United States to Canadian ports for export, without the payment of duties, and

"*fyth—For the transit of merchandise, without the payment of duties, from the United States, through Canada, to other places in the United States.

"The first and second offthese provisions were concessions by the United States and were made substated, and trains and conditions for

concessions by the United States and were made sub-ject to 'such rules, regulations, and conditions for the protection of the revenue as the Government of the United States may from time to time pre-scribe. The third, fourth, and fifth previsions of the article are concessions on the part of the Daminion of Canada and are made subject to 'such rules, reg-ulations, and conditions for the protection of the gevenue as the Governments of the said possessions many from time to time prescribe." ulations, and conditions for the protection of the revenue as the Governments of the said possessions may from time to time prescribe."

"The first and second and the third and fourth of these provisions are reciprocal in their nature. The fifth, which provides for the transit of merchandise

sith, which provides for the transit of merchandise from one point in the United States, is not met by a reciprocal provision for the passage of Canadian goods from one point in the United States, is not met by a reciprocal provision for the passage of Canadian goods from one point in Canada to another point in Canada through the United States. If this strice of the treaty is in force, the obligations assumed by the United States should be fully and honorably observed until such time as this Government shall free itself from them by methods provided in the treaty or recognized by international law. It is, however, no part of the obligation resting upon the United States under the treaty that it will use the concessions made to it by Canada. This Government would undoubtedly meet its full duty by yielding, in an ample manner the concessions made to it by Canada.

an ample manner are consessed.

"The questions whether we shall continue to allow merchandise to pass from one point in the United States through Canadian territory to an ether point in the United States, and if so, to what exactions and examinations it shall be subjected on re-entering our territory, are wholly within the power of Congress, without reference to the question whether article XXIX is or is not in force." The President reviews at length the legislation of Congress placing a construction upon Article XXIX. of the treety, and quotes Mr. Bayard as holding that Article XXIX. was unaffected by the abrogation of the fisheries articles, and was still in force. In August 1888, however, Mr. Clevelaud, in a message to Congress, expressed his opinion of the question in the following language:

"In any event, and whether the law of 1873 con-

lowing language:

"In any event, and whether the law of 1873 construes the treaty or governs it, Section 29 of such treaty, I have no doubt, terminated with the proceedings taken by our Government to terminate Articles XVIII. to XXV., inclusive, and Article XXX. et the treaty. " If by any language used in the joint resolution it was intended to relieve Section 3 of the act of 1873, embodying Article XXIX. of the treaty from its own limitations of to save the article itself, I am entirely satisfied that the intention miscarried."

ARTICLE XXIX. NO BAR TO ACTION. Mr. Harrison says:

Mr. Harrison says:

"I have asked the opinion of the Attorney General upon this question, and he is of the opinion that Article XXIX has been abrogated.

"But the question whether Article XXIX is in force has less practical importance than has been supposed, for it does not, if in force, place any restraints upon the United States as to the method of dealing with imported merchandise destined for the United States arriving at a Canadian port for transportation to the United States, or of merchandise passing through Canadian territory from one place in the United States to another. It would be no infraction, either of the letter or of the spirit of the treaty, if we should stop, unload, and carefully inspect every vehicle arriving at our border with such merchandise. Nor, on the other hand, would Canada violate her obligations under the treaty by a like treatment of merchandise imported through the port of New-York on its arrival in Canada."

He quotes and discusses at length the sections of the Revised Statutes bearing on this subject, and continues as follows: He quotes and discusses at length the sections of the Revised Statutes bearing on this subject, and continues as follows:

It will be seen that the law permits merchandise arriving at the ports of New-York, Boston, Portland in Maina, and at other ports specially designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for places in the adjacent British Provinces, to be entered at the Custom House of the port where it is landed and conveyed through the territory of the United States without the payment of duty, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. As these goods come immediately and fully under the inspection of our oustom officers at the principal ports, are entered there and remain, until they cross the border into Onanda, fully under our supervision, there is little or no danger involved to our revenue. As to merchandise imported into the United States from a contiguous foreign country, it is provided by Section 3102 that the inspection at the first port of arrival in the United States and be avoided if the vehicle in which the same arrives has been sealed or closed by some officer of the United States duly authorized at some point in the contiguous country. It is important to be noticed that the merchandise to which this section refers is described in Section 3100 as merchandise, dec. "imported into the United States from any contiguous to regmountry." A practice has grown up, and a traffic of considerable dimensions under it, of allowing merchandise from China and Japan, purchased and imported from those countries by our own citizens, and landed at ports in the Dominion of Canada, to be there loaded into cars which, being sealed by an officer of the United States or some one supposed to represent him, are forwarded through the territory of Canada across the entire continent, and allowed to cross our frontier without other inspection than an examination of the seals. The real fact is that the American Consul annot and does not either compare the manifest with the contents of the cars or at

ter of local interest is exhaustive and complete. A series of colored plates showing the various city wards and their boundaries is one of the features of the work. Besides the great array of local statistics and general information there is a good deal of interesting matter upon other tonics. Another Masquerade Ball. The Gesang-Verein Franz Abs Schüler will It is no more an importation from Canada than is a trainized of wheat that starts from Detroit and is transported through Canada to another port of the United Statea.

The practice to which I have referred not only equalizes the advantages of Canadian seaports with our own in the importation of goods for our domestic consumption, but makes the Canadian ports favored ports of entry. The detentions under this system at the Canadian ports are less than when the merchandise is landed at a port of the United States to be forwarded in bond to another port therein.

THE SEALED CAR EVIL. give a big masquerade ball in the Germania Asrembly Rooms, 291 and 293 Bowery, Feb. 11. Dancing will begin at 8 o'clock and will continue indefinitely. A very novel "carnival" effect will be introduced, and a great success is looked for.

of the Pennsylvania Railroad is a great train to the West and Southwest. It leaves New-York every day at 12, noon, and arrives at Cincinnati 8:15 next morning, and at St. Louis 5:30 P. M. next atterneen.—Ads. THE SEALED CAR EVIL. ome now to discuss another element of this

THE VERY CIVIL THIEF PRETENDED TO BE A STEAM FITTER.

merchandise from one "port" in the United States to another "port" sherein, over the territory of Causda. This traffic is encormous in its dimensions, and very great interests have grown up in the United States in connection with it. Section 5006 authorizes this traffic, subject to "such rules, regulations, and conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe." But the important limitation is from "port" to "port." Section 5007 of the Revised Statutes, which exempts scaled cars from certain fees, preserves the terms of the preceding section—from "port" to "port." It seems to me that Sections 3,006 and 3,007 contemplate the delivery of the scaled cars at a "port" of the United States, there to be examined by a revenue officer and their contents verified. But in practice the car, it the seal is found on the border to be intact, is passed to places not "ports." and is opened and unloaded by the consignees, no officer being present. The bill or manifest accompanying the merchandise and the unbroken seal on the car may fournish prima facie evidence that the amount and kind of merchandise named in the manifest and said to be contained in the car came from a port in the United States, but certainly it was not intended that the merchandise should go to the car.

The question is, are the regulations such as to provide proper saleguards against frant, or are they such as to make frand easy to those who have the disposition to commit it! It all care carrying this merchandise are carefully and honestly inspected at the point of lading and are securely closed during products not subject to free entry. In practice, the scale and locks provided by the Treasury Department do not give security that these cars, in the long transit in which they are free from observation by officers of the revenue may not be opened and the opening of iccks scarcely less so.

If, however, the cars, when they arrive in the United States, were subject to free entry. In practice, the scale and locks provided by the Treasury for the United St A good-looking young man, neatly dressed, and gifted with a ready tongue, succeeded re-cently in going all over the house of J. Edward simmons, the President of the Fourth National Bank, and in stealing about \$300 worth of jewelry and other valuables. If he had been nore patient he might have pocketed several thousand dollars' worth of jewelry.

Mr. Simmons lives at 28 West Fifty-second Street. One morning about ja couple of weeks ago, shortly after Mr. and Mrs. Simmons had left the house—he to go to business and she to go shopping—the area bell was rung. A young man told the maid who answered the summons that he had been sent by Mr. Simmons to show the coachman how to fix the furnace. The maid sed that he carried no tools and that he was dressed in working clothes. She said the "Then let me look at the furnace and see what is the matter with it," said the young

"Then let me look at the furnace and see what is the matter with it," said the young man.

The steam heating apparatus had, in fact, been somewhat out of order during the cold weather, and the maid, supposing that the steam fixture men who did the work for the house had been told about it, asked the caller if he was from the firm of Baker & Smith.

"Why, of course," replied the visitor, "Mr. Simmons called at the shep, and they sent me right over to see where the trouble was."

The young man spoke civilly and with apparent honesty, and without further hesitation the maid admitted him.

He went to the furnace and pretended to examine it. Then he went up stairs, saying that the furnace was all right, and that the trouble must be with the radiators. While the maid was cleaning the windows in Mrs. Simmon's room the young man inspected the radiators in the upper rooms. In a drawer in the library were \$10 worth of Mr. Wanamaker's Columbus postage stamps. Having in mind, perhaps, the recent statement of Senator Wolcott concerning the value of these stamps as chest protectors, the visitor placed them under his shirt. On the table stood a silver candy box, which he thrust into his pocket.

He went to Mrs. Simmons's room, but the maid

table stood a silver candy box, which he thrust into his pocket.

He went to Mrs. Simmons's room, but the maid was still cleaning the windows, and in Miss Simmons's room he found another girl cleaning windows. He tried the room of Mr Simmons's son with better results for him. There he found three gold watch chains, a set of diamond shirt studs, a diamond scarfpin, and several other pins, among them a Florentine jeweled pin of value, and several cuff buttons.

Again he went into Mrs. Simmons's room, but as the maid was still there he said to her, "I guess Mrs. Simmons will find the heaters work all right now. I've fixed them,"

He walked leisurely down stairs, and went out by the areaway.

He waited leisurely down stairs, and went out by the areaway.

The maids not suspecting anything, the robbery was not discovered until young Mr. Simons went up to dress for dinner. There had been several robberies of a similar nature in the neighborhood, and it is believed that a gang has been operating there. Mr. Simmons will place the matter in the hands of the police.

ANOTHER DYNAMITE CRUISER. ONE BETTER THAN THE VESUVIUS

be settled by our laws according to our convenience and our interests as we may see them.

Fig.h—That the law authorizing the scaling of cars in Canada, containing foreign merchandise imported from a contiguous country, does not apply to merchandise imported by our own people from countries not contiguous and carried through Canada for delivery to such owners.

Sixth—That the law did not contemplate the passing of scaled cars to any place not a "port," nor the delivery of such cars to the owner or consigues, to be opened by him without the supervision of a revenue officer. Naval officers at this port say that if the reports rom the gun trials of the cruiser Vesuvius con tinue to be as favorable as those of the past three days there is little doubt that a second dynamite gun vessel will be built. It is learned revenue officer.

Seventh—That such a practice is inconsistent with the safety of the revenue.

The statutes relating to the transportation of merchandise between the United States and the Eritish possessions should be the subject of revision. The Treasury regulations have given to these laws a construction and a scope that I do not think was contemplated by Congress. A policy adapted to the new conditions growing in part out of the construction of the Canadian Pacine Railroad should be declared, and the business placed upon a basis more just to our people and to our transportation companies. If we continue the policy of supervising rates, and requiring that they shall be equal and reasonable, upon the railroads of the United States, we cannot in fairness at the same time give these unusual facilities for competition to Canadian roads that are free to pursue the practices, as to our rates and favored rates, that we condemn and punish if practiced by our own railroads.

I regret that circumstances prevented an earlier examination by me of these questions, but submit now these views in the hope that they may lead to a revision of the laws upon a safer and juster basis. I transmit herewith the correspondence between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General upon some phases of this question.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Feb. 2, 1893. on excellent authority that the Navy Department is prepared to order a second ship of the Vesuvius type built just as soon as there is sufficient assurance received of the accuracy of the dynamite gun when operated from a float-

ing platform. The sum of money available for a second vessel is \$450,000. This sum has lain idle for the

sel is \$450,000. This sum has lain idle for the past two years.

At the Pneumatic Dynamite Gun Company's officeit was said yesterday that in the event of a second criuser being ordered the company was prepared to place guns aboard capable of throwing projecties a distance of two miles. The maximum range of the guns now aboard the Vesuvius is but little over one mile. A new dynamite cruiser will possess, it was said, many features of an advantageous nature not found in the Vesuvius.

Experience has shown that the Vesuvius is a vicious roller in a seaway. Much of this unsteadiness can, it is thought, be obviated in the new ship by the ure of bligs keelsons.

The success of the Vesuvius will have the further effect of causing the dynamite gun to be assembled aboard torpeds boats. Plans for the placing of a fifteen-inch pneumatic gun aboard first-class torpedo boats have been prepared, but the adoption of the system is wholly dependent on the success of the Vesuvius. The tests of the dynamite cruiser will be completed, it is thought, by the early part of next week.

MR. CROKER ON A JOURNEY.

BOUND WEST AND SOUTH WITH A PARTY OF HIS FRIENDS. Richard Croker and a company of his friends

started off on an extensive junket yesterday to They are traveling in a special car, the Wanderer, and will be away about three weeks. The party includes Mr. Croker, Under Sheriff John B. Sexton, John F. Carroll, Clerk of the Court of General Sessions; Police Justice Court of General Sessions; Police Justice Thomas F. Grady, Michael F. Dwyer, the turfman, and John k. McPherson, Jr.
The Wanderer was drawn out of the Grand Central Station by the Chicago limited, which left at 10 A. M. Before the departure, Chauncey M. Lepew visited Mr. Croker in his private car, and wished him an enjoyable trip. Commissioner of Public Works Michael T. Daly, Daniel Donegan, the Wiskinkie of the Tammany Society, and others saw the Tammany chieftain off.

"What shall I do? What shall I do?" he said to a young man who was standing in front of the police building.

"Go and ask Superintendent Byrnes," replied the young man jokingly; "there he goes across the street now. You'd better see him at once." Kessler stopped the man who had been pointed out to him as the Superintendent, and said: "What shall I do? I can't live without Katle." "Go shoot yourself!" the counterfeit Superintendent replied.

"I'll do it. I'll do it," shouted Kessler.
A bystander who had heard the conversation then suggested: "Better shoot Katle, also."

"I'll do that, too," said Kessler, as he turned away. off.

Great secrecy was observed as to the destination of the party. The fact of the matter is that only part of the route was laid out before the party left the dity.

They will stop at Toledo for a little while and at Chicago. Then they will probably go direct to the Arkansas Hot Springs, where United States Senator-elect Edward Murphy, Jr., is sojourning with his family. Then Texas will be visited and later New-Orleans

Mr. Croker will be back in time to go to the away.

If this story is a true one, Kessler followed the advice given him, and the consequence is that he is now in the Presbyterian Hospital with a bullet in the left breast, and it is doubtful if he will survive. Mrs. Jaeger is still under the care of Dr. Güntzer, but she is doing well.

This story is to be investigated. Mr. Croker will be back in time to go to the inauguration with the Tammany braves. ROBERT J. BEATTY CONVICTED.

A TRANSVERSE CONNECTION.

HEARING AS TO A ROAD ON EAST EIGHTY-FIFTH STREET.

The Aldermen's Committee on Railroads met yesterday in the Council Chamber and gave a public hearing on the application of the Park Department for the construction of about 200 feet of railroad track on East Eighty-fifth Street, which will connect the Madison Avenue

Street, which will connect the Madison Avenue surface line with the transverse road through the Park at Eighty-fifth Street.

Superintendent Alfred Skitt of the Fourth Avenue Railroad Company said that his company had submitted to the Park Commissioners a contract whereby the company would pay the city 5 per cent. Interest on 1ts investment of \$23,000 in the transverse road railroad, and the same percentage on the gross receipts as it now pays on its other roads. It now pays 3 per cent. on the gross receipts, and after February, 1895, it will pay 5 per cent.

Mr. Skitt said that transfers would be issued at Eighty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue from the transverse road north and south to the termini of the line.

The application was favored by Cyrus Clark, President of the West End Association, and by James Van Dyck Card of the same association. There was no opposition, and the Railroad Committee will probably report in favor of granting the application.

Mrs. Adrianna B. Gray began suit in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, to annul her marriage to James Ezra Gray, on the ground that, having become addicted to the excessive use of cocaine, his brain has become impaired. The plaintiff who is nineteen years old, was married to Gray on Feb. 17, 1892, but he soon had to go to a sanitarium. He left there on May 20, and has since been in a private retreat in Poplar Hill, Ontarlo. The complaint is to be served by publication. Guardian for Dorothea E. Crouse. The Surrogate yesterday appointed the New York Security and Trust Company general guardian of Dorothea Edgarita Crouse, upor the petition of Eula H. Kosterlitz, the child's mother. The potition set forth that Dorothes was the only child and heir of D. Edgar Crouse the Syracuse millionaire, whose will was ad-The Brooklyn Citizen Almanae for 1893, just

mitted to probate yesterday, as told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES. On this ground it is claimed that the child is entitled to real estate of a rental value of \$5,000 and to \$3,000,000 of perrental value of \$5,000 and to \$5,000,000 or personal property.

The appointing of a guardian does not necessarily indicate that anybody disputes Dorothea's rights, as one would be necessary before the estate could be lawfully turned over to her. Steele. De Friesse & Dickinson of this city presented the petition, and it is understood that Knapp, Nottinghain & Andrews of Syracuse have also been retained for the child.

A New Currency Scheme. The Brooklyn Young Men's Democratic Club will hold a special meeting in its rooms, 44 Court Street, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock Monday evening. Joseph Hardeastle will deliver an address on "A Proposition to Fund the Pension Indebtedness of the United States, as a Basis for a New National Currency." A new Treas-urer will be elected and several important amendments to the Constitution will be passed on.
Hereafter the club rooms will be open from 7:30 to 10 o'clock every Monday evening.

MR. SIMMONS'S HOUSE BOBBED. SHOT BY HIS HELPMATE

SUICIDE AND PERHAPS MURDER IN A BROOKLYN FLAT.

A MAN AWAKENED BY PAIN SEES A WOMAN WITH PISTOL AT HIS HEAD -END OF MR. AND MRS. JACOB PLIMLEY'S DOMESTIC INFELICITY -CURIOUS LETTER.

Jealousy caused a double crime in a flat at 148 Flatbush Avenue; Brooklyn, yester-day morning, in which a woman played the part of an attempted murderess and a successful suicide. Her intended victim, her own husband, lies in the Seney Hospital in critical condition, and the surgeons who had operated on him would say nothing more than that his chance of recovery was only fair.

The flat was occupied by Jacob Plimley, his wife Lottie, and three children of Mrs. Plimley by a former husband, John Howard. The oldest child is a son, Fred, and the youngest a girl aged eight years. A brother of Mrs. Plimley's first husband, Harry Howard, a bookmaker at Guttenberg, boarded in the flat, but was seldom there. A man named Harry Brownell also

Plimley was a trainer of race horses, and was popularly known as "Jersey Jake." He folowed the races constantly, and spent his nights away from home. He married Mrs. Howard several years ago, but they did not live happily ogether, and several times Plimley left his flat and took furnished rooms elsewhere. He is a tall, slim man, about forty-six years of age, and ar from good-looking. His wife was good-looking, and was pointed out by the neighbors on account of her fine appearance. She was about thirty-five years old, with light hair and regular

eatures.
Plimley stepped off a Flatbush Avenue car at Pilmley stepped off a Flatbush Avenue car at about 90 colook yesterday morning, and, opening the door of the flat house, walked up to his apartments on the second floor. He had been out all night, but, according to several store-keepers who saw him, was not under the influence of liquor. He found his wife in bed, where she had been kept several days by a bad cold. Pilmley ate a light breakfast, undressed, and got into bed.

The other tenants of the building heard no The other tenants of the building heard no

The other tenants of the building heard no disturbance in the Plimley flat until about 1 :30 o'clock, when two pistol shots rang out and a child screamed. The next minute Lillie Howard, the eight-year-old daughter of Mrs. Plimley, ran out of the house and into Charles Bader's saloon, a few doors away, and told him to come to her pap at once.

Mr. Bader secured a policeman, and the latter made his way to the fiat to find Plimley lying in bed saturated with blood, but conscious, and his wife lying by his side dead. Her body was stretched out at full length, with the right arm extended upward and a revolver clutched tightly in the hand—so tightly that the fingers had to be pried open with a pair of scissors.

There was a big bullet hole in her right ear. The fiesh about the hole was badly burned by the powder.

Flimley was shot in the right side and the ball passed through him and lodged near the ribs on the left side. All he could say to the policeman was that he had been awakened by a shooting pain in his side and had turned over just in time to see his wife place the revolver at her head.

"I tried to stop her." he said, "but I couldn't

her head.

"I tried to stop her," he said, "but I couldn's do it. I began to bleed then and got very weak, so I called Lille and sent her out for help. I had no quarrel with my wife and I can't tell why she did this. That pistol is mine and was in the bureau drawer."

An ambulance was sent for and Plimley was removed to the Seney Hospital, where an opera-

removed to the Sensy Hospital, where an opera-tion was performed and the bullet removed. The children were sent to the house of a friend and the body of Mrs. Plimley was removed to and the body of Mrs. Plimley was removed to an undertaker's.
When the wounded man told the police that he had no idea why his wife had tried to kill him he did not tell all the truth, for an investigation showed that he had not been living with her pleasantly and had not been in the flat at all for over a month until Monday. He left about Christmas time, after a bitter quarrel over another woman. He said then that he wanted to get rid of his wife and her children, and especially of her son Fred, with whom he frequently quarreled. The boy endeavored to call his father to account for his treatment of the mother.

father to account for his treasment of and mother.

Plimley went to various places, after he left home, and spent some time on a stock farm in Pennsylvania, but his wife kept track of him, and finally located him at 43 Sands Street, where he had a furnished room.

At first Plimley was inclined to deny this story of marital infelicities, but the police found in his pocket a letter from his wife which explained everything. It was in a scented envelope, was addressed to "Jacob Plimley, 43 Sands Street." was dated Sunday, Jan. 29, and

reads as follows:

My DEAR HUSEAND: Won't you please come home. I am sick in bed or else I would come after you. You can see thus that I know where you are. I can find you, no matter where you go, If you would come home I would feel better. You know my passion and love for jou and you hadn't ought to trine with me. I know you must go to business soon, and you might as well spend your time with me. me.

Nover mind our little quarrel, I forgive you.
Bring your things back and stay until you have to
go to business. I am willing to do as you say, and
sell the furniture and go with you. I will find a
boarding place for Freddie, for I know you do not

I will have you if it costs me my life and yours, I will have you if it costs me my life and yours, too.

If you are not here by Monday I will come after you. I am writing this in bed and can just hold the pencil, I am so weak and have been coughing all night. I know you cannot read this, but it is the best I can do.

I came across your pistol in the drawer last night and if eel like killing myself and you, too. You see how wicked you have made me.

When you cut the look of hair from my head to take with you the last time you were here I thought strange of it, and ever since I felt that I would never see you again. I am in such pain I can write no more. Love with a kiss from KOUR LOVING WIFE.

Lillie Howard corroborated her father in his statement that there was no quarrel at the

Lillie Howard corroborated her father in his statement that there was no quarrel at the time of the shooting. The child was in a front room on the same floor and heard no noise except that caused by her mother getting out of bed about 11 o'clock. The woman walked to the bureau, opened a drawer, and took something out. It is believed that she got the revolver at that time, and went back to bed and waited helf an hour before carrying out her waited half an hour before carrying out her lan. Plimley was asleep all the time, and the police

Plinley was asleep all the time, and the police believe his statement that he was nwakened by the shot that passed through him.

Mr. Brownell, the boarder in the flat, said that he did not believe Mrs. Plimley had ever written such a letter. He alleged that she cared nothing for her husband, and that she said she was glad to get rid of him when he went away. Mr. Brownell said that Plimley was formerly well-to-do, and had a training establishment near Parkville, L. L., until a few years ago. years ago.

DECLINES TO BE ITS FATHER.

MAYOR GILROY ON AN AMENDMENT TO THE SWAN BRIDGE CHARTER.

Last Monday Thomas S. Ormiston, a member of the law firm of Ormiston & Dorsett and a member of the West End Association, sent a draft of a proposed act amendatory of the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company's charter to Mayor Gilroy with a request that he cause it to be introduced in the Legislature. In the proposed not is the following:

cause it to be introduced in the City of the proposed not is the following:

"The bridge shall not be located in the City of New-York within one-half mile of the Riverside Drive and Park, and a suitable approach thereto, not exceeding in length one wile and a half, is hereby authorized; but the location of such bridge and approach must be finally approved by the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of said city before the commencement of the construction thereof, and before the purchase of or the commencement of proceedings to acquire title to land can be had under the provisions of this act."

When Mayor Gilroy was asked about this When Mayor Gilroy was asked about this matter yesterday, he said:
"I have sent word to Mr. Ormiston that I cannot father this nor any other bridge bill. If it is introduced and printed in the usual manner, and is brought to my notice officially, then I can give an opinion upon it."

Torpedo Net Tests Delayed.

It was learned yesterday that the torpedo-net tests with the submarine gun vessel Destroyer have been ordered delayed for fifteen days. The order comes from the headquarters of the offiorder comes from the headquarters of the official torpedo board at Newport, R. I.

The Destroyer still remains moored at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The engineer officer in charge of the vessel, Mr. U. F. Lassoe, was yesterday at Newport on duty connected with the Navy Department. During the series of tests at Newport the firing operations of the Destroyer will be in charge of Mr. Lassoe.

From what could be learned yesterday, the present delay in this test is due to the prevalence of itee in Newport Harbor. The date of the net tests will be wholly dependent or the condition of the harbor front off the torpedo station.

Chamber of Commerce Memorials, John Austin Stevens presented to the Chamber of Commerce yesterday a memorial on the death of A. A. Low, and A. Foster Higgins, william C. Noyes, and S. W. Carey spoke in eulogy of Mr. Low. The Committee on Finance and Currency reported resolutions, which the Chamber adopted, favoring a repeal of the State usury laws.

Woodbury Langdon offered resolutions eulo-Woodbury Langdon offered resolutions sulc-gate of Mr. Blaine, which were adopted. QUEER ONE FROM DOWN BAST. A PICTURESQUE CHAP WHOM NOBODY

COULD "TRACK ON." About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a wonderful figure appeared in Broadway near the Post Office. He was a youngish man of medium height, whose dress would have been rejected by the most eager theatre manager as too elab orate a make-up. He wore a pale piecrust-col-

ored derby hat in an advanced stage of ruin, and a coat so faded and outlandish that it left no distinct picture upon the mind. His trousers were of blue jeans, short and shapeless, and upon his feet were worsted stockings and muddy brogans tied with hempen twine. His putative shirt collar was ornamented with a faded crimson ribbon.

In one hand he carried a right-down, regular old carpetbag of the type popular among negro minstrels of twenty years ago. In the other he swung an archaic lantern in which burned a candle. Under his arm was an umbrella where-of the part below the gingham was altogether missing. The equatorial diameter of the bag-ging folds of this umbrella was about six inches:

ging folds of this umbrella was about six inches.

The man's face was tanned and impassive, but in his paie-blue eyes biazed a spark of real fire. He was surrounded by a group of idlers, near the north end of the Post Office, who guyed him and jostled him as he stood, like his Heratian prototype, waiting for the human river to flow by.

Suddenly out from the crowd shot a short, baid-headed man, hatless and swift. He had evidently been addressing the visitor in town without the formality of a proper introduction. He was clearly in a hurry to get away from his pursuer. But after him came the avenging chawbacon, terrible as death, releatless as taxes. His carpetbag and lantern swung wildly in one hand, the other was upraised high above his battered hat, and bore the umbrella like a practical thunderboit.

His face was eager, his yellow teeth were clenched. His legs seemed to lengthen as he strode like Giant Blunderbore after the fleeling Jack. He gained upon the fugitive, down came the pitiless umbrella, whack: whack:—two clean, swinging blows upon that shrinking bald spot.

He swore no "b'gosh," he assailed his enemy

clean, swinging blows upon that shrinking bald spot.

He swore no "b'gosh," he assailed his enemy with no abusive epithets; he simply whacked him twice, and forbore to follow him as the bald one fied, shrinking. Then he settled his hat, gave his amazing garments an all-around shake, looked to see if his lamp was still a-burning, and with his umbrells under his arm and his bag still safe in the other hand, he turned with all the native master of American citizenship. all the native majesty of American citizenship and marched down the street, followed by crowd whose numbers and enthusiasm gre-

with every block.

One daring person asked the gentleman where he came from. He said he did not live here, but came from New-Hampshire.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE PLANS AS TO DISTINGUISHED FOREIGNERS.

TO LOOK OUT FOR VISITORS.

For the Special Committee on Entertainment of Distinguished Visitors to the World's Fair Henry Villard submitted a report to the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, which the Chamber adopted. It said in part:

ber of Commerce yesterday, which the Chamber adopted. It said in part:

"There can be no doubt that the World's Fair will present an extraordinary opportunity, which may not occur again in ages, to extend among other may not occur again in ages, to extend among other may not occur again in ages, to extend among other may not occur again in ages, to extend among other may not occur again in ages, to extend among other may not occur again in ages, to extend among other may not occur achievements in commerce and industry, and of the openings we have to offer for profitable trading relations. We should be blind, indeed, to our best interests and the Chamber would be derelict in its duty of protecting and promoting them, if we falled to improve this opportunity to the greatest possible extent. This, we believe, can be best done by proper efforts in encouraging desirable visitors to come and in taking good care of them during their stay, in accordance with the traditional hospitality for which Americans enjoy a well-deserved reputation.

"As the resolution calls for recommendations by your committee as to the best ways and means to accomplish these ends and to secure the co-operation of the Federal, State, and municipal authorities, we beg to submit the following suggestions for your consideration and action: in our opinion this committee should be enlarged by adding to it leading representatives of different cailings from among the members of the Chamber, so as to constitute a general committee of, say, thirty persons. The general committee should make suitable division of the work to be done among as many sub-committees as may be found necessary.

"We recommend sub-committees on Ways and Means; Invitations; Reception and Entertainment; Co-operation with the World's Fair Commission and its representatives in this city through the committees and municipal authorities, and on Publication, in Chicago: on co-operation with the committees formed for like purposes in other city, and on Publication, in Chicago: on co-opera

mittee engage suitable rooms for headquarters and as a place of meeting and bureau of advice for the expected visitors, and to put competent persons, properly compensated, in charge of them.

"It is also recommended to have a small handbook compiled and printed in several languages, containing in concise form a general description of the United States and of the special objects of interest to the foreign scientist, merchant, manufacturer, and general traveler, togother with such counsel and direction as will enable the visitors to make the most satisfactory use of their means and time while they remain among us."

WILLIAM H. BEARD'S FUNERAL

ATTENDED BY MANY PROMINENT

Numerous well-known Republican politicians went to the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church in Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, ves terday, to attend the funeral of Col. William H. Beard. The interior of the church was filled with flowers, and the casket, laid near the chancel, was almost hidden from sight under the floral offerings. One side of the church was reserved for about 200 of the employes at the Erie Basin, while on the other side were delegations from the New-York Dredge Owners' Association, the Union League Club, the Kings County

tion, the Union League Club, the Kings County
Bank, the Warehousemen's Association, and
the Twentieth Ward Republican Association.
The body was carried into the church while
the choir sang "One Sweetly Solemn Thought."
The pall bearers were Franklin Woodruff, Jesse
Johnson, John Englis, Theodore B. Willis, William M. Tebo, Dennis M. Hurley, ex-Judge
George G. Reynolds, and Foster Pettitt. The
Rev. I. P. Frost conducted the service, assisted
by the Rev. Charles M. Griffin.
Among those in the church were ex-Senator
James W. Birkett, State Committeemen Charles
M. Newins, William J. Taylor, and Robert M.
Johnson, John A. Nichols, Heward M. Smith,
Francis H. Wilson, William W. Goodrich, exCongressman William C. Wallace, Internal Revenue Collector Ernet Nathan, Col. Alexander F.
Bacon, ex-Senator Engene F. O'Connor, Robert
D. Benedict, E. B. Bartlett, James S. T. Stranahan, William H. Leagereft, ex-Sheriff Clark D.
Rhinehart, Michael J. Dady, Clarence A. Barrow, Col. Andrew D. Baird, Richard Laimbeer,
Charles S. Higgins, William J. Tate, ex-Senator
Charles Russell, John F. Henry, ex-Assemblyman Gretsinger, United States Marshal Walker,
and William J. Buttling.

To Change the False-Pretense Law. The Grand Jury handed up a presentment yesterday regarding the law for the punishment of persons obtaining property by means of false pretenses. Section 544 of the Penal Code provides that the purchase of property by means of a false pretense is not a criminal act when the false pretense relates to the pur-

act when the false pretense relates to the purchaser's means or ability to pay, unless the pretense is made in writing and signed by the party to be charged.

The recommendation of the Grand Jury is that the section be amended "so that a person who, having made a written statement as to his inancial condition, thereafter purchases goods without making known any change that may have occurred in his affairs, with intent to defraud, shall be deemed equally as guilty of larceny as though the false pretenses were again made in writing at the time of the subsequent purchase." quent purchase.

More Trouble for Yuengling. The probable source of all the fine flower that were laid at the feet of that marvelous actress, the "Baroness" Blanc, during her recent engagement at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, was revealed resterday in the City Court. William H. and Lorenzo D. Brower, florists, at 955 Broadway, asked permission of the court to have a suit which they have begun against Frederick D. Yuengling, the ardent ohampion of the "Baroness," placed on the short-cause

calendar.

The suit, they set forth in their papers, is for the purpose of recovering \$77 from Mr. Yuengling, who bought out flowers to that amount from them. He promised several times to send his check, but failed to do so, and they finally concluded to sue. The defense is that the bill is accessive.

orcessive.

The Custom House authorities have decided that Tiffany & Co. must pay duty on the diamonds they are bringing here to exhibit at the World's Fair, but on the exportation of the gems they will be entitled to a refund of 99 per cent of the amount paid.

The diamonds are to be set in this country to show the skill of American goldsmiths and then they are to be sent to Europe, where a better market exists for them than is to be found in this country. THE CORNERSTONE LAID.

NEW HOME OF THE NEW-YORK RETAIL GROCERS' UNION.

The corneratone of the new home of the New-York Retail Grocers' Union, at 138 and 140 East Fifty-seventh Street, was laid yesterday afternoon by Mayor Gilroy. It was certainly great day for the New-York retail grocers. They assembled at the Lenox Lyceum, som hundreds strong, and, headed by a brass band. marched down to the unfinished building in East Fifty-seventh Street.

John Eylers, Chairman of the Building Com-mittee, introduced the Mayor to his audience and presented him with an ivory-handled silver trowel, on which was the inscription: Presented to the Hon. Thomas F. Gilroy, Mayor of the City of Now-York, upon the occasion of the laying of the cornerstone of the building of the New-York Retail Grocers' Union on the 2d day of February, 1893.

JOHN P. SCHUSSLER, Secretary. THOMAS P. FOWLER, President.

In the stone were placed some coins, the daily newspapers, the history of the union's organization, its records and minutes, and a copy of Grocerdom.

In laying the stone Mayor Gilroy said: "The laying of a cornerstone hardly calls for a speech from him who officiates, but on this occasion I cannot restrain myself from saying that I earnestly trust that this organization will remain as solid for future generations as the foundations of this cornerstone I now lay."

Ex-President H. Rohrs delivered the oration of the day, and was followed in short addresses by Charles S. Higgins of Brocklyn, ex-President Dreyer of the union, C. S. Bussing, Thomas P. Fowler, President of the union, and Waldo Smith, President of the Wholesale Grocers' Association.

The new home of the union has a frontage of

The new home of the union has a frontage of 3f feet with a depth of 90 feet. It will, when completed, stand four stories above the basement, a height of 77 feet from curb to pediment, its architecture being a species of modernized Italian renaissance. The main floor will be used the standard while in the basement there will be

as a café, while in the basement there will be as a cafe, while in the basement there will be bowling alleys.

Among those present were William De Mott, C. W. Frieling, H. Middendorf, E. H. Bornemann, H. Maertena, J. H. Rohrs, Christopher Evers, Alderman Robert Saul, R. C. Hewitt, Jacob C. Wund, Joseph Hennenlotter, E. D. Williams, Julius Schliemann, M. Kelly, Henry J. Krusa, L. Sandhusen, H. A. Mohrmann, John H. Ahrens, H. F. Rothermund, J. R. H. Flege, F. K. Potters, D. Deterling, H. H. Intemann, J. H. Maatz, A. Klemt, L. Van Gilluwe, Elisha Winter, Felix Falk, John Behrens, Charles A. Mettler, Wilson Robinson, Edward H. Schlueter, Martin A. Bullwinkle, Henry A. Meyer, L. J. Callanan, H. Geldberger, C. C. Cramer, J. H. Iden.

H. W. Krumwiede, J. D. Cordes, H. H. Becker, Henry Fadher, Louis Hubner, Daniel Van Bremen, Henry Hahnenfeld, D. M. Schult, Charles J. Bickmann, Paul Droeihn, John A. Prigge, John Wilshusen, F. W. Loehmann, F. G. Schneeberg, Henry Wagner, John F. Blohm, Charles F. Schroeder, Thomas L. Feitner, William H. Steinkamp, L. Bruckhof, G. Depken, Charles Merisch, Theodore Wessels, Charles J. Richter, John, Von Runnen, R. L. Behner, and Martin Rust.

SMOTHERED IN A FOLDING BED.

A BABY'S LIFE ENDED BY HER SECOND COUSIN'S CARELESSNESS. Alice McAlcon, a young Irish domestic, was

the innocent cause yesterday afternoon of the death of Annie McDonald, the nine-months-old child of John and Susan McDonald, by shutting the baby up in a folding bed in the apartments of the parents on the top floor of the tenement house, 462 West Fifty-second Street. Alice is a cousin of Mrs. McDonald, the mother of the child, and was the baby's godmother when she was christened. She was until recently a servent in the family of J. B. Cornell, the iron man-

was christened. She was until recently a servent in the family of J. B. Cornell, the iron manufacturer.

Some weeks ago her sister, who is also a domestic, came to this city from Boston, and the two girls went to board with Mrs. McDonald. They slept in the front room of the apartments in a folding bed which had been put up there for the accommodation of the two girls. Alice assisted Mrs. McDonald in the housework. At about noon yesterday the baby was playing about the hallway and became tired and sleepy, and Mrs. McDonald put her in the folding bed and threw a coverild over her. The bady fell asleep in a few moments and Mrs. McDonald left the room.

Soon after Alice went into the room to tidy it, and, without noticing that the baby was asleep on the bed, she closed the bed up.

When she had finished arranging the furniture in the room she went into the kitchen, where Mrs. McDonald was preparing dinner. She missed the baby and said to the mother:

"Where's Annie'"

Mrs. McDonald said: "I put her to sleep on the folding bed."

"Heavens!" screamed Alice, "I shut up that bed fitteen minutes ago."

The women rushed into the front room, and it did not take them long to open that bed. The

The women rushed into the front room, and it did not take them long to open that bed. The baby was found rolled up in the bedclothes, unconscious and black in the face. A doctor was summoned, but the child was dead. In closing up the bed the child had been turned head downward, and had then quickly suffocated.

The grief of Alice at the unfortunate result of the accident was pitful. the accident was pitiful.

John McDonald, the father of the baby, is

foreman in the employ of Thomas Mulry, contractor. Five of his eight children are now AFFAIRS OF THE BOOK COMPANY.

THE REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE WAITING FOR STATEMENTS.

Messrs. John I. Waterbury, Schuyler Quack enbush, and Franklin W. Hopkins, constituting the Committee on Reorganization of the affairs of the United States Book Company, met yes terday in the offices of the Manhattan Trust Company, Nassau and Wall Streets.

It was decided to request from the officers full statement of the assets and liabilities of the

full statement of the assets and liabilities of the company, in addition to the accounting Mr. John W. Lovell will furnish.

Mr. Lovell made a partial statement to Receiver Gould yesterday concerning the disposition of certain valuable documents. His full statement, it was said, would be ready this morning.

Mr. Alman Goodwin, the attorney for Receiver Gould, said the statement contained nothing of great importance, but that the details when finally furnished might clear up some of the problems at present encountered. Before Judge Patterson of the Supreme Court to-day application will be made to have the property now in the hands of the Sheriff turned over to the receiver, so that all the creditors may be on the same footing.

The Committee on Reorganization will meet again to-day, and if the statements of the company and of Mr. Lovell are forthcoming, some definite plan will probably be outlined.

Watershed Protection Talk. There was a conference in the Mayor's office resterday between the Mayor, Corporation Counsel Clark, Aqueduct Commissioner Scott.

and Henry T. Dykman, special counsel to the Aqueduct Board in matters relating to the acquirement of land. The Webster bill providing for the better protection of the water supply was under consideration. One amendment agreed upon by the

conference was that the expenditures for acquiring land should be limited to \$500,000 a year.
After the conference the Mayor said that the city would not have to take as much land in the watershed to protect the supply as he had expected, and consequently that the cost of protecting the water supply would not be as large as he at first thought it would be. A Cobbler Hangs Himself.

A boy went into the shop of Frederick J. Gruetzmacher, a German cobbler, fifty years old, in the basement of 411 West Thirty-seventh Street yesterday afternoon to have a pair of shoes mended and found the cobbler hanging from a hook in the ceiling. He had been dead some hours. His wife and only son are both inmates of insane asylums, and he was doubt-less driven crazy by brooding over his misfort-unes. He had written a letter in German in which he said he was tired of life and would

end his career by suicide. His body was taken

to the Morgue. A Verdic: Against Mrs. Kraft. Coroner Messemer held an inquest yesterday in the case of Bertha Kern, the young girl who died Jan. 30 at St. Mark's Hospital from malpractice. The statement made by the girl to the Coroner at the hospital the day before her death accused Mrs. Caroline Kraft, a midwife of 250 East Twenty-lirst Street, with having performed an illegal operation, and the jury found a verdict charging her with having caused the death of the girl. Franz Steinbrenner, the girl's lover, was exonerated by the jury.

Mails from China and Japan. Postmaster Van Cott has been informed by telegraph from San Francisco that the steam ship China arrived at that port Wednesday with mails from China and Japan of the followwith mails from China and Japan of the follow-ing dates: Shanghai, Jan. 7; Hongkong, Jan. 10; Yokohama, Jan. 19. Due to arrive in New-York Monday morning.

The next mail for China and Japan will close at the General Fost Office, this city. at 6:30 P. M. on the 5th inst, for dispatch by the steam-ahin China, from San Francisco, Feb. 14. HAYES AGAIN ON TRIAL

EFFORTS OF HIS COUNSEL FOR AD-JOURNMENT UNSUCCESSFUL.

In spite of the efforts of his counsel to scoure an adjournment, Col. William B. Hayes yesterday placed on trial in the Court of General Sessions for the second time, on the old charge of perjury in having sworn to an affidavit that he did not sign a note for \$2,000 to Miss Anna R. Keating of Rochester.

Lawyer William F. Howe, in support of his motion for an adjournment, had adidavits to offer from Drs. Halsey L. Wood and Frank Daniels, that Mrs. Hayes, a material witness in the case, was suffering from nervous prostra-tion, and that if called upon to testify now she Assistant District Attorney Weeks offered to allow Mrs. Hayes's testimony at the former trial to be read and to not require her presence in court.

Judge Martine, however, had an affidavit from Dr. John Dwyer of 118 East One Hundred and Tweith Street, who had examined Mrs. Hayes, which stated, in effect, that she was suffering from the nervous strain of the last trial, but that there would be no injury in her appearing in court.

in court.
"I am satisfied that the application was not made in good faith," said Judge Martine.
"though I assume, Mr. Howe, that you acted "though I assume, Mr. Howe, that you acted simply under the instructions of your client." The court ordered the trial to proceed, and five jurors were obtained before adjournment. From the regular panel, which has been serving all the term, not a juror was secured. The talesmen all had impressions and opinions concerning the case. A special panel yielded a botter result. Those were the jurors accepted:

J. Park Acker, formerly of Acker, Merrall & Confit, now retired.

John Isidor, dry goods, 163 Grand Street.

John F. Clancy, cashier at Adams Express office,

59 Broadway.

Max Ellinger, commission merchant at 1 Broadway. Robert A. Fielding, clerk for the Savannah Steam-ship Company.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

supreme Court-General Term.-Recess Supreme Court—General Term.—Recess.
Supreme Court—Chambers—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30. Calendar called at 11.
Class I.—1.—Besants vs. Laurita. 2.—Stotts vs. Women's Mutual Insurance Company. 3.—Sizer vs. Ford. 4.—Bannatyne vs. Florence Milling and Mining Company.
Class II.—5.—Uren vs. Weber.
Class IV.—6.—Ely vs. Manhattan Watch Company.
7.—Rhinelander vs. Osborne.
Class VI.—5.—Ingraham vs. Ingraham. 9.—Mantell vs. Mantell.

antell. VII.—10—Manchester Trust Company vs. Lip-11—Brown vs. Geraldine. 12—Van Vechten pman. 11.—Brown vs. Geraidine. 12.—Van Vechten vs. Gommoun.

Class VII.—13.—Culver] vs. Culver. 14.—Goldamith vs. Davidson. 15.—Donglass vs. Munday. 16.

—Matter of Jonson Foundry Company. 17.—Klans vs. Hochreitner. 18.—Matter of Halance Valve and Steam Plston Company. 19.—Worth vs. Worth. 20.—Oakes vs. Meyer. 21.—Combes vs. Stromeyer. 22.—Merchante' National Bank vs. Doherty. 23.—Wright vs. Haskin Wood Vulcanizing Company. 24.—Cahn vs. Wittner. 25.—Lesster vs. Monaghan. 26.—Matter of Schwab. 27.—Buckt vs. Lustig. 28.—Osborne vs. Ketcham. 29.—Horner vs. Keenig. 30.—Keim vs. Zerbe. 31.—Hyde vs. Kitchen. 32.—Bell vs. Kitchen. 33.—Maiter of Long Island Elevated Railroad Company. 34.—Matter of Gesin. 35.—Matter of Worthington Company. 36.—Jacobs vs. Newborg. 37.—Kothschild vs. New-Yerk Elevated Railroad Company. 39.—Young vs. Empire Publishing Company. 39.—Young vs. Empire Publishing Company. 39.—Young vs. Empire Publishing Company. 39.—Young vs. Enternational Book Company. 42.—Limmele vs. American Plaster Board Company. 42.—Limmele vs. American Plaster Board Company. 43.—Lasarus vs. Brauwere. 44.—Hopp vs. Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company. 43.—Jay vs. Field. 46.—Young vs. United States Book Company. 47.—Young vs. Hovendon Book Company. 48.—Young vs. Lovell, Coryell & Co.

Supreme Court.—Special Term.—Parts I. and II.—Adourned for the term.

Supreme Court.—Special Term—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.
Circuit Court.—Part I.—Adjourned until Feb. 6. Circuit Court-Parts II., III., and IV .-- Adjourned for the term.

common Pleas-General Term.-Adjourned un-Common Pleas-Equity Term,-Adjourned for the term. Common Pleas—Special Term—Daly, C. J.— Opens at 10:30. Motions. Common Pleas-Trial Term-Parts I., II., and III.-Adjourned for the term. Superior Court—General Term.—Adjourned sine

Superior Court-Equity Term.-Adjourned until Feb. 27. Superior Court-Special Term.—Dugre, L.— Opens at 10. Calendar called at 11. 613—Nathanson vs. Nathanson.

uperior Court—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term. Surrogate's Courte-Held in Brownstone Building, 32 Chambers Street-Renson, 8.—Opens at 10:30, 850—Contested will of Ellen Carroll. Testimony to be taken before the Probate Clerk. Probate of wills at 10:30—Isaac Taylor, Jr., Simon Davidson, Elizabeth C. Barbour, John Burlinson. City Court-General Term .- Adjourned sine die. City Court-Special Term-McCarthy, J.-Reld in Room 11 City Hall.-Opens at 10. Motions must be made returnable at 10.

City Court-Trial Torm-Parts I., II., III., and IV.-Adjourned for the term. BROOKLYN CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

Supreme Court-Special Term-Bartlett, J .-Supreme Court—Special Term—Bartlett, J.—
Motions.

Supreme Court—Circuit—Cullen, J., Part L.—
Landon, J., Part II.

Short Causes.—1461—Johnson vs. Campbell. 1443—
New-York and New-Jersey Telephone Company
vs. Searing. 1445—James vs. Smith. 1479—Waddoll vs. Kurth. 1338—Jacobs vs. Simpsen. 691—
Enright vs. Ruty. Regular Calendar,—792-3—
O'Neill vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 798—
Green vs. Pennsylvania Railroad. 805—Gray vs.
International Navigation Company. 811—
Bennett vs. Long Island Railroad. 827-8—Anhait vs. Iron Steamboat Company. 833—Kushner vs. Kushner. 841—Williams vs. Clevelaud.
Baking Company. 842—Stephens vs. Maveriolt.
843—Newman vs. Wilson. 844—Travis vs. Smith.
845-6—Hennessy vs. Brooklyn City Railroad.
847—Grand Rapids Veneer Works vs. Forsythe.
848—Miller vs. Hoy. 8494—Vielmann vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 850—Murph vs. Smith. 851—
Sherwood vs. Wintermeyer. 853—Wooley vs.
Agricultural Insurance Company. 854—Wilson vs.
Ocean Steamship Company. 855—Gildersieeve vs.
Long Island City and another. 856—Turton vs.
Rogers.
Highest number reached on regular call, 856.

Highest number reached on regular call, 856 REFEREES AND RECEIVERS.

Referees named yesterday. Supreme Court—Patterson, J.—Geisenheimer vs. Schulze—Francis C. Roed. Pell vs. Ayorigg—Peter B, Oiney. Matter of St. Nicholas Avenue Terrace—E. Randolph Robinson. Sharkey vs. American National Telephone Company—James J. Nealia,

J. Nealls,
C. J.—Schnitzer vs. Sattenstein—Lewis Johnston.
Receivers appointed yesterday.
Supreme Court—Patterson, J.—Charles F. Hoppe vs. Henry Walltropp (three actions)—David J. Lees.

City Court-McCarthy, J.-Adolph Hirsch vs. Dennis Cushion-James Donegan. Noah Milles vs. Robert Anderson-Henry L. Brant.

COURT OF APPEALS. These causes were argued in the Court of Appeals yesterday:

R. J. Dean and another vs. M. S. Driggs, appellant.—Argued by John Berry for appellant, L. E. Warren for respondents. Alfred Roe and another as executors, &c., vs. Caroline A. Strong et al., appellants.—Argued by A. A. Spear for appellants, John J. Macklin for respondents. Robert Horst vs. Lionel Hagenaers, appellant.—Argued by W. A. Poste for appellant, William M. Cohen for respondent. Paul F. O'Nell vs. Emory M. Van Tassel, appellant.—Argued by William H. Arnoux for appellant.—Argued by William H. Arnoux for appellant for respondent. E. S. Sutro and another, appellants.—Argued by Brainard Tolles for appellants.—Argued by Brainard Tolles for appellants.—E. W. Taylor for respondents. (Unfinished.)

The calendar for to-day is: Nos. 213, 617, 618, 621, 233, 242, 260, 261.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2-3:45 P. M .- Beef in fair de-LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2-3:45 P. M.—Beef in fair demand. Pork in good demand; prime mess Western, fine, firm at 87s 6d; do medium firm at 83s 6d. Hams in fair demand. Bacon in poor demand. Chesse in fair demand. Tallow—There is nothing offering. Spirits of turpentine in fair demand; stoady at 23s 6d. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool refined strong at 24s. Besin in fair demand. Lard—Spot in poor demand; Futures—There is nothing offering; primeWestern, spet, steady at 57s 6d. Wheat in poor demand. Flour in fair demand. Corn—Spot in poor demand. Flour in fair demand. Corn—Spot in poor demand; futures in poor demand. Mixed Western February, new, steady at 4s 74d; March, new, steady at 4s 64d. Hops at London—Pacific Coast—In fair demand. Cotton—Figures closed grief, but at advice the standard of the control—Figures closed grief, but at advice the standard of the control—Figures closed grief, but at advice the standard of the control—Figures closed grief, but at advice the control of the

demand.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet, but steady;
American middling, low middling clause, February
delivery, 5 4.6425 5.64d; February and March delivery, 5 4.6425 5.64d; February and March delivery, 5 4.6425 5.64d; March and April delivery,
5 6.64d, sellers; April and May delivery, 5 7.642
8.64d; May and June delivery, 5 9.64d, sellers,
June and July delivery, 5 10.64d26 12.64d; July and
August delivery, 5 12.64d, sellers; August and
September delivery, 5 12.64d, sellers; August and
September delivery, 5 2.64d, value; November and
December delivery, 5 2.64d, value; November and
December delivery, 5 2.64d, value; November and

London, Feb. 2.—Beet Sugar—February, 14s 334d; May, 14s 6d. Manila hemp, good, £28 10s, cost, insurance, and freight. 4 P. M.—Produce—Spirits of turpentine, 23s 43d \$\text{P}\$ owt. ANTWERP, Feb. 2.-At the wool sales to-day 2.400 ANTWERP, Feb. 2.—At the wool sales to day 2.400 bales were offered. The selection was better flam heretofore, the attendance was good, competition was keen, and prices were firm. To day's sales included 630 bales of Argentine at 55@1901, 430 bales of Montevideo at 80@1901, and 191 bales of Entra Rios at 105@1401. Meleges & Co. report: "Buenos Ayres weel about equal to the standard of 1892, generally finet, but knottler and conscioually send; Montevideo heavier, shorter, scanned, earthy, and knotty."

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

Spirits turpentine is dull and easy at 334@33 he lesins are scarce and firm at \$1.37 h@\$1.42 h for number to good strained. WILMINGTON, Feb. 2.—Reain firm; strained, \$1; good strained, \$1.05. Spirits of turpentine firm at \$1c. Tar steady at \$1.15. Crude turpentine standy; hard, \$1; soft, \$1.70; virgin, \$1.70. CHARLESTON, Feb. 2.—Turpentine firm at \$0c. Reain firm at \$1.05, good strained. SAVANNAN, Feb. 2.—Turpensine firm; SO qc. Resin

EVIDENCE FOR A DIVORCE. Two refined and delicate-looking young ween told Judge Dugro of the Superior Court yesterday how, with the aid of a male friend, they had played detective and obtained the vidence necessary to obtain for one of them a

decree of divorce. The elder of the two, Mrs. Clementine Henry, was the plaintiff in the case, and the other, who did most of the talking on the witness stand, was her sister, Miss Mary Bliss.

The defendant, the man whom they tracked, is Charles S. Henry, a drug broker of 30 Platt

Both Mrs. Henry and her sister were stylishly dressed, and both were exceedingly pretty. The

dressed, and both were exceedingly pretty. The former has a fine, intellectual face, framed in a great mass of jet black hair. The trying position in which she found herself, exposed to the gaze of a room full of curiosity seekers, caused her to keep her eyes cast down almost constantly, except when the Judge or her lawyer asked her a direct question. Then she looked them straight in the face, and the intense pallor of her cheeks gave way to a burning flush. Her sister, a round-faced girl, was much more self-possessed, and delivered her testimony in an easy, straightforward manner. Mrs. Henry began to suspect her husband about a year ago. She called to her assistance a male friend of the family, who volunteered to play the private detective. After an investigation extending over some months, this friend reported that Henry was in the habit of escorting an unknown young woman to the matince every Saturday afternoon, and that, after the threatre, the couple would take an east side olevated train and go the United States Hotel, at Fulton and Pearl Street, the hotel that figured in the Langley divorce suit recently riced in Brooklyn.

After ascertaining that this was a regular practice with her husband. Mrs. Heury determined

tried in Brooklyn.

After ascertaining that this was a regular prac-tice with her husband, Mrs. Heury determined to confront him under circumstances that would

give her the evidence necessary to secure a divorce.

She arranged with her aister and the male friend to go with her to the United States Botel shortly before the time at which her husband usually arrived there. The day chosen was featurday, Dec. 24 last. Heavily veiled, the two women reached the hotel with their escort and took seats in a reception room, where they could see and hear everything that went on in the office. After waiting some time they head the husband's voice. He was alone, however, and they had just concluded that their expedition would prove fruitiess, when Henry was heard to ask a question of a hallboy whom he evidently knew, to which the boy replied:

"She hasn't come in yet."

"Well." Henry was heard to say, "when she comes in tell her to wait for me in the sitting room."

comes in tell her to wait for me in the sitting room."

He then went out, but returned in about fifteen minutes, carrying a bundle. The hallboy met him with the announcement:

"She has come and is waiting in the parlor."

Henry hurried in the direction of the parlor, and returned soon to the office, where the clerk handed him a key after he had registered. The watchers heard the clerk direct the hallboy to take "the lady and gentleman to Room 69," and as soon as Henry had gone out again Mrs. Henry and the others hurried into the office, where they saw recorded in the husband's handwriting, "Mr. aad Mrs. J. M. Jones, Brooklyn."

yn."

In about half an hour, after they had disussed the situation thoroughly and had ascerained the location of Room 69, Mrs. Henry,
ollowed by her sister and their friend, marched
p stairs, and the wife knocked at the door of
he room. After a few moments' delay it was
pened by Henry, who, when he saw his wife,
vas completely unnerved. Mrs. Henry forced
ter way inside, where she saw "Mrs. Jones,"
who was very much embarrassed. Mrs. Henry
hen turned to her husband, exclaiming:

"You wretch! Aren't you ashamed of yourelf!"

Whether he was or not was not brought out in the evidence. Miss Bliss testified that he simply burned to his wife and said:

"Well, you've got the evidence I've been trying to give you for years. I hope you will make the most of it." the most of it."

He tried to put his wife out, but she resolutely refused to go until she had compelled the other woman to leave the room. As soon as possible she began proceedings for divorce. No ovidence was put in for the defendant, and Judge Dugro granted Mrs. Henry \$15 a week alimony and \$100 counsel fees. In the course of her testimeny the plaintiff, who looked searcely thirty, surprised the sourt by announcing that she had been married in 1880 and that they had a boy eleven years old.

A SPIRITED CONFERENCE.

DR. RAINEY AND CITY OFFICIALS TALK ABOUT THE RAINEY BRIDGE.

special committee of the Sinking Fund. made up of Mayor Gilroy, Controller Myers, and Chairman Brown, of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, to which was referred the application of Dr. Thomas Rainey, the protor of the Rainey bridge from Long Island City to Sixty-fourth Street, this city, for per-mission to build piers on ground under water on Blackwell's Island and at Sixty-fourth Street, had a conference with Dr. Rainey, Luke F. Cozans, and Lawyer J. R. Cuming in the Mayor's

cans, and hawyer 3. h. cuming it such mayor see yesterday.

The Rainey said that the Secretary of War is approved the plans for a cantilever bridge, the only had a ground plan of the bridge that him. It showed that the bridge was to be lit opposite East Sixty-fourth Street and was pailt opposite East Sixty-louren Select one up to have two approaches on this side, one up Second Avenue to Mott Haven Junction, and Second Avenue to Mott Haven Junction, and the other down Second Avenue to Fiftieth Street and thence by a curve through the blocks to the Grand Central Station.

Dr. Rainey was of the opinion that the law gave the right to the company to build approaches anywhere on the east side between Thirty-second and Ninety-fourth Streets, east of Madian Avenue.

Thirty-second and Ninety-fourth Streets, east of Madison Avenue.

"Then the law is very loosely drawn," said the Mayor. "No matter what it says we propose to protect the interests of the city.

"I refuse to take any action in this matter until you show us your final plans. We want to see that the city's interests are protected."

Dr. Rainey intimated that the Sinking Fund Commissioners would have to abide by the law authorizing the bridge.

Controller Myers said that the city's rights would have to be protected in any circumstances.

After a rather stormy interview the Mayor said he could give no more time to the matter

said he could give no more time to the matter at present. He had other business to attend to. Dr. Rainey will probably submit detailed plans in a few days.

DIPS HIS PEN IN GALL.

8. V. WHITE MAKES SHARP ANSWER TO A BOSTON NEWSPAPER.

S. V. White sent a letter on Wednesday to a Boston newspaper which had been criticising his speculative doings in Wall Street. On Jan. 20. Mr. White recites, he told the bears that the pool in National Cordage had been closed out at profit of \$1,300,000, and the next day the newspaper said: "After this brazen proclamation, brokers should no longer wonder that the public keeps out of Wali Street."

Mr. White objects to "brazen," and asks: "Will your Serene Highness explain wherein is statement brazen? I suppose that 'Truth was iden.' Is it spurious coin in Boston commerce?'

After more reflections on the newspaper's remarks, Mr. White pays his compliments to his critic in this fashion: mars, Mr. whise pays his companions to his critic in this fashion:

"Now, look yo! Is this juggling with words? When I sent that word to the bears every share of pool stock had been sold in the open market. Since them not a share has been bought back and nothing but cash representing profits has stood upon that account. No check changed hands until to-day because the dividend on the stock on hand when the books closed had not been collected and could not be divided until to-day.

"To-day every member of the pool was called in and a statement showing more than \$1.375,000 cash on hand was presented, which cash was ordered divided and the checks are to past to-morrow morning, showing every subscriber to have received over \$25 per share for each share taken in the pool.

"Is there any juggling with words in that statement? And what will Boston newspaper ethics and "culchaw' do where its editor is convicted of turning a lie loose in its columns?"

City Printing and Lithographing. The Board of City Record yesterday awarded centracts for the city printing and lithograph ing for this year. Contracts for printing amounting to \$9,821.42 were awarded to William P. Mitchell, and Martin B. Brown was awarded contracts amounting to \$23,386 for printing and lithographing. The Jordan Stationery Company bid a trifle lower for the lithographing, but the bid was in-formal and a contract could not be awarded

apon it.

Bupervisor Kenny explained to the board that the company had made a gross instead of an itemized bid on each lot of work.

"In one case," said he, "it has bid \$65 to do work for the Board of Street Opening not stated in the specifications, and for which no samples were filed in the Department of Public Works. In the absence of samples fair and intelligent bidding for printing or lithographing cannot be done."

Passengers on the Teutonic. The White Star liner Teutonic, which yester day arrived from Liverpool, had among her saloon passengers Sir Donald A. Smith, Sir Tatton Sykes and Lady Sykes, W. E. Sanford, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Nickorson, J. Sargaant Cram, Capt. C. Chisholm, Dr. W. S. Conmery, the Rev. Cunon Bullock and Mrs. Bullock. THE MEEKER DECISION.

THAT OFFICER CAN NOW TAKE COMMAND

OF THE CHICAGO'S MARINES. The decision of Secretary of the Navy Tracy in the case of Capt. Edward P. Meeker of the Marine Corps now enables that officer at once to assume active command of the marine guard of the cruiser Chicago. Ever since the trial by court-martial of Capt Meeker that officer has cision on the findings of the case was in abeyance before the Navy Department he has been permitted, during the stay of the vessel in port, to go on shore. The restrictions in his case only compelled him to report himself every morning

During the suspension of Capt. Meeker from duty the command of the Chicago's marine

guard has been in the hands of the First Sergeant of the vessel. Capt. Meeker is the only commissioned marine officer aboard the Chicago. Capt Meeker entered the navy as a boy in the early fifties. He was later made secretary to Admiral Goldsborough, and was with that officer's fleet at the disembarking of Burnside's command at New-Berne, N. C. Just before the disembarking commenced a landing force of 150 sailors, provided with small arms and how-titers, was sent on shore. Meeker accompanied the command, which took up a position well back of the beach.

While holding this post the sailors were attacked in force by the enemy. Burnside's forces were at the time in the act of landing, and the opportunity being ripe the Confederates were making a dash for the beach to check the attempt. As the enemy pushed forward, he was brought to a sudden stop by the howitzer battery of the sailors. The commander of the naval force signaled for reinforcements. He was ordered to hold his post to the last man. When Burnside's troops reached the position of the sailors they found but three men alive. One of the three men was Edward P. Meeker.

The private secretary was made a Second Liautanant of Marines from that day. He has The private secretary was made a Second Incutenant of Marines from that day. He has since risen to nearly the rank of senior Captain. His recent court-martial by order of Admiral Walker is the first instance of its kind in

his record. Secretary Tracy's decision wipe out the sentence of that court. THURSDAY EVENING RIDING CLUB.

FIRST MEETING THIS SEASON OF

LEADING SOCIETY ORGANIZATION. The Thursday Evening Riding Club held its first meeting last night at Dickel's Riding Academy, 130 West Fifty-sixth Street. The club was organized by several prominent young men to furnish diversion in the penitential season for those who attend the balls and dancing classes through the gay months. There will be

classes through the gay months. There will be one more meeting before Lent sets in on Feb. 9, and the subsequent rides will occur on the evenings of Feb. 16 and 23 and March 2, 9, 16, 23, and 30.

The patronesses of the club are Mrs. Charles S. Abercrombie, Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, Mrs. John Aspinwall Hadden, Jr., Mrs. Richard M. Pell, Mrs. Warren C. Beach, Mrs. Alexander Robert Chisolm, Mrs. Maturin Livingston, Mrs. Clement C. Moore, and Mrs. George E. Schleffelin.

Robert Chisolm, Mrs. Maturin Livingston, Mrs. Clement C. Moore, and Mrs. George K. Schieffelin.

The members are Miss Katharine Livingston, Miss Ethel H. Scott, Miss Katharine T. Moore, Miss Laura Edwards, Miss Houghton, Miss Helen M. Graham, Miss Julia I. Graham, Miss Augusta McKim Davies, Miss Florence Clarke, Miss Katharine M. Grant, MissHelen Robinson, Miss Constance Schieffelin, Miss Eleise Coster, Miss Constance Schieffelin, Miss Eleise Coster, Miss Louise Ireland, Mrs. M. Taylor Pyne, Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, Miss Goodridge, Mrs. Gouverneur Morris Carnochan, Miss Helen Benedict, Miss Sheldon, Miss Florence Westervelt, Miss Emily Petit, Mrs. F. H. Osborn, the Misses Hawley, Miss Berths Perry, Miss Lillie Graham, Miss Margaret G. Bacon, Mrs. Walter Rutherfurd, Miss Anna C. A. Smith, Alexander Hadden, A. J. Bruen, Louis Agostini, James B. Murrsy, Banyer Clarkson, J. Fred Pierson, Jr., De Forest Grant, David Banks, Jr., Lloyd Banks, Schuyler Schieffelin, Matthew Astor Wilks, Harry Le Grand Cannon, Augustine J. Smith, William Wheelock, M. Taylor Pyne, C. Van Rensselser Cogswell, E. Lyman Short, F. Goldman, the Messrs. Tod, Francis G. Landen, Gouverneur Morris Carnochan, Braddon Hamilton, Floyd Ferris, Reed Goodridge, and H. Livingston Centre.

The ride last night opened at \$300 o'clock with a promenade. Nearly all the members of the class were present. There was excellent music.

COMMANDER JEWELL'S REJECTION.

HIS FRIENDS THINK HE HAS BEEN MOST UNFAIRLY TREATED.

der Theodore F. Jewell for membership in the New-York Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion Wednesday night caused a great deal of talk in army and navy circles. Friends of Commander Jewell feel that he has been most unfairly treated and that the few who black-balled him placed their opinions above the decision of the Commandery in Chief,

few who black-balled him placed their opinions above the decision of the Commandery in Chief, the chief executive and supreme judicial body of the order.

One of his friends said yesterday:

"In Commander Jewell's case, the New-York Commandery to whom he made application for membership over a year age referred his application to the Commandery in Chief, and by order of Gen. Rutherford B. Hayes, then commander, the matter of his eligibility was fully investigated at the meeting in Philadelphia October last, and it was there unanimously decided that Commander Jewell was eligible for membership in the order, 'for the reason that he was graduated from the United States Naval Academy, November, 1864, and then served on board a vessel of the United States in commission for actual service prior to April 15, 1865.'

"The question of eligibility hinged upon a clause in the constitution of the order making eligible for membership commissioned efficers of the army, navy, and marine corps, &c.

" who were actually engaged in the suppression of the rebellion prior to the 15th day of April, 1865.'

"The New-York Commandery, of which there are over 1,000 members, keenly feel the injustice done to a brave and gallant officer by a handrul of disgruntled members—it taking only invevotes for rejection. The matter will undoubtedly be brought to the attention of the congress of the order, which meets in April next at St. Paul, when a move will be made to right the error."

Commander Jewell's service after his gradua-

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Coffee—The spot market shows considerable steadiness is spite of the light inquiry, and No. 7 is quoted at 17%0; 800 bags Santes No. 8, per Heibesn, at 17%0; 800 bags Santes No. 8, per Heibesn, at 17%0; 800 bags Santes No. 6 per Heibesn, at 17%0; and 1,000 bags Santes No. 6 and 6, to strive, at 18%0. Mild grades are firm but quiet; sales, 800 bags Central American, on private terms... In the option line, sales and exchanges of 18,000 bags hio were made here, with the market closing steady and anadanged to 8 points up, with trading very dull. Havre was dull and parily 14 down. Examiner was quiet and unchanged, to 4 priennig lower, with February deliveries here at the close at 17.30 17.40c for 50.00 bags, April at 16.706;67.50, (selling at 16.70c for 500 bags,) May at 16.50216.00c (selling at 16.50216.00c (selling at 16.50216.00c, selling at 16.50216.00c, (selling at 16.50216.00c, selling at

Cotton—Futures were molerately dealt in, with prices hardly changing throughout the day, and the close showing a partial advance of 2 points. The Liverpool market was 122 points up and the port receiple moderate, but there appeared to be a wait as the color of the point of the

10,000 bushels March at 53%254c, closing at 53%c; g0,000 bushels May at 53%253 16-16c, closing at 53%c.—Spot were in fair trade demand and generally easier, closing steady....Sales, 99,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 40%240%c for 15.000 bushels; No. 3 white at 39%c for 14,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, at 41%c for 1,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, at 41%c for 1,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, at 41%c for 1,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, at 41%c for 1,000 bushels; No. 3 for 37%c; rejected white at 37c; rejected mixed at 36%c; No. 2 Chicago at 39%c for 6,000 bushels; No. 3 for at 38%25%c for 6,000 bushels; No. 3 for at 38%25%c for 6,000 bushels; track mixed at 38%5%c for 6,000 bushels; track white at 39%45%c for 37,000 bushels....The options were very options closing steady....Sales, 75,000 bushels, including 30,000 bushels February at 37%c33%c, closing at 38%c; 35,000 bushels March at 38%5d, closing at 38%c; No. 2 white, February, closing at 40%c, No. 2 white, February at 29%c/39%c, closing at 38%c; No. 2 white, February at 29%c/39%c, closing at 38%c; No. 2 white, February at 29%c/39%c, closing at 38%c; No. 2 white, February at 29%c/30%c, and 40%c, and 40

which were containly managed in the myster of the property of

bases petroleum, private terms; a Norwegian back from Philadelphia to La Pallice, with a 500 bble crude petroleum at 2s 2d; a Norwegian bark from Philadelphia to Dieppe, with 7,000 bble crude petroleum at 1s 12-d; an Italian bark from Philadelphia to Dieppe, with 7,000 bble crude petroleum at 1s 12-d; an Italian bark, hence to Montevideo for orders, with 20,000 cases petroleum at 300-21-22c, at 2e pers of discharge; an Italian bark from New-Orleans to Almeria, with stares at 375; a British steemer, 1948 tons, from Galveston and New-Orleans to the United Kingdom or Continent, with cetton 2nd general carge on private terms; a Norwegian steemer, 900 tons, West India trade, 9 or 18 months, at 2s 6d; a schooner from sonth side Cubs to port north of Hattersa, with sugar at 14212-3-lide; a schooner from son Domn 90 City to New-York, with sugar at 93-75; a schooner from Pascagoula to Philadelphia, with lumber at 55.75; a schooner, 991 tons, hence to Nuevitas and back, at lump sim; a schooner from Savannah to New-York, with lumber at 54.87%, and a schooner, hence to Key West and Tampa, with general cargo on private terms.

LIVE STOCK MARKET. New-York, Thursday, Feb. 2, 1892. Receipts for this day:

Sheep and Lamba 8,959 12 26 2,457

at 527c; dressed Westerns lower at 5264c; dressed grassers steady at 5240c; dressed grassers steady at 5240c; dressed grassers steady at 5240c; dressed to the for week thus 1sr, 9,280 head; for same time last week, 10,520 head; consigned through, 1,540 head; to New-York, 1,160 head; on sale, 16 head; market opened steady, closed firm; good 1,200 to 1,300 fo steers, \$4,5524,85; fat cows, \$3,2528,385. Hogg-Receptes last 24 hours, 9,000 head; total for week thus far, 46,250 head; for same time last week, 31,500 head; consigned through, 6,300 head; to New-York, 300 head; on sale, 7,800 head; market opened a shade stronger for good grades; closed strong for all but pigs and light grades; extra heavy, \$8,3028,40; packers and medium weights, \$8,15283,35; Yorkers, good to best, \$8,10283,20; do. light to fair, \$7,80287,90; good heavy ends, \$7,55287,50; pigs, good to best, \$8,10283,75; do, common skips to fair, \$7,25287,50; assorted roughs, \$7,25287,75; common do, \$6,76087,75; tags, rough to good, \$5,75285,50, sheep and Lambs-Heccipts last 24 hours, 9,400 head; total for week thus far, 42,100 head; for same time last week, 37,600 head; consigned through, 1,400 head; market slow and easter for all grades; closed easter, with a good many unsold; choice to fancy wethers, \$5,5285,50; fair to good sheep, \$4,25285; culls and common do, \$2,75284,15; Canada, common to fancy, \$606,25; do, fair to good, \$5,10285,90; culls to fair, \$4,2128-\$5; (chanda, common to fancy, \$606,25; do, fair to good, \$5,10285,90; culls to fair, \$4,25285,25; Canada, common to fancy, \$606,25; do, fair to good, \$5,10285,90; culls to fair, \$4,25285,25; Canada, head; shipments, \$940 head; market steady at year.

common to fanoy, \$5.90@\$6.25.

EAST LIBERTY, Feb. 2.—Cattle—Receipta, 940 head; shipments, 940 head; market steady at yesterday's prices; 2 care cattle shipped to New-York to-day. Hogs—Receipts, 1,00 head; shipments, 1,460 head; market steady; Philadelphias, \$8.20 mest. 25.25; mixed, \$50.88\$.10; fair to best Yorkers, \$7.70 %\$7.90; pigs, \$6.50.887.25; 7 cars hogs shipped to New-York to-day. Sheep-Receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 400 head; market steady at yesterday's prices. ST. Louis, Feb. 2.-Cattle-Receipts, 2,300 head; ahlpments, 2,600 head; market active, but no good natives on sale; fair to good steers would bring \$3.25 &\$4.70; choice, \$5: grass Texas ateers, \$2.25 &\$3; grass cows, \$2.25 &\$3: grass cows, \$2.25 &\$3: grass cows, \$2.25 &\$4.00\$ head; market active and higher; heavy, \$7.70 &\$8.10; packing, \$7.40 &\$7.90; light, \$7.50 &\$7.75 & Sheep-Receipts, 600 head; shipments, hone; market steady; native range, \$3.50 &\$6.25\$

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Buyers were after the cattle to-day, and were not averse to paying an advance on the prices ruling earlier in the week. Some sellers parted with their consignments at an advance of not more than 10c, while others demanded an advance of 15 20c, and got it. The trade opened earlier and priskly, and continued active while the supply lasted at \$1.65 23.35 for poor to extra cows, helfers, and bulls, and at \$4.40 26.25 for common to extra steers. Sales of the former were generally at \$2.25 2\$3.15, and from \$4.25 25.55 bought most of the steers.

②\$3.15, and from \$4.25 ₩\$5.30 Dought most of the steers.

The hog market gave general satisfaction to the selling interests. The entire supply of merchantable hogs sold at prices averaging 10c № 100 ib higher than for the day before. Of the heavy grades, averages of over 250 ft, very few changed hands below \$3, while \$7.85 № \$8 and \$7.70 № \$7.90 were the prevailing prices for medium and light weights, respectively. Closing prices were a shade easier than the opening. They ranged from \$7.75 to \$8.40 for heavy and \$7.50 to \$7.90 for light. Receipts were: Cattle, 11,000 head; hogs, 20,000 head.

STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2.—Flour unchanged Wheat opened weak and was not long in dropping le; later there was a partial recovery, and the close \$50 below yesterday; cash, 65 \$50; May, 73 \$20 740; July, 740. Corn—Cash firm; 40 \$40; options lower, closing \$50 under yesterday; May, 43 \$40; July, 440. Oats a raction lower; cash, 31 \$50; May, 34 \$26 \$40; Grack Corn—Cash, 31 \$50; May, 34 \$26 \$40; Grack Corn—Cash and Arm; 700 710. Hay unchanged; timothy, \$12.50 \$31.30 Flaxseed firm; \$1.14 \$5. Corn—Cash firm; \$2. Whisky steady; \$1.17. Bagging and cotton ties unchanged. Fork quiet; old jobbing, \$19.25. Lard lower; \$1.125. Dry-sait meats lower; loose shoulders, \$9.50; longs and riba, \$10.50; shorts, \$10.75; strips, \$9.50; longs, \$11.30 \$5; longs, \$11.50 \$5;

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S. S. CO. Short Route to London. NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON. BREMEN. FAST EXPREMS STRAMERS. I. cabin, \$70 and upward; II. cabin, \$50 a berth; steerage, lew rates. Steamers sail from foot of 2d St., Hobeken. St., Hobeken.
Salier, Sat., Feb. 4, 9 A.M., H. H. Meier, Feb. 28, 2 P. M.
Trave, Tu., Feb. 7, 10 A.M. Aller, Tu., Moh. 7, 9 A.M.
Elbe, Tu., Feb. 14, 6 / M. Trave, Sat. Meh 11, 11 A.M.
Lahn, Tu., Feb. 21, 9 A.M. Havel, Tu., Moh. 14, 5 A.M.

SPRING SAILINGS, 1893, spring sailings, 1803,
to Southampton, (London,) Bremen,
Lahn,
Tues., April 181 Lahn,
Tues., May 1
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Tues., April 22 Saale,
Sat., May 2
Spree,
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Sat., April 25 Spree,
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Mey 1 New-York to Genon Less than Eleven Days, Fulds, 8st, 7st, 10a.M. Worrs, 8st, Ap. 32, 10a.M. K'sor W. II., Mar. 4, 10a.M. Fulds, 8st, Ap. 32, 10a.M. Werrs, 8st., Mar. 11, 10a.M. K'sor W. II., May 13, 10a.M. K'sor W. II., Ap. 8, 10a.M. Worrs, 8st, May 27, 10a.M. NEW-YORK TO GENOA AND NAPLES, Ems. Saturday, Feb. 18, 10a.M. Passage, \$100, \$125, or \$150 a berth, first cabin. OELEIUHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

TO GENOA via Gibraltar, per twin-screw Express S. S. Fürst Bismarck, Feb. 4. Grand Excursion to the Mediterranean and the Orient by S. S. Fürst Bismarck, from New-York, Feb. 4. Duration, 10 weeks. Send for pam-phist.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN

Express Service to Southampton. London, and the Continent by the magnificent twin-screw steamships of 13-16,000 heres power. Spring sailings begin March 30. HANBUSG-AMERICAN PACKET CO., 37 B'way, N. Y.

YACHTING CRUISES

WEST INDIES. THE NORTH ATLANTIC S. S. CO.'S MAG-NIFIGENT STEAMSHIP "BRITANNIA" WILL BEAVE FOR HER SECOND CRUISE ON FEBRUARY 11TH, CALLING AT HAVANA, KINGSTON, MARTINIQUE. GUADALOUPE. ST. KITTS, AND BER-MUDA. TWO FULL DAYS WILL BE SPENT AT HAVANA, AND ALSO AT KINGSTON. A TION FOR THIS CRUISE HAS BEEN DIS. POSED OF. PASSENGERS PREFERRING TO PROCEED VIA FLORIDA AND JOIN THE BRITANNIA" AT HAVANA CAN DO SO BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT. WRITE FOR

PROGRAMME, AND TELEGRAPH FOR AC-

FOLLOWING CRUISE MARCH 13TH. THOS. COOK & SON. 61 AND 1,225 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK

BOSTON, CHICAGO, PHILADELPHIA, ETC., SOLE PASSENGER AGENTS.

AMERICAN LINE. EW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON.

EVERY SATURDAY. New-York, Feb. 25, 1¹2 PM₁ Paris, Mar. 11, 12:00 Noon. Chester, Mar. 4, 7:00 A.M., Berlin, Mar. 18, 6:00 A.M. Chester, Mar. 4, 7:00 A.M. Berlin, Mar. 18, 6:00 A.M.
From Pier 43 N. R., foot of Christopher St.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
Passengers land at Empress Dock, avoiding inconvenience and exposure of transfer by tender.
First cabin passage to Southampton, London, or Havre, 8:00 and upward, according to steamer and location of room. Second cabin, \$35 and \$40.
Steerage at low rates.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, General Agenta, 6 Bowling Green, New York. CUNARD LINE TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Erria, Feb. 4., 7:30 A.M., Etruria, Mar. 4, 6:30 A.M.

Servia, Feb. 11, P. M. Servia, March 11, noon.

Gallia, Feb. 18, 6:30 A.M. Umbria, Mh. 18, 5:30 A.M.

Atrania, Feb. 26, 1 P. M. Aurania, March 25, noon.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.

Cabln passage, \$60 and upward; second cabin, \$35.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

"Tout'nic, Feb. 8, 11-2 A.M. "Tentonic, Mar. 8, 10 A.M. Germanic, Feb. 15, 4 P.M. Germanic, Mar. 15, 3 P.M. "Maj'tic, Feb. 22, 10-2 A.M. "Majestic, Mar. 22, 9 A. M. Britannic, March 1, 3 P.M. Saloon rate, \$50 upward, according to steamer and location of boarth. "Second cabin on these steamers, \$53 and \$40; prepaid, \$40 and \$45. Steerage, propaid, \$25; from New-York, \$20. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphis office, 406 Walnut St. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agont. COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLAN-

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE every Saturday.
LA GASCOGNE, Santelli... Sat., Feb. 4, noon
LA BRETAGNE, Collier... Sat., Feb. 11, 6 A. M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Lebeuf... Sat., Feb. 12, noon
A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green. COLUMBIANLINE New-York-Colon PANAMA RAILROAD CO.

To Panama, South Pacific, Mexico, and California, Sailings from New-York, PIER 54 N. R. FOOT WEST 24TH ST 8. S. SAN MARCOS, FEB. 15, 3 P. M., S. S. ALAMO, MARCH 1. 3 P. M.,

Sailings from Colon, S. S. SAN MARCOS, MARCH 1, AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAYS. For freight, passage, and general information apply the Traine Department. STAMFORD PARRY, HERRON & CO., 35 Brondway,
Telephone No. 4,707 Cortlandt.

Telephone No. 4,707 Cortlandt.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
LINES
TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL
AND SOUTH AMEBIOA, AND MEXICO, from
New-York, pier foot Canal St., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via the isthmus of Panama,
MEWPORT, sails Friday, Feb. 10, noon.
From SAN FRANCISCO, corner let and Brannan
Sts., for JAPAN AND CHINA,
CHINA, sails Tuesday, Feb. 14, 3P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at company's office on the pier, foot of Canal St.,
North Biver.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS, TO.

C. M. SORELL, Manager, New Fier 35 North River.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.

JACKSONVILLE and all Fierida Points.

From Pier 29 East River, foet of Roosevelt St., S.P.M.,

SEMINOLE. Friday, February S. P. M. SEMINOLE. Monday, February G. CHEROKEE. Wednesday, February G. H. B. Wednesday, February S. All steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, S. Bowling Green, New York.

G. EGER, Gen. Agt. G. S. Fr't Line, 347 B'way. G. EGER, Gen. Agt. G. S. Fr't Line, 347 B'way.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C., Mon., Tues. Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RIOHMOND via JAMES RIVER—Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va.—Tues. Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 (new No.) N. R., foot Beach St., at 3 F.M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West. Apply at general office of company, on pier, or at 5, 47, 229, 257, 261, 287, 317A, 362, 944, and 1,225 Broadway.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Railroads.

NEW-YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

Trains leave West 42d 8z.
St20 A. M., (15 minutes earlier from the foot of Frankin St., for Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Port Jervis, Monticello, Mountain Dale, Fallsburgh, Liberty, Livingston Manor, Hancock, Carbondale, Soranton, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Norwich, Edmesten, Utica, Home, Oueida, Oswego.

3115 P. M., Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaka, Walkill Valley stations, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Ellenville, Fallsburgh, Hurley ville, Liberty, Livingston Manor, Rockiand, Walton, Sidney, Norwick, Oneida, Oswego, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, and West, Pullman sleepers; recilning-chair car free to Suspension Bridge.

1Daily; all other trains daily except Sunday.

Pullman drawing.room seats and sleeping-ear berths obtained at 323 Broadway, New-York.

J. C. Anderson, G. P. A., 56 Beaver St., New-York.

Brilronde.

Pennsylvania RAILROAD

THE STANDARD RAILWAY OF AMERICA! PROTECTED THROUGHOUT BY

Block Signals & Interlocking Switches TRAINS LEAVE STATIONS, foot

of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts. In Effect 12:01 A. M. Jan. 1, 1893. THE COLUMBIAN EXPRESS. 8:80 A. M.,—Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars to Chicage and Cincinnati. Dining, Smoking, and Passenger Coaches from New-York to Chicage, Arrives in Cincinnati 6:36 A. M., Indianapolis 7:55 A. M., Chicago 10:00 A. M. next day. THE FAST LINE.

100 A. M.—Pullman Vestibule Parlor Car from Philadelphia. Arrives Columbus 5:40 A. M., Indianapolis 11:59 A. M., Clevoland 5:25 A. M., Chi. Chicago 5:25 P. M., and St. Louis 7:30 P. M. daily. Toledo 9:45 A. M., week days.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED. 12:00 NOON.—Composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule Drawing and State Boom, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cara presenting financial reports, stenegraphers and typewriters, bathrooms for both sexes, ladies' maid, barber's shop, library, and all the conveniences of home or office. Lighted by stationary and movable electric lights. Arrivos Chicago 12:00 noon. ST. LOUIS AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS. 2:08 NOON.—Poliman Vestibule Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis and Cincinnati. Vesti-bule Smoking Car and Passenger Coaches to St. Louis. Arrives Clucinnati 8:15 A. M. and St. Louis 5:30 P. M. next day.

THE WESTERN EXPRESS. 6:30 P. M.—Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars to Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cleveland. Dining cars to Philadelphia and Pittsburg to Chicago. Arrives at Cleveland 11:40 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M. next

SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.

S:00 P. M.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago. Arrives daily Chicago 6:25 A. M., (second morning.) Toledo 11:20 P. M., Columbus 7:15 P. M., and Cleveland, week days, 6:10 P. M. 5:40 P. M.—Shenandoah Valley Express daily, Pullman Buffet Sleeper to New-Orleans via Chat-tanogra.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH. BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

16:00 A. M.—" Washington Limited" week daya, Vestionic Pullman Parlor Cara, Passenger Coaches, Dining Car to Baltimore, arriving in Washington S:45 P. M. No extra fare.

3:20 P. M.—" Congressional Limited" daily, Vestibule Pullman Parlor Cara and Dining Car, arriving Washington S:25 P. M. No extra fare.

Additional Express Trains: 6:20, 8:00, 8:30, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 2:00, 4:30, 4:30, 4:30, 8: D. Express, 5:00 and 9:30 A. M., 4:30, 4:30, (R. & D. Express,) 5:00 and 9:30 A. M., 4:30, 4:30, (R. & D. Express,) 5:00 and 9:30 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, For Baltimore only, 1:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. For Baltimore only, 1:00 P. M., week daya.

FLORIDA SPECIAL for Jacksonville and St. Augustine, 9:30 A. M. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Express for Jacksonville: St. Augustine, sind Tampa, 9:30 A. M., 9:30 P. M., and 12:15 night daily. For Thomasville, 9:00 P. M. and 12:15 night Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

4:30 P. M.—Richmond and Danville Express daily.

daya.

4::00 P. M.—Richmond and Danville Express daily.

Through Sleepers to Augusta, Memphis, and NewOrleans. Dining Car to Montgomery. (No Coaches.)

Sleeper to Asheville and Hot Springs on second 5:00 P. M.—Daily for all points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. Through Sleeping and Dining and Ohio Railway. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NOEFOLK via Cape Charles Route, 8:00 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8:00 P. M. daily.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1:00 P. M. week days, with Through Buffet Parior Car.

FOR CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days.

FOR CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days.

FOR LORD Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:50, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:45 P. M. week days. Sundays, 9:45 A. M. and 5:15 P. M. (Do not stop at Asbury Park and Ocean Grove on Sundays.)

FOR PHILADELPHIA. Express: 6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 8:30, 9:30, (10:00 Washington Limited, with Dining Car.) and 11:00 A. M., (12:00 noon Pennsylvania Limited, with Dining Car.) 12:20, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 7:50, 6:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:18 night. Accommodation, 11:00 A. M., 4:40 and 7:00 P. M. Sundays. Express, 6:15 8:30, 9:30, 10:00 A. M., (12:00 noon Limited, 12:00 noon, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:30, 7:45, 8:00, 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 5:00 and 7:00 P. M. Pennsylvania Raliroad System, apply at the fol-lowing Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 849, 944, 1,323, 113, and 261 Broadway, I Astor House, 134 East 125th St., 264 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., 737 6th Av., and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts.; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton St., Brook-lyn; 129 Hudson St., Hobokon; Station, Jersey The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check bargage from hotels and residences through to destination.

CHAS. E. PUGH,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

New-York & Boston Pullman Limited,

New-York & Northern Railway AND New-York & New-England Railroad. In connection with Manhattan Elevated Railway solid train of PULLMAN SLEEPERS PASSEN. GER and BAGGAGE CARS leaves 155th St., ter-

minus 6th and 9th Av. Elevated, daily, including Sundays, at 11:30 P. M., arriving in Boston, foot of Summer St, at 7:40 A. M. Baggage checked through at N. Y. & N. stations, 53d St., near 8th Av., and 155th St. and Sth Av. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage to destination from hotels or residences in any part of the city upon application to any of their various offices in New-York or Brooklyn EXPRESS TRAIN ON 6TH AV. "L" leaving South Ferry at 10:37 P. M. connects with this train. For running time see Time Tables. PRINCIPAL TICKET OFFICES IN NEW-YORK CITY : Arcade News Boom, 71 Broadway, and S53 Broadway, where Pullman reservation can

Sleepers open for accommodation of passengers ne hour before leaving time of train. H. H. VREELAND, Gen'l Pass'r Agent. Gen'l Manager. WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(N. Y. C. & H. B. R. B. Co., Lessea.)
Trains leave West 42d St. Station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Franklin St. 3:36 A. M. Daily for Newburg, Kingston, Albany; daily, except Sunday, westol. Coeyman's Junction 7:15 A. M. Montreal Daily for Albany, except Sunday, for Montreal Daily for Albany, except Sunday, for daily, except Sunday, west of Cosyman's Junction
7:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, except Sunday, for
Montreal.
9:39 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse,
Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falla, Detroit, Unicago, except Saturday, for Toronto.
11:33 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany,
and Utica, Daily, except Sunday, for Albany,
3:13 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany,
3:13 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, Montreal, Utica,
Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls,
Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis.
6:39 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg,
Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal.
S:15 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg,
Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis.
HAVERSTRAW LOCALS, 2:45, *8:45 P. M.
NEWBURG LOCALS, 8:20, *10:15 A. M., *1:15,
4:30, 5:35, *6:30, *11:45 P. M.
Sieeping care for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto,
Detroit, Chicago, on all through frains.
"Daily. For tickets, time tables, parlor and sleeping car accommodations or information, apply offices:
Brockiyn, 3:3 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., Annex Office, foot of Fulton St.; New York City, 113,
271, 363, 785, 942 Broadway, 143 Bowery, 31 East
14th St., 53 West 125th St., and at stations.
C. E. LAMBERT,
General Passenger Agent.

ERIE LINES.

Through trains for Chicago and the West leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., daily, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.; 9:15 A. M..-Via Niagara Falis and Chautauqua Lake. Parior car New-York to Eudialo. Sleeper Hornelisville to Cincinnati. Dining Car. 3:00 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Solid train for Chicago via Chautauqua Lake. Sleepers to Chicago via Chautauqua Lake. Bleepers to Chicago Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining car. 6:30 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago via Niagara Falis. Sleepers to Buffalo, Bochester, and Chicago. Dining car. 8:30 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falis. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornelisville, Chicago, and Cincinnati.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 401 and 957 Broadway, Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 333 Fuiton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.

N. Y., N. H. & H. B. R. and connections.
From Grand Central Station.
Leave.
By way of
9:00 A. M., Springfield and Worcester,
10:00 A. M., Springfield and Worcester,
12:00 A. M., Springfield and Worcester,
12:00 A. M., Springfield and Worcester,
12:00 P. M., Springfield and Worcester,
12:00 P. M., Springfield and Worcester,
12:00 P. M., New-London and Providence,
13:00 P. M., New-London and Providence,
13:00 P. M., Wellmantic and N. Y. & N. E., 18:40 P. P.
13:00 P. M., Wellmantic and N. Y. & N. E., 18:40 P. P.
14:00 P. M., Wellmantic and N. Y. & N. E., 18:40 P. P.
15:00 P. M., Wellmantic and N. Y. & N. E., 18:40 P. P.
11:00 P. M., "Swrlondon a Providence, 1:00 P. P.
12:00 P. M., "New-London a Providence, 6:30 A. I
"Runs daily, including Sundays.
"Arrival on Sunday twenty minutes later.
1All parlor cars.
Return sorvice same hours and by same route.
Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Butlmania. "AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD.

& HUDSON RIVER R. R. DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS All trains arrive at and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street; the only railroad station in the City. Trains leave as follows; EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Fastest train in the world. Due Bufalo 5:10, Niagara Falls 5:55 R. M. Wagner Service. No extra fare. 9:10 A. M. -Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse Rochester, and Buffalo. Daily except Sun lay for Montreal. NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED. 10:00 A. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 9:45 A. M. next day. Complete Wagner Service.

DAY EXPRESS. 10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Saturday train SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. 1:55 P. M.—Daily. Due Cincinnati 11:20 A.
1:55 M., Indianapolis 11:55 A. M., St. Louis
1:55 next P. M. No extra fare. Wagner Service.
WORLD'S FAIR SPECIAL. 1:55 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 3:00 P.M. next ALBANY, TROY. & SARATOGA SPECIAL

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. Wagner cars to Troy. Saratoga 8:40 P. M. NORTH SHORE LIMITED. 4.30 P. M.-Daily. Due Detroit 8:55 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Wagner Service.
FAST WESTERN EXPRESS. 6:00 P. M.-Daily. Due Chicago 9:00 P. M., St. Louis 7:45 A. M. Wagner Service. NORTHERN EXPPRESS. 6:25 P.M.—Daily. Due Burington 4:45 A. M., BUFFALO AND NIAGARA FALLS SPECIAL. 7:30 P. M.—Daily. Due Buffale 7:30 A. M., ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.

7:30 P. M.—Daily. Due Tupper Lake 6:55, Maione 7:55, Montreal 9:55 A. M. Solid Wagner Vestibule Service. Breakfast on Dining Car. CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS. 8:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Cincinnati 7:27, Indianapolis 10:40 P. M., St. Louis 7:45 A.M. LIMITED FAST MAIL. 9:00 P. M.—Daily. Sleeping Car passengers for Rochester only carried on this train. CHICAGO NIGHT EXPRESS.

9:15 F. M.—Dally for Buffalo, Detroit, and Chicago. Except Saturday, Cape Vincent, (Thousand Islanda.) Wagner Service.

PITTSFIELD, LENOX, NORTH ADAMS, AND THE BERKSHIRE HILLS,

VIA HARLEM DIVISION.

Two through trains, with Drawing. Room Cara te Pittsfield, daily, except Sunday: 9:01 A. M. due Pittsfield 1:35, North Adams 2:30 P. M.; 3:50 P. M., due Pittsfield 5:10, North Adams 9:10 P. M. For time of local trains, tickets, and space in Sleeping Cars, apply at Grand Central Station er at 113, 261, 413, 785, 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 333 Washington St., 723 Pulton St., and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Above trains, except those leaving at 8:30, 910 A. M., 3:30, 4:50, and 9:00 P. M., stop at 138th St. Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences through to destination. JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. General Pass. Agent.

RAILROAD SYSTEM

Anthracite Coal used exclusively, insuring Cleanliness and Comfort.) Time Table in effect Dec. 15, 1899. LEHIGH VALLEY DIVISION.
AST EXPRESS TRAINS leave station footet FAST EXPRESS TRAINS leave station footer Liberty St. North River. FOR BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, TORONTO, AND CHICAGO, S:15 A. M., 7:30 P. M. WEEK DAYS AND SUN-DAYS. Pullman Parlor Cars on day trains, and Pullman Sloeping Cars on night trains.

ROYAL BLUE LINE. EXPRESS TRAINS leave station Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Liberty St., North Rivor,
FOR PHILAD BELPHIA, week days, 4:00, 7:45,
9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:16,
3:30, (Dining Car,) 4:00 ing Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:16,
1:30, (Dining Car,) 1:30, 11:30 (Dining Car)
Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00 P. M.,
12:15 night. Sunday, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car)
A. M., 1:30, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00 (6:00, Baltiweek days and Sundays, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car)
A. M., 1:30, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00 (6:00, Baltimore only,) P. M., 12:15 night.
Fullman Parlor Cars on day trains, and Pullman
Sleeping Cars on night trains.
Tickets and Parlor Car seats can be procured at
173, 235, 261, 416, 785, 942, 1,140 Broadway, 73
Murray Street, 314 Canal Street, 31 East 14th
Street, New-York; 333 Washington Street, 726
Fulton Street, Brooklyn, and 74 Broadway, Williamsburg.
Westcott Express Company will call for and check burg.
Westcott Express Company will call for and check
baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R.
Stations in New-York, foot of Barclay and
Christopher Mas.
SHORTEST LINE, YENTIBULED TRAINS,
PUILMAN COACHEN.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville,
Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic,
Paterson, Beonton, Dover, Stanhope, BUDD'S
LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettsown,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPS BURG, EASTON, WATER GAP,
STROUDSBURG, POCOND MOUNTAINS, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND,
MONITOSE, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Waterville, UTICA, BICHFIELD
SPRINGS, COTIANG, STRACUSE, OSWEGO,
ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH,
DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST,
NORTH WEST, and SOUTHWEST.
1940 A. M.—BUFFALO, UTICA, and OSWEGO
EXPRESS. Fullman parlor cars. Compects at
Buffalo with train for CHICAGO, arriving as 9:45
A. M. next morning.
1220 A. M.—BUNGHAMTON MAIL. Bloom at Buffalo with train for CHIOAGO, arriving as 9:45
A. M. next morning.
7:20 A. M.-BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at 7:20 A. M. BOLT BURNGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
1:00 P. M.—SORANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman parior cars.
4:10 P. M.—SORANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman barior cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO LIMITED EXPRESS. Pullman sleepers. Arrives at 7:15 A. M. Stop P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman sleepers.
TICKETS and FULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 73 Murray St. and 429 Broadway, Tickets at ferry stations, 785 and 942 Broadway, 53 Westington St., 726 Fulton St., and 398 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.



RAILROAD.
Fast Express Trains via
PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE. WASHINGTON. Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis. And all Points West.

And all Points West,
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.
Leave New York, foot of Liberty St., as follows:
For CHICAGO, and PITTSBURG, 1:30 P. M.,
12:15 A.M. FOR CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9:00 A. M., 5:00 FOR ULRULA TRANSPORT OF THE PARTY OF T For NORFOLE, via Lay days.

Ticket offices: 172, 261, 415, and 1,146 Broadway.
31 East 14th St., New-York; 344 Fulton St. and 74 Broadway. Brooklyn. STATION FOOT OF LIB-ERTY ST., (Central R. R. of N. J.)

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

TOB NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, 75a. Excursion, (good 6 days.) \$1.25. Magnificent new twinscrew steel steamer RIOHARD PECK, "the Flyer," fastest steamer on Long Island Sound, and the palatial steamer C. H. NORTHAM leave Pier 25 E. H. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. and 11.30 P. M., arriving in time for trains for Moriden, "sartificial ford, Springfield, and the North. These elegant steamers are equipped with electric lights and call bells, and furnished luxuriously throughout. Through tickets and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court St. Brooklyn. PROVIDENCE LINE.—For Providence direct. Freight Department Steamers leave Pier 259 (old) North River, foot of Warren St., daily at 5:39 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Providence, Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Clinton, Fitchburg, Worcester, Providence and Worcester, Boston and Maine, Boston and Lowell, Fitchburg, and Concord Railroade. Insured bills of lading given. For rates and information apply to ISAAC ODELL, Agent, P. O. Box 1959, New-York.

FARES REDUCED, BOSTON, ONLY \$3: PROVIDENCE, \$2.25. WORCESTER and all Eastern points. INSIDE BOUTE, New Steel steamers MAINE and NEW-MAMPSHIRE leave new Piet 86 N. H., one block above Canal St., at \$:30 P. M. dally, except Sunday.

NORWICH LINE

Fares reduced. To NEW-LONDON, \$1.00; NOR WICH, \$1.25; WORCESTER, \$2.00; BOSTON, \$3.00. Corresponding reduction to all points East Steamers leave Pier 40 North Hiver (next pier above Danknosess Street Percy); daily, Standays excepted, at 5:00 f. M.